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# LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 369--78th Congress

Chapter 298--2d Session

H. R. 4679

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## DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 369

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION ACT, 1945. Includes appropriations for the Grazing Service, soil conservation on Interior lands, management of Interior forest lands, Office of Fishery coordination, Bonneville project, Southwestern Power Administration, Bureau of Indian Affairs, General Land Office, Bureau of Reclamation, water conservation and utilization projects, Bureau of Mines, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, synthetic-fuel demonstration plants, and the Virgin Islands agricultural experiment station, and prohibits use of these funds in connection with the Jackson Hole National Monument.



## INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY OF H. R. 4679

February 28, 1944	Hearings: House, H. R. 4679, Pt. 1.
March 13, 1944	Hearings: House, H. R. 4679, Pt. 2.
April 26, 1944	House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 4679. House Report 1395. Print of the bill as reported.
April 27, 1944	Debated in House and passed with amendments.
April 28, 1944	Referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
May 4, 1944	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 4679.
May 19, 1944	Amendments proposed by Senators O'Mahoney, and Thomas.
May 20, 1944	Senate Committee reported H. R. 4679 with amendments. Senate Report 899. Print of the bill as reported.
May 23, 1944	Debated and passed Senate with amendments.  Senate conferees appointed.  Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
June 3, 1944	House conferees appointed.
June 17, 1944	House received Conference Report. House Report 1678.
June 20, 1944	House agreed to conference report.
June 21, 1944	Senate agreed to conference report and concurred in House amendments.
June 28, 1944	Approved. Public Law 369.









## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

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APRIL 26, 1944.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4679]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1945.

#### SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the various activities under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department, and also contains funds for the Solid Fuels Administration for War and the Office of Fishery Coordination. In addition to appropriations for administration, operation, and maintenance of the agencies coming under the jurisdiction of the Department, funds for the purpose of carrying forward public works under the control of the Department are also contained in this bill and are discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

A detailed tabulation will be found at the end of this report giving each appropriation in the bill for 1945, the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1944, and the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945, together with the increase or decrease in appropriations and estimates as compared with the amounts recommended in the bill.

#### APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates of appropriations for the objects contained in the bill will be found in detail in the 1945 Budget—the estimates for administration, operation, and maintenance being set forth beginning on page 401 of the Budget, and those for the public-works program

beginning on page 702. In addition thereto, supplemental estimates totaling \$8,904,000 have been submitted and considered in connection with this bill in House Documents Nos. 480 and 482. Also, House Document No. 510 contains a supplemental estimate increasing the amount which may be used from available funds for marketing, operation, and administrative costs of the Bonneville Power Administration from \$3,734,000 to \$3,988,000.

The Budget estimates for 1945, including supplemental estimates, total----- \$96,824,207  
The committee recommends appropriations totaling----- 87,672,580

The recommendation of the committee provides  
a reduction under the Budget estimates of---- 9,151,627

The bill provides a reduction under the 1944 appropriation of----- 26,279,496

#### REDUCTIONS IN APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The decrease of \$26,279,496 below the 1944 appropriation is reflected in several activities, but is due primarily to reductions in funds which will be required for the continuation of certain construction projects during the fiscal year 1945. The reduction of \$9,151,627 in the Budget estimates recommended by the committee represents a very substantial cut in practically every activity. Attention is invited to the fact that in no instance has the committee recommended that appropriations for any organization unit be increased above the Budget estimates and that in only one instance has an individual item been increased above the estimates.

The following table gives a brief summary of reductions in the 1945 Budget estimates as recommended by the committee:

#### *Reductions in estimates for 1945 recommended by committee*

Activity	Budget estimates for 1945	Amount in bill for 1945	Decrease
Secretary's office-----	\$5,368,400	\$4,983,083	-\$385,317
Commission of Fine Arts-----	8,910	7,810	-1,100
Bonneville Power Administration-----	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-----
High Commissioner, Philippine Islands-----	116,800	98,160	-18,640
Fishery Coordination-----	300,000	290,000	-10,000
Solid Fuels Administration for War-----	5,025,000	4,669,200	-355,800
Southwestern Power Administration-----	150,000	140,000	-10,000
General Land Office-----	2,464,100	2,388,400	-75,700
Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	29,423,337	28,451,777	-971,560
Bureau of Reclamation-----	19,125,200	13,783,200	-5,342,000
Geological Survey-----	6,752,970	6,658,160	-94,810
Bureau of Mines-----	13,179,725	12,726,855	-452,870
National Park Service-----	4,830,805	4,736,810	-93,995
Fish and Wildlife Service-----	6,363,300	5,828,350	-534,950
Territories-----	3,715,660	2,910,775	-804,885
Grand total-----	96,824,207	87,672,580	-9,151,627

<sup>1</sup> Not to exceed \$3,988,000 of unobligated balance made available for marketing, operation, and administrative costs.

<sup>2</sup> Not to exceed \$3,686,540 of unobligated balance made available for marketing, operation, and administrative costs.

*Permanent appropriations, general, special, and trust accounts.*—The permanent appropriations are those which occur automatically each year without annual action by Congress, having been created specifically by Congress in previous years and continuing as such until modified or discontinued. It is estimated that total expenditures under these funds will amount to \$22,084,262 for the fiscal year 1944 and \$21,012,500 during the fiscal year 1945, a decrease of \$1,071,762.

#### INCREASE IN REVENUES OF DEPARTMENT

For many years it has been the contention of the committee that the activities of the Department which render a service to the public should, insofar as practicable, be self-supporting. The committee has had the full cooperation of the Department in this respect and the showing now being made is most gratifying. Figures submitted to the committee during hearings on the bill show that actual revenues (excluding trust funds) for the fiscal year 1943 amounted to \$51,655,060, that the estimated revenues for the fiscal year 1944 are \$60,090,220, and the estimates for the fiscal year 1945 indicate revenues amounting to \$66,642,075. While these revenues by no means represent a clear profit, they do indicate a most encouraging trend in revenues for which the Department is deserving of commendation.

#### MILITARY DEFERMENT OF PERSONNEL

The committee is of the opinion that the Department has been too liberal in requesting deferment of draft-age personnel. Statistics set forth on pages 8-11, part 1, of the hearings, show that as of February 15, 1944, there were 6,696 male employees 18 to 37 years of age holding positions in the Department, that of this number 2,221 had received occupational deferments, and that of this latter figure, 2,073 were deferred at the specific request of the Department. The committee is disappointed in the showing made by the Department in this connection and is of the opinion that such persons now holding white-collar jobs could in a great majority of cases be replaced without detriment to the war effort. With the growing shortage of manpower throughout the United States and the drafting of many pre-Pearl Harbor fathers in every community in the land, it is deeply to be regretted that so many deferments have been requested for some single men as well as married men with no children holding positions in the Department which the committee considers not to be essential. The committee has endeavored to impress upon the heads of bureaus that this situation must be eliminated without undue delay.

#### DUPLICATION OF ACTIVITIES IN BUREAU OF MINES AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Attention of the committee has been called to duplication or overlapping of work performed by the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey. Two specific instances are called to the attention of the Department in order that appropriate action may be taken. They are as follows:

1. The Bureau of Mines is engaged in the inspection of coal mines for safety purposes. The Geological Survey makes periodic inspection of all coal mines on public lands, this latter inspection being required by law. Savings can be effected through an agreement on the part of the Bureau of Mines to accept inspections made by the Survey.

2. The Economics and Statistics Service of the Bureau of Mines collects mineral production statistics throughout the country, including Alaska. The Geological Survey is ordered by law to collect such statistics in Alaska and both organizations are presently sending out questionnaires to mine owners in Alaska for certain information.

The committee recommends that the Department investigate the matters referred to above and take such remedial action as may be necessary. The committee also wishes to commend the frank expressions of Under Secretary Fortas during the hearings with reference to duplication of activities between the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey and trusts that appropriate steps will be taken to remedy this situation to which he has called attention.

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

*Salaries, Office of the Secretary.*—For this office there is recommended an appropriation of \$1,222,420, which is \$10,405 in excess of the 1944 appropriation and \$89,580 less than the Budget estimate. While the committee has not adopted a rigid policy of refusing all requests for new positions, it believes that only such positions as are of the utmost urgency should be authorized at this time. For this reason the committee has denied all requests for new positions in this office and has allowed only additional funds for reallocations, promotions, overtime pay, and the transfer of personnel from the appropriation item "Soil and moisture conservation operations." The decreases recommended by the committee are as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Secretary's office.....	\$6, 520
First Assistant Secretary's office.....	4, 600
Budget and administrative management.....	24, 740
Personnel supervision and management.....	8, 400
Chief Clerk's office.....	3, 420
New Assistant Secretary and safety engineer (H. Doc. 480).....	29, 000
Special Assistant to the Secretary.....	5, 000
Overtime pay.....	7, 900
Total.....	89, 580

*Office of the Solicitor.*—The Budget estimate for this office contemplates the authorization of two new positions, an assistant solicitor at \$5,600 and an attorney at \$2,000, and the consolidation into the appropriation for the Solicitor's office of funds for two positions in Alaska, a counsel at large and a clerk-stenographer, at a total cost of \$10,432, the two latter positions now being paid from several appropriations made available by the bureaus for that purpose. The committee has disallowed the new positions requested and has also eliminated funds for the counsel at large and his assistant. In denying the two latter positions the committee wishes to express disapproval of the practice which has grown up in many departments in recent years of establishing new and important positions without congressional authorization and confronting the Congress later with the request that appropriations be provided in the regular way to take care of the salaries of such positions.

*Division of Territories and Island Possessions.*—A reduction of \$43,420 is recommended in the estimate of \$159,000 for this activity. The committee is of the opinion that an expansion of the work of



this office, including the additional manpower involved, is not justified under present conditions. In addition to denying the request for new positions a reduction of \$10,000 has been made in the existing organization and is applied specifically to that portion of the Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands Branch having to do with Puerto Rico. The committee is not in accord with much of the planning as carried into effect in the latter territory under the leadership of the present Governor of Puerto Rico and believes that funds for additional planning should not be provided.

*Division of Grazing.*—For salaries and expenses of this service the committee recommends \$1,017,740, which is \$39,040 in excess of the 1944 appropriation and \$63,260 less than the Budget estimate. Denial of all new positions requested is primarily responsible for reductions recommended in the estimate, an itemization of amounts denied being set forth as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Travel.....	\$5,000
Communications.....	500
Automobile repair and maintenance.....	2,925
Supplies and materials.....	2,500
Rental of warehouse space.....	1,764
Equipment.....	11,600
7 additional grazier aides, expenses, etc.....	25,445
6 additional clerks in field.....	9,000
Overtime pay.....	4,526
Total.....	63,260

A reduction of \$20,000 in the estimate of \$125,000 for range improvements is recommended, and has been applied by the committee primarily to requests for additional personnel which will be difficult if not impossible to secure in view of the manpower shortage.

*Contingent expenses.*—In effecting a reduction of \$9,000 in the Budget estimate of \$173,000 for this purpose the committee has taken into consideration the fact that funds requested for travel expense and supplies for new personnel heretofore disallowed will not be required, and has allowed an increase of \$1,000 for expanded work of the Geological Survey, and \$1,000 for repair of typewriters for the Indian Service. An increase of \$2,000 for examinations and investigations by members of the legislative branch has been inserted by the committee.

*Purchase of books.*—The estimate for this item proposes to depart from the present practice of securing transferred funds for the purchase of books for the law library, and the Department, in its justification of the increase of \$3,500, states that, "not only is this practice unsatisfactory \* \* \* but it does not conform to sound appropriation principles." The committee does not believe that existing conditions warrant this change. Nor can it approve the supplemental request for authority to pay dues for library membership in associations in order that certain benefits may be obtained.

*Printing and binding.*—A reduction of \$17,500 is recommended in the estimate of \$217,500 for this purpose, \$12,500 being deducted from the estimate for the National Park Service, which is allowed a sum slightly in excess of actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1943, and the remainder of the cut amounting to \$5,000 being applied to the estimate for miscellaneous items.

## FINE ARTS COMMISSION

A net reduction of \$1,100 is recommended in the estimate of \$8,910 for this Commission, the cut being applied to the several items under the heading "Other obligations," and printing and binding.

## BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Funds are recommended in the bill for marketing, operation, and administrative expenses and are made available from the unobligated balance heretofore provided for construction work on the project. It is estimated that there will be a carry-over of such construction funds into the next fiscal year amounting to \$24,969,339, of which \$6,935,000 will be used for construction work, such funds being available without further authorization by Congress.

Including a supplemental estimate contained in House Document 510, the committee considered a total estimate of \$3,988,000 for this activity, to be available from funds heretofore appropriated for construction work, as explained in the preceding paragraph. The committee has disallowed the increase of \$254,000 contained in the supplemental estimate, for the development of markets for surplus electric power after existing war contracts are modified or canceled, because it does not regard the information before it as sufficient justification of the program.

The remainder of the reduction amounting to \$47,460, is accounted for by the denial of 21 guards out of a total of 141 proposed by the Budget estimate, for service in protecting power lines and substations. In view of the fact that we are fighting an offensive war thousands of miles away, and that enemy aliens are in relocation centers or under close surveillance, it believes the danger of sabotage is greatly diminished and that a substantial reduction in guards is warranted.

## UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The bill includes a total of \$98,160 for this activity, which is \$9,890 less than the 1944 appropriation and \$18,640 less than the Budget estimate. The committee was advised during hearings on the bill that the financial adviser is expected to return to duty in the State Department in the near future, and it understands that the need to fill the prospective vacancy is not urgent. Also, it is advised that one of the guards on duty in the Philippine Islands at the time of invasion has died. The committee has, therefore, eliminated funds for these two positions. An itemization of all reductions recommended is as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Financial expert.....	\$9, 000
Messenger.....	1, 320
Guard.....	900
Overtime pay.....	1, 120
Travel.....	1, 000
Supplies and materials.....	500
Discretionary fund.....	4, 800
Total.....	18, 640

## SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

Under the authority contained in Executive Order 9332 this agency is engaged in the distribution and utilization of solid fuels. Work has been greatly increased in recent months due primarily to the increasing shortage in the supply of coal, thus requiring more careful dis-

tribution, and to the necessity for taking over statistical and economics work which was performed by the Bituminous Coal Division until August 23, 1943. Additional funds requested for the next fiscal year are justified on the basis of an accentuation of the coal shortage and the fact that the personnel and other expenses requested are on a full year basis. In testifying before the committee on the subject of a coal shortage during the year beginning April 1, 1944, Mr. Potter, the Deputy Administrator, made the following statement, which appears on page 796, part 1, of the hearings:

\* \* \* we estimate we will produce about 600,000,000 tons of bituminous and about 60,000,000 tons of anthracite coal. Our requirements are about 620,000,000 tons of bituminous and 65,000,000 tons of anthracite, so we will have a deficit of about 20,000,000 tons of bituminous and 5,000,000 tons of anthracite.

The Budget estimate under consideration by the committee in the sum of \$5,025,000 is intended to provide on a full-year basis activities for which \$3,125,000 was provided during the current year on a part-year basis. Hearings on the bill will disclose that the current appropriations provide for a total personnel amounting to 1,465 employees, that the 1945 estimate will provide for the employment of 1,254 employees, and that presently there is a total of 706 persons actually employed in the District of Columbia and in the field. The committee is of the opinion that the manpower shortage will seriously prevent recruitment of the 548 additional personnel not now employed and it has taken this fact into consideration in recommending a reduction of \$355,800 in the Budget figure. Specific reductions recommended by the committee are as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Personal services, District of Columbia.....	\$137, 620
Personal services, field service.....	113, 180
General expenses.....	80, 000
Allotment to Bureau of Mines.....	25, 000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>355, 800</b>

The committee has approved, as a war measure, a provision permitting reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees using privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations.

#### SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

This agency has been established in the Department of the Interior as the result of certain Executive orders assigning to the Secretary of the Interior the duties of distribution and sale of power developed at the Grand River Dam in Oklahoma, the Denison Dam in Texas, and the Norfolk Dam project. Of the three projects the Grand River project is the only one now generating and distributing power. It is estimated that power will be available for distribution from the Denison Dam in June and the Norfolk Dam in July of the present year. Funds in the bill are for distribution and sale of power at the two latter projects, the Grand River project operating from revenues received from the sale and distribution of power. In allowing a total of \$140,000 for expenses in connection with the Denison and Norfolk projects, the committee has effected a reduction of \$10,000 in the Budget estimate.

The committee is of the opinion that the accomplishments of this agency under the efficient guidance of its Administrator, Mr. Douglas G. Wright, has been of definite assistance to the war effort. The in-



tegration of power in the Southwest, both private and public, and its distribution over a vast area to provide sufficient power for war purposes to the satisfaction of all concerned is indeed a remarkable achievement.

#### GENERAL LAND OFFICE

The total amount recommended for the General Land Office is \$2,388,400, an increase of \$37,550 in the current appropriation and a decrease of \$75,700 below the Budget estimates. The major reductions recommended by the committee are in the item for personal services, where a cut of \$21,000 is justified in view of testimony to the effect that 22 vacancies existed at the time of hearings, and a reduction of \$30,000 in the estimate for surveying public lands, which is likewise justified in view of the difficulty in recruiting personnel to staff survey parties. Moderate reductions in other items reflect the need for economy in activities which are not so closely related to the war effort.

#### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

During its consideration of the estimates for this activity the committee had before it a report submitted as the result of a special investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, which contained many constructive suggestions and valuable criticisms, some of which the committee feels worthy of bringing to the attention of those concerned. For instance, the report states in part as follows:

The Office of Indian Affairs was able to furnish only statistics regarding relocations in the departmental service by reason of the decentralization of personnel records previously mentioned. Furthermore, records were not maintained to make readily available the number of promotions and would require the detailed analysis of over 11,000 personnel cards.

The committee believes that information of this character should be promptly obtainable in the Office of Indian Affairs, and recommends that action be taken to correct this situation.

The report further states:

The various superintendents of Indian offices throughout the country were practically autonomous. The central office appeared to have very little control over their activities and were not too well informed as to what was being done in the field. It appeared to be a definite lack of accurate statistics even to the extent of knowledge as to actually how many Indians were under the jurisdiction of the Office of Indian Affairs. Without such statistics it would appear the officials of the Office of Indian Affairs were probably making decisions and conducting the business of their respective offices on a rule-of-thumb basis which might or might not be accurate.

In view of the foregoing, and taking into consideration other reports and information which has come to its attention, the committee is of the opinion that the Office of Indian Affairs needs a thorough overhauling and reorganization with a view to securing greater administrative efficiency and control and the resultant economies which will necessarily follow such change.

The committee believes that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is conscientious and has a fervent desire to better the standards, living conditions, education, and health of Indians throughout the country. However, in addition to being a weak administrator he has many fanciful, impractical theories and is likewise unfortunate in some instances in his selection of supervisory personnel. As a case in point the committee will refer to one instance in which it initiated an investi-



gation of the administration of the affairs of the United Pueblos Agency in New Mexico by the superintendent of the agency. The report of the investigation disclosed a most unsatisfactory condition in several respects. The committee has been advised that this employee has resigned effective April 22.

*Withdrawal of Federal-aid to Indians.*—Protests have come to the committee with reference to legislation which has been introduced in another legislative body and widely publicized among the Indians of the country which, if enacted into law, would close all Indian schools and hospitals and place all Indian lands on the tax rolls. Such legislation would throw all Indians, old and young, on their own resources. Reference has also been made to a Senate report dealing with Indian matters and recommending the withdrawal of all Federal-aid to Indians. Many tribes are seriously disturbed over the situation. While the Committee on Appropriations does not have jurisdiction over legislative matters, it regards this subject as of such far-reaching importance as to justify a definite and unanimous expression of opinion that the proposed program is visionary, impractical, and short-sighted, and that it has confidence no such program will be enacted into law by this Congress or in the near future.

*Salaries, Office of the Commissioner.*—For this office there is recommended \$798,175, which is \$30,375 in excess of the 1944 appropriation and \$33,825 less than the Budget estimate. The committee has eliminated funds for a new position as associate forester at \$3,200 and has effected a further reduction of \$30,000 due to the fact that there are more lower grade employees on the rolls at the present time than are set out in the estimates and fewer high grade employees are actually employed than are contained in these same requests. Assuming that there is no substantial change in this situation the reduction made will not result in the loss of personnel now on the pay roll.

Additional savings required by the committee under the heading "General items" consist of a reduction of \$5,700 in the subitem for travel under general expenses; \$5,960 has been deducted from the item for maintaining law and order, proposed as an increase for the next fiscal year; and \$5,000 represents a cut in the estimate of \$187,000 for agency buildings; such savings being in line with the need for economy in nonwar activities.

*Industrial assistance.*—For this purpose there is recommended a total of \$1,481,000, which is \$22,600 in excess of the 1944 appropriation and \$93,500 less than the Budget estimate. Under the item for preservation of timber on Indian reservations the committee has cut to \$10,000 a proposed increase of \$30,000 to provide additional pay for fire lookouts and guards. In connection with the item for expenses incidental to the sale of timber the committee has disallowed all proposed increases other than for overtime pay and promotions, totaling \$10,000, and has effected a general reduction of \$25,000 in the item for developing agriculture and stock raising.

With reference to the estimate of \$22,500 for the expenses of the National Indian Institute, which has been disallowed, the committee wishes to quote from its report on the bill for the fiscal year 1943 with reference to this item:

\* \* \* it is believed that during the present emergency funds for its operation should continue to be allocated from appropriations for "Coordination between American republics," and that the matter of securing a regular appropria-

tion in the annual appropriation bill should be deferred until after the existing emergency, \* \* \*.

The attitude of the committee has not changed in this connection.

The estimate for the development of Indian arts and crafts proposes an increase of \$20,000 over the current appropriation of \$25,000 of which \$15,020 is for what is termed a "restoration of the 1944 reduction." The committee is of the opinion that restoration of the reduction required in the current appropriation as an economy in a nonwar activity should not receive consideration until after the war period.

*Irrigation and drainage.*—Under the heading "Miscellaneous projects" the committee has recommended \$319,130, which is \$21,880 in excess of the 1944 appropriation and \$6,870 less than the Budget figure, the decrease being applied to that portion of the estimate for expenses of general administration which would provide increases in the items for rent, travel, and miscellaneous expenses.

In recommending a decrease of \$76,840 in the estimate of \$384,200 for the San Carlos project in Arizona, the committee wishes to call attention to the fact that in recent years appropriations for this project have been out of line with actual expenditures, there being an unexpended balance of \$129,984 for the fiscal year 1942 and \$86,336 for the fiscal year 1943. The committee feels that such a wide disparity between appropriations and expenditures is unsound and its recommendation for a substantial reduction is made with a view to correcting this situation.

*Indian education.*—Attention of the committee has been invited to the tendency on the part of Indian school officials to keep up the enrollment in Indian schools on and off the reservations, rather than to encourage them to attend public schools throughout the country which are typical American institutions and in which the Indian youth would have a better opportunity to prepare himself for a place in the community. The Sherman Institute at Riverside, Calif., is cited as a typical example. Many Indian youth now enrolled in that school could be appropriately educated in the public schools of the State of California. It is significant that the public schools of that State are maintained largely by a sales tax, that the Indians as well as others pay this tax, that they are citizens and taxpayers, and that the State is, therefore, required to provide educational facilities for them. It is true, however, that some of the Indians in this school are from other States and that there is a real need for continuation of the institution. The committee recommends that the appropriate officials in the Indian Bureau give careful consideration to the subject above referred to and be prepared to report on what action has been taken to correct an unsatisfactory condition.

For the support of Indian schools there is recommended \$6,000,000, a decrease of \$124,665 under the current appropriation, and \$163,100 less than the Budget estimate, the reduction being applied to the items for supplies and materials and the purchase of equipment.

A reduction of \$17,750 in the item for nonreservation boarding schools has been applied to the Sherman Institute on the basis of information to the effect that about 400 pupils are now enrolled at that school, instead of 450 as provided for in the Budget estimate.

*Conservation of health.*—Appropriations totaling \$5,734,135 are recommended for general relief and hospitalization of Indians, an increase of \$76,835 in the 1944 appropriation and \$15,865 less than the Budget estimate, the decrease being due to the disallowance of funds

for additional personnel. An increase of \$58,500 over the current appropriation of \$633,200 for medical relief in Alaska is approved as proposed by the Budget. The increase will provide, among other things, for subsistence for patients outside hospitals, hospitalization in private hospitals, and fees for professional services rendered by private physicians. This appropriation supports a program that provides medical care, dental care, hospitalization, and other treatment for approximately 32,450 beneficiaries of the Government in Alaska.

*General support and administration of various agencies.*—The committee considered a total estimate of \$3,375,000 for the support and administration of various agencies and reservations, and has recommended a total appropriation of \$3,202,700, an increase of \$62,700 in the 1944 appropriation and a decrease of \$172,300 under the Budget estimate. The committee has disallowed all requests for additional personnel and has effected a further general reduction of \$75,000. An itemization of the reductions is set forth below as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Field construction staff.....	\$27, 000
Auditing staff.....	12, 600
Telephone and radio supervision and maintenance.....	25, 000
Administrative inspection unit.....	23, 620
Overtime pay.....	9, 080
General reduction.....	75, 000
Total.....	172, 300

*Rehabilitation of needy Indians.*—A reduction of \$200,000 is recommended in the estimate of \$700,000 for this purpose and the committee has inserted in the bill a provision to the effect that not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for the rehabilitation of needy Indians. The committee is of the opinion that the practice of building new dwellings for Indians should be discontinued during the present emergency and that only repair and rehabilitation work should be undertaken. The committee further recommends that funds available for relief purposes should be used primarily for improvements which will aid the Indians to become self-supporting, such as poultry houses, root cellars, piggeries, etc. In view of the highly favorable employment situation at the present time the committee believes that an appropriation in excess of \$500,000 is not justified.

*Construction and repair, roads and bridges.*—Appropriations for this purpose have been on a repair and maintenance basis since the beginning of the war and the amount recommended by the committee, \$900,000, is provided solely to continue operations on the same basis. The committee believes that this amount which is \$50,000 less than the current appropriation of \$950,000, and \$100,000 less than the Budget estimate, should be sufficient to meet all essential requirements and, at the same time, give adequate employment to those Indians who have been accustomed to securing seasonal work under this appropriation.

#### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

*Primary purpose of reclamation projects.*—The committee is of the opinion that officials in the Department responsible for administration of the reclamation law should reappraise the original intent and purpose of that legislation. The committee wishes to point out that the reclaiming of arid lands by the construction of reclamation projects, is and always has been the primary reason for the establishment of



the Bureau of Reclamation, and that the installation of hydroelectric power is a secondary and incidental consideration. The committee believes that in some recent instances this has not been the policy of the Department and it strongly urges a reversion to the original purposes and principles of the Federal Reclamation Act.

*Payments in lieu of taxes.*—Another fundamental question on which the committee wishes to express an opinion is that having to do with the sale of power developed in connection with reclamation projects and distributed into a competitive market. The committee believes that under present conditions this practice is unsound and unfair, and that the construction of transmission lines, substations, and so forth, result in taking much valuable property off the tax rolls to the detriment of the tax structure of many communities. It is the consensus of the committee that in establishing power rates for the sale of project power, the Department and other Federal agencies concerned should take these factors into consideration and that the additional sums received through increased rates should be applied to payments in lieu of taxes where justified, and in reimbursing the Government for the construction costs of the power and irrigation features of such projects. In support of its recommendation the committee calls attention to power operations of the Tennessee Valley Authority, which, it is estimated, will pay to States and counties in lieu of taxes, during the fiscal year 1944, the sum of \$2,155,000. The committee recommends that a similar policy should apply to Federal reclamation projects and that such legislation as may be necessary to put the program into effect should be enacted.

*Use of reclamation fund for new construction.*—The committee is strongly of the opinion that hereafter all new reclamation projects should be financed with money appropriated from the reclamation fund. Estimates submitted to the committee during hearings on the bill show that at the end of the fiscal year 1945 there will be a balance in the fund of \$30,306,460. The committee believes that a return to the former practice of securing all reclamation construction money from funds deposited in the reclamation fund is a desirable goal, and that as repayments of construction costs on existing projects increase the charge against the general fund should diminish and finally disappear.

*Proposal to provide nonreimbursable administrative expense funds.*—During hearings on the bill a proposal was presented to the committee providing that \$1,660,000 of appropriations from the general fund for administrative expenses should be made on a nonreimbursable basis, the justification being that the plan was a temporary expedient, that it was unfair to charge many administrative costs against the projects presently under construction, and that a precedent was established by subsection O of the act of December 5, 1924, which provided that expenses of the Washington office and general investigations should not be charged to water users. The committee is definitely opposed to the proposal. Briefly, the program cannot be justified as a temporary expedient, as the committee is opposed to the basic principle involved. It is likewise legislation over which the committee does not have jurisdiction, and, finally, the committee wishes to point out that the precedent cited by the Department as authorization for the payment of certain expenses of the Washington office and general investigations refers to appropriations from the general reclamation fund, whereas the present proposal deals with money in the general fund of the

Treasury. To provide that money in the reclamation fund, which, at the time of the enactment of the 1924 law was derived largely from revenues obtained from the sale of land, mineral leasing, and other income obtained from Federal operations in the reclamation States interested shall not be reimbursable, is an entirely different matter to providing that appropriations from the general fund, which consists of money paid into the Treasury by the taxpayers of all the States, shall be nonreimbursable. In short, the taxpayers of the United States who are not concerned with reclamation projects should not be burdened with the administrative costs of the Bureau of Reclamation in constructing projects in the reclamation States.

The committee recommends appropriation for the Bureau of Reclamation totaling \$13,783,200, which is \$24,492,300 less than the current appropriation and \$5,342,000 less than the Budget estimates. Substantial reductions below former appropriations are due to the fact that construction work on many projects has been suspended due to stop orders issued in 1942 by the War Production Board. However, in recognition of the need for additional food production and on recommendation of the War Food Administration, the War Production Board, at the time of hearings on the bill, had cleared 22 projects. Also, the committee has since been advised that the stop order against the Lugert-Altus project in Oklahoma, had been removed in order that this, as well as other projects above referred to may do its part in producing food for the war effort.

*Palisades project, Idaho.*—The committee has approved a Budget estimate of \$250,000 for preliminary work in connection with the construction of this project. Funds are provided, however, with the understanding that no actual construction work, including the purchase of right-of-way, shall be undertaken.

*Boulder Canyon project.*—The committee has recommended that \$950,000 from power and other revenues shall be available for operation and maintenance of this project, which is \$18,000 less than the Budget estimate.

During hearings on the bill the committee heard Members of the House, representatives of the Boulder Dam Power contractors, and others, concerning the inclusion in the rates charged for electric energy at Boulder Dam of amounts expended for operation and maintenance costs not directly related to the project. The Department of the Interior, in submitting a report on this subject to the Congress, which is set forth in the printed hearings, while not denying that there is merit to the charges of the power contractors, has recommended, for reasons set forth in the report of the Secretary, that no immediate attempt should be made to allocate expenditures and that no further report should be submitted to the Congress prior to June 1, 1947. The committee is not in accord with these recommendations and does not approve continuation of the present situation beyond the coming fiscal year. The committee is of the opinion that no charges should be made against Boulder Dam revenues except those authorized by substantive law and that the Department should either take the initiative in securing such basic legislation or proceed promptly to terminate the inequities which presently exist.

*Central Valley project, California.*—The Budget estimate under consideration by the committee in connection with this project was for \$3,695,200 to provide funds necessary to carry on work cleared by the War Production Board, including the work on Shasta Dam and

power plant, Friant Dam, and the Madera Canal. Stop-construction orders of the War Production Board relating to the Friant-Kern Canal and the Contra-Costa Canal and laterals have prevented work on those features of the project. However, unexpended balances will remain available for resumption of work as soon as stop orders are lifted.

During consideration of the estimate for this project the committee ascertained that a total of \$2,735,000 heretofore provided for the construction of transmission lines remained as an unexpended balance. In view of this situation the committee has reduced the Budget estimate by \$2,735,000 and provided that the unexpended balance in that amount heretofore determined to be available for transmission lines be used for other construction work. The recommendation of the committee will have the effect of providing an appropriation in the same amount and for the same purposes as that proposed in the estimate submitted by the Budget.

*Kings River project, California.*—The committee has not approved a supplemental estimate contained in House Document 480 in the sum of \$1,000,000 for preliminary work in connection with the construction of this project, which has been authorized under the provisions of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939. The action of the committee is based on information presented to it during hearings on the bill by representatives from the area concerned, and will be found beginning on page 1138, of part I. In view of the emphatic and convincing information presented, the committee is of the opinion that the request for an appropriation to begin work on the project should not be allowed. Attention is invited to the fact that the Committee on Flood Control of the House has included this project in the bill H. R. 4485 which is now pending on the Union Calendar. As reported, the bill authorizes construction of the project as a flood-control project, with adequate safeguards for the interests of the Bureau of Reclamation, at an estimated cost of \$19,700,000.

*General investigations.*—The committee considered estimates totaling \$2,280,000 for this purpose, a sum \$566,000 in excess of the 1944 appropriations. The committee is advised that there is now on hand in the Bureau of Reclamation 53 detailed field reports involving construction costs amounting to \$526,000,000, and 25 detailed field reports in connection with water-utility projects under the war food program estimated to cost \$21,000,000. In view of this situation the committee is opposed to a substantial increase in the appropriations for this purpose and has recommended reductions in the estimates as follows:

	Estimate, 1945	Recommended in bill	Decrease
Investigations:			
From reclamation fund.....	\$500, 000	\$400, 000	\$100, 000
From Colorado River develop- ment fund.....	725, 000	400, 000	325, 000
From general fund.....	875, 000	375, 000	500, 000
From water utility projects fund..	180, 000	100, 000	80, 000
Total.....	2, 280, 000	1, 275, 000	1, 005, 000



*Water-conservation and utilization projects.*—The committee has recommended an appropriation of \$1,420,000 for continuation of construction of water-conservation and utilization projects, which is a reduction of \$580,000 in the Budget estimate. The amount recommended, together with the unobligated balance of \$4,346,383 estimated to be on hand on June 30, 1944, will provide a total of \$5,766,383 for work during the fiscal year 1945. This amount is somewhat in excess of the total required for all projects which had been approved by the President and the War Production Board at the time hearings were held, but it is estimated that additional projects will be approved in the near future which will require the full amount provided in the bill. The committee calls attention to the fact that there are 56 water utility conservation projects either approved or in process of being approved. One of the outstanding projects in this group, which is now under consideration by the War Food Administration, is the Canton project in Oklahoma. This project is one which can be constructed to produce food for war at an early date with the use of a minimum quantity of critical materials.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

*Salaries, Office of the Director.*—In connection with the estimate of \$248,000 for this office, the committee has recommended a reduction of \$7,510, the cut being applied to the request for new positions proposed in the Budget estimate.

*Topographic surveys.*—The committee has effected a reduction of \$69,640 in the estimate of \$1,250,000 for this purpose, of which \$42,500 has been applied to a request for \$342,500 for continuation of mapping strategic areas, and \$27,140 is deducted from an estimate of \$102,140 for surveying areas containing supplies of critical war minerals.

*Printing and binding, and so forth.*—Under this item the committee has allowed the current appropriation of \$87,500 for printing and binding, which is a reduction of \$12,500 in the Budget estimate; \$27,840 is recommended for preparation of illustrations which represents a reduction of \$5,160 for two new positions; and \$235,000 is allowed for engraving and printing, an increase of \$35,000 above the 1944 appropriation.

#### BUREAU OF MINES

Since Pearl Harbor, dating back nearly 2½ years, the Bureau of Mines probably has been engaged more actively in the war effort than any other bureau in the Department. It has played an important part in locating new ore reserves and it has also carried on research and experimental work in the development of these discoveries. Improvements have been developed in the methods of producing chromium, manganese, and other war metals and significant discoveries have been passed on for use in connection with the war effort. Exploratory, laboratory, and pilot-plant work has produced important results in connection with nonmetallies. At Amarillo, Tex., and from a newer plant recently completed, the Bureau has increased the production of helium 25 times since 1941 and is now producing all the helium required by the Army and the Navy. The Bureau has likewise contributed to the production of high-test gasoline and other petroleum products and is assisting the Solid Fuels Administration for War in the program of that office.

In recognition of the achievements of the Bureau the committee has recommended few substantial reductions in the estimates, such reductions being confined primarily to those items not directly related to the war. The reduction of \$452,870 recommended by the committee in the estimate of \$13,179,725, has been distributed by the committee as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Coal-mine inspection and investigation.....	\$231, 380
Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act.....	25, 000
Protection of mineral resources and facilities.....	50, 000
Mineral-mining investigations.....	5, 000
Oil and gas investigations.....	7, 640
Mining experiment stations.....	10, 000
Care of buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	8, 100
Economics of mineral industries.....	15, 750
Investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals.....	100, 000
Total.....	452, 870

*Coal-mine inspections and investigations.*—In addition to an increase for overtime pay the estimate for this activity contained new funds for the appointment of 45 additional inspectors, informational work, and gas and dust laboratory analytical work totaling \$331,380. The committee is opposed to such a substantial increase and has allowed a total of \$100,000 for such purposes. The committee is of the opinion that the increase recommended, which will permit the employment of a substantial number of new inspectors, and additional funds for related work, is the maximum amount which can be justified at this time.

*Research laboratory work in anthracite region.*—During hearings on the bill the committee was requested to provide an appropriation of \$150,000 to initiate research work in connection with the production and use of anthracite coal, the prevention of fires and floods, and other work in connection with this type of coal. It was further recommended that this work could be carried on at one or more of the universities in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. The committee is in general accord with this program, but in the absence of a definite program from the Bureau of Mines through the Budget Bureau, it does not feel justified in taking favorable action. The committee recommends that the Bureau of Mines investigate and report on the feasibility of this program.

*Mining experiment stations.*—A reduction of \$10,000 is recommended by the committee in the estimate of \$772,000 for this purpose. The reduction has been applied to the estimate of \$134,586 for operation on a full year basis of the Northwest Electrodevelopment Laboratory, for which \$66,235 is currently provided on a part-year basis. The committee is of the opinion that the allocation of funds for this new station is excessive and that appropriations for its operation should be kept more nearly in line with other stations which have been in operation for many years.

*Economics of mineral industries.*—The bill contains a total of \$575,000 for this purpose which is \$3,350 more than the 1944 appropriation and \$15,750 less than the Budget estimate. The committee has approved an increase in the authorization for personal services in the District of Columbia to permit the transfer from College Park and Pittsburgh of personnel engaged in work on primary and secondary metals, and also of a small unit of the Accident and Employment Statistics Section of the Mineral Production and Economics Division



now located at College Park, Md., it being represented to the committee that the work can be more effectively directed in the Washington office.

#### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

In considering estimates for this activity for the fiscal year 1945 the committee took into account the fact that drastic reductions had been made in its appropriations during the past 2 years. Owing to the fact that it is a nonwar activity and to the further fact that visitors to the national park and other areas have fallen off tremendously, the committee regards it as a duty to restrict appropriations accordingly. To illustrate, the 1942 appropriation, not including construction funds, was \$5,263,775, and the 1944 appropriation was \$4,053,310, excluding overtime. Thus, since Pearl Harbor, the reduction has been \$1,210,465, or 23 percent. A further reduction of \$93,995 is recommended in the estimate of \$4,830,805, and has been distributed as follows:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Director's office, salaries.....	\$5, 835
General expenses.....	1, 000
National parks.....	1, 500
National monuments.....	8, 180
National historical parks and monuments.....	27, 180
National military parks, etc.....	19, 000
Boulder Dam recreational area.....	3, 300
Recreational demonstration areas.....	25, 000
National Capital parks.....	3, 000
Total.....	93, 995

*Use of parks for convalescents.*—The committee made inquiry during hearings on the bill as to the use of facilities in the parks for convalescing soldiers and sailors returning home from the battle fronts. The committee is advised that an outstanding example is in Yosemite Park where a naval hospital rehabilitation project has been established. It is understood that negotiations are under way with military authorities for the use of facilities in other park areas. The committee strongly urges that full advantage be taken of the opportunity to make use of the ideal facilities in the national parks which are now available.

*National historical parks and monuments.*—Special legislation has authorized the appropriate executive authority to designate certain areas as national historical areas and at the present time 21 have been so designated. The committee is opposed to the designation of additional areas during the war period and recommends discontinuance of the exercise of authority contained in the act until after the cessation of hostilities. In recommending a reduction of \$27,180 in the estimate of \$199,000 for this activity, the committee has effected a reduction of \$5,500 in the base for the fiscal year 1945, and has denied all proposed increases, including an appropriate reduction for overtime pay.

#### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The total amount recommended for this Service is \$5,828,350, which is \$319,140 less than the 1944 appropriation and \$534,950 less than the Budget estimates. The committee has recommended a number of moderate reductions in the estimates for this activity,

which have been cut substantially during the past 2 years. Many of the projects which have suffered reductions are for worthy purposes, which should be carried forward during the post-war period and it is hoped such restorations can be made at that time.

*General administrative expenses.*—In recommending \$196,100 for this purpose the committee has approved the transfer of \$5,600 for the salary of the principal administrative liaison officer from other appropriations. The reduction of \$10,600 in the estimate has been applied to the base for 1945.

*Investigations respecting food fishes.*—The reduction of \$15,235 recommended by the committee in the estimate of \$562,500 for this purpose represents the denial of \$2,200 in the estimate of \$12,200 for oyster-culture work in the Chesapeake Bay, and \$13,035 in the estimate of \$28,035 for surveys and biological control work (fish-salvage program) on the Columbia River. Funds for the latter project are also provided for the operation of fish hatcheries under the preceding item for propagation of food fishes. The project is at present being financed by appropriations to the Bureau of Reclamation and transferred to this Service. The committee is of the opinion that the cost of financing this work is a proper charge against reclamation funds and, although approving the pending proposal, it will expect estimates for the next fiscal year to be included under funds for the Reclamation Service.

*Fishery industries.*—A reduction of \$65,000 in the estimate of \$342,540 for this activity represents a cut of \$15,000 in the 1945 base and the denial of \$50,000 in the estimate of \$100,000 for investigations to develop substitutes for tin and other articles of value to the fishing industry. A total of \$272,000 has been appropriated in the past 2 years for this purpose. The committee wishes to point out that this appropriation has been provided as a temporary war measure and that there is no intention of continuing it over a period of years, and that the responsible administrative authority should adjust the program so that it will not extend beyond the next fiscal year.

*Fur resources investigations.*—The committee recommends a reduction of \$7,300 in the Budget estimate of \$133,450 for this purpose, \$2,300 being deducted from the estimate for the rabbit experiment station in California and \$5,000 being applied as a general reduction in the estimate.

*Biological investigations.*—The committee recommends a reduction of \$50,000 in the estimate of \$243,715 for this activity. In addition to a general reduction of \$31,633 the committee has effected a cut of \$2,500 in an estimated increase of \$7,500 for the Patuxent Research Refuge, and has allowed \$15,000 under an estimate of \$30,867 for the control of injurious birds.

#### GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

A total appropriation of \$2,910,775 is recommended for the Territorial possessions provided for under this heading, including salaries and expenses of the governments in Alaska, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands. The amount included in the bill is \$322,940 more than the 1944 appropriation and \$804,885 less than the Budget estimates. The sum of \$49,200 is provided for certain legislative expenses of the Territorial government in Alaska, and \$47,000 for similar expenses

in Hawaii, both Territorial legislatures being in session during the next fiscal year.

*Virgin Islands.*—In connection with the item for salaries and expenses for the Virgin Islands, the committee has reduced the estimate by \$7,625 in denying a proposed increase to provide for the salary of government secretary, funds for which were not provided in the current law. The committee is of the opinion that under existing conditions funds for the restoration of this position should be withheld.

Hon. Charles Harwood, the Governor of the Virgin Islands, appeared before the committee at the committee's request and gave much valuable information in response to inquiries made of him. He showed a very deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the people whom he is serving fairly, efficiently, and conscientiously.

In connection with the agricultural experiment station in the Virgin Islands, the committee is of the opinion that the people of the Virgin Islands who are interested in agricultural subjects should have full information and assistance on such matters. However, the committee has reason to believe that this station, as presently operated, is not giving such assistance to all the people concerned. The committee believes, therefore, that the station would operate more efficiently under new administrative control and that, inasmuch as the question of agriculture is paramount, the station would function more effectively under the Department of Agriculture, which formerly had control of it. For these reasons the committee has eliminated the estimate of \$47,260.

In recommending a reduction of \$70,000 in the estimate of \$140,000 for defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of St. Croix, the committee feels that further steps should be taken to bring the municipal budget more nearly in line with revenues, and that the Federal Government should not be called upon to assume any considerable portion of such deficit.

#### LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On pages 64 and 65:

\* \* \* *Provided, That not more than \$50,000 of this appropriation shall be transferred to the Geological Survey for joint programs of gaging streams, ground-water and quality-of-water investigations, and other water investigations designed to meet requirements of the Bureau of Reclamation; and such amount shall not be reimbursable under the reclamation law;*

On pages 102 and 103:

\* \* \* *Provided, That the Executive Assistant to the Governor shall be appointed by and with the approval of the Governor.*

On page 106:

*SEC. 8. Not to exceed a total of \$25,000 of the appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for expenditure for long-distance telephone tolls, and not to exceed a total of \$25,000 shall be available for expenditure for telegrams and cablegrams, and the savings effected thereby in the items "communication services," as set forth in the Budget estimates submitted for such appropriations shall not be diverted to other use and shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.*

# INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1945

*Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1944, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945*

[Totals for 1944 include amounts appropriated for overtime war pay]

[Amounts taken from tribal funds are indicated by italics]

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Budget estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
SECRETARY'S OFFICE					
Salaries.....	\$1, 212, 015. 00	<sup>1</sup> \$1, 312, 000	\$1, 222, 420	+\$10, 405. 00	-\$89, 580
Solicitor's office, salaries.....	217, 500. 00	243, 900	224, 843	+7, 343. 00	-19, 057
Division of Territories and Island Possessions.....	127, 420. 00	159, 000	115, 580	-11, 840. 00	-43, 420
Grazing Service:					
Salaries and expenses.....	978, 700. 00	1, 081, 000	1, 017, 740	+39, 040. 00	-63, 260
Construction and maintenance.....	83, 000. 00	125, 000	105, 000	+22, 000. 00	-20, 000
Leasing of grazing lands.....	9, 000. 00	9, 000	8, 000	-1, 000. 00	-1, 000
Petroleum Conservation Division.....	235, 000. 00	214, 000	200, 000	-35, 000. 00	-14, 000
Soil and moisture conservation operations.....	1, 333, 200. 00	1, 300, 000	1, 200, 000	-133, 200. 00	-100, 000
Fire protection, forests, forest industries, and strategic facilities.....	<sup>2</sup> 530, 000. 00	530, 000	525, 000	-5, 000. 00	-5, 000



Contingent expenses-----	160,000.00	173,000	164,000	+4,000.00	-9,000
Purchase of professional books, etc-----	500.00	4,000	500	-----	-3,500
Printing and binding-----	217,500.00	217,500	200,000	-17,500.00	-17,500
Total, Secretary's office-----	5,103,835.00	5,368,400	4,983,083	-120,752.00	-385,317
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses-----	8,350.00	8,610	7,610	-740.00	-1,000
Printing and binding-----	300.00	300	200	-100.00	-100
Total, Commission of Fine Arts--	8,650.00	8,910	7,810	-840.00	-1,100
BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Construction and operation-----	(3)	(4)	(4)	-----	-----
HIGH COMMISSIONER, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS					
Salaries and expenses-----	108,050.00	116,800	98,160	-9,890.00	-18,640
OFFICE OF FISHERY COORDINATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	175,000.00	300,000	290,000	+115,000.00	-10,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$29,000 in H. Doc. 480.<sup>2</sup> And unexpended balance.<sup>3</sup> Not to exceed \$3,270,000 of unobligated balance of construction funds made available for marketing, operation, and administrative costs.<sup>4</sup> Not to exceed \$3,988,000 of unobligated balance of construction funds made available for marketing, operation, and administrative costs.<sup>5</sup> Not to exceed \$3,686,540 of unobligated balance of construction funds made available for marketing, operation, and administrative costs.<sup>6</sup> Contained in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1944.

*Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1944, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945—Continued*

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Budget estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$3, 125, 000. 00	7 \$5, 025, 000	\$4, 669, 200	+\$1, 544, 200. 00	—\$355, 800
SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	6 135, 000. 00	150, 000	140, 000	+5, 000. 00	—10, 000
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.					
Salaries-----	851, 300. 00	871, 000	850, 000	—1, 300. 00	—21, 000
General expenses-----	18, 000. 00	24, 000	20, 000	+2, 000. 00	—4, 000
Surveying public lands-----	524, 000. 00	530, 000	500, 000	—24, 000. 00	—30, 000
Field examination branch, salaries and expenses-----	345, 000. 00	376, 000	370, 000	+25, 000. 00	—6, 000
Registers-----	86, 500. 00	95, 000	95, 000	+8, 500. 00	-----
Salaries and expenses of land offices-----	167, 000. 00	175, 200	174, 000	+7, 000. 00	—1, 200
Prevention and suppression of fires, Alaska-----	32, 000. 00	33, 900	33, 900	+1, 900. 00	-----
Payments to States for sale of land-----	2, 500. 00	2, 500	2, 500	-----	-----
Oregon, California, and Coos Bay grant lands-----	285, 000. 00	303, 500	300, 000	+15, 000. 00	—3, 500

Range improvements outside grazing districts-----	36, 550. 00	50, 000	40, 000	+ 3, 450. 00	-10, 000
Oil and gas royalties, Red River, Okla.-----	3, 000. 00	3, 000	3, 000		
Total, General Land Office-----	2, 350, 850. 00	2, 464, 100	2, 388, 400	+ 37, 550. 00	-75, 700
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
General items:					
Salaries, Commissioner's office-----	767, 800. 00	832, 000	798, 175	+ 30, 375. 00	-33, 825
General expenses-----	50, 000. 00	47, 500	41, 800	- 8, 200. 00	- 5, 700
Supplies, purchase and transportation-----	790, 000. 00	790, 000	790, 000		
Maintaining law and order-----	293, 000. 00	321, 000	315, 040	+ 22, 040. 00	- 5, 960
Agency buildings-----	175, 000. 00	187, 000	182, 000	+ 7, 000. 00	- 5, 000
Total, general items-----	2, 075, 800. 00	2, 177, 500	2, 127, 015	+ 51, 215. 00	- 50, 485
Indian lands:					
<i>Leasing of land for Navajo Indians</i> <i>(tribal funds)</i> -----	12, 000. 00	15, 000	15, 000	+ 3, 000. 00	
Redemption of restricted property subjected to taxation-----	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )		
Payments to Indians, et al., act of June 11, 1940-----	45, 000. 00			-45, 000. 00	

<sup>7</sup> Contained in H. Doc. 482.

<sup>8</sup> Reappropriation.

*Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1944, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945—Continued*

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Budget estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—CON.</b>					
Indian lands—Continued.					
<i>Purchase of land and improvements, Blackfeet Reservation, Mont. (tribal funds)-----</i>	\$25, 000. 00			—\$25, 000. 00	
<i>Purchase of land, Colville Reservation, Wash. (tribal funds)-----</i>		\$50, 000	\$50, 000	+50, 000. 00	
<i>Purchase of land, Flathead Indians, Montana (tribal funds)-----</i>	25, 000. 00			—25, 000. 00	
<i>Purchase of land, Southern Ute Indians, Colorado (tribal funds)-----</i>		30, 000	30, 000	+30, 000. 00	
Total, Indian lands, exclusive of tribal funds-----	45, 000. 00			—45, 000. 00	
<i>Total, Indian lands (tribal funds)-----</i>	62, 000. 00	95, 000	95, 000	+33, 000. 00	
<b>Industrial assistance:</b>					
Administration of Indian forests-----	465, 100. 00	524, 000	504, 000	+38, 900. 00	—\$20, 000
Expenses incidental to sale of timber (reimbursable)-----	167, 600. 00	180, 000	170, 000	+2, 400. 00	—10, 000
<i>Forest fires, suppression of (tribal funds)-----</i>	25, 000. 00	25, 000	25, 000		





*Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1944, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945—Continued*

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Budget estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued</b>					
Irrigation and drainage:					
Miscellaneous projects (reimbursable)-----	\$297,250.00	\$326,000	\$319,130	+\$21,880.00	-\$6,870
Arizona:					
San Carlos project, Gila River Reservation (reimbursable) --	374,700.00	384,200	307,360	-67,340.00	-76,840
Subjugation of Pima Indian lands (tribal funds)-----	200,000.00	100,000	100,000	-100,000.00	-----
Colorado River Reservation (reimbursable)-----	31,995.00	94,600	84,600	+52,605.00	-10,000
Yuma project (reimbursable)---	11,500.00	11,500	11,500	-----	-----
Idaho: Fort Hall Reservation, maintenance (gratuity)-----	55,925.00	56,000	56,000	+75.00	-----
Montana:					
Fort Belknap Reservation (reimbursable)-----	17,900.00	18,180	18,180	+280.00	-----
Fort Peck Reservation (reimbursable)-----	14,335.00	14,640	14,640	+305.00	-----

Blackfoot Reservation (reimbursable)-----	24, 925. 00	29, 655	29, 655	+ 4, 730. 00	-----
Flathead Reservation (reimbursable)-----	261, 890. 00	263, 850	278, 850	+ 16, 960. 00	+ 15, 000
Crow Reservation (reimbursable)-----	53, 210. 00	53, 900	53, 900	+ 690. 00	-----
Payment to Tongue River Water Users Association (reimbursable)-----	9, 750. 00	9, 750	9, 750	-----	-----
Nevada:					
Newlands project (reimbursable)-----	10, 950. 00	8, 446	8, 446	- 2, 504. 00	-----
New Mexico:					
Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, operation assessments (reimbursable)-----	5, 086. 00	5, 086	5, 086	-----	-----
Oregon:					
Klamath Reservation irrigation systems-----	6, 910. 00	7, 690	7, 690	+ 780. 00	-----
Utah:					
Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes (reimbursable)-----	65, 250. 00	65, 750	65, 750	+ 500. 00	-----
Maintenance, assessments, Uintah project-----	1, 000. 00	1, 000	1, 000	-----	-----

*Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1944, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945—Continued*

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Budget estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued</b>					
<b>Irrigation and drainage—Continued.</b>					
Washington:					
Wapato project, operation and maintenance (\$1,000 reimbursable)-----	\$183,490.00	\$216,000	\$216,000	+\$32,510.00	-----
Purchase of water, Yakima Reservation-----	20,000.00	20,000	20,000	-----	-----
Maintenance of reservoirs, Yakima Reservation-----	11,000.00	11,000	11,000	-----	-----
Wyoming:					
Wind River Reservation (reimbursable)-----	55,000.00	56,800	56,800	+1,800.00	-----
Protection of project works-----	70,000.00	36,000	35,000	-35,000.00	-\$1,000
Construction and repair of projects-----	200,000.00	360,000	356,250	+156,250.00	-3,750
Total irrigation and drainage, exclusive of tribal funds-----	1,782,066.00	2,050,047	1,966,587	+184,521.00	-83,460



<i>Total irrigation and drainage, tribal funds</i> -----	200, 000. 00	100, 000	100, 000	-100, 000. 00	-----
Education:					
Support of Indian schools-----	6, 124, 665. 00	6, 163, 100	6, 000, 000	-124, 665. 00	-163, 100
<i>Support of Indian schools (tribal funds)</i> -----	340, 190. 00	400, 000	400, 000	+59, 810. 00	-----
<i>Osage Nation, Oklahoma (tribal funds)</i> -----	1, 500. 00	1, 500	1, 500	-----	-----
Educational loans (reimbursable)-----	55, 000. 00	30, 000	25, 000	-30, 000. 00	-5, 000
School buildings-----	340, 000. 00	340, 000	300, 000	-40, 000. 00	-40, 000
Boarding schools-----	2, 597, 440. 00	2, 645, 370	2, 627, 620	+30, 180. 00	-17, 750
Indian schools, Five Civilized Tribes-----	378, 745. 00	375, 000	375, 000	-3, 745. 00	-----
Education of natives in Alaska-----	1, 363, 800. 00	1, 400, 000	1, 400, 000	+36, 200. 00	-----
Total for education, exclusive of tribal funds-----	10, 859, 650. 00	10, 953, 470	10, 727, 620	-132, 030. 00	-225, 850
<i>Total for education (tribal funds)</i> -----	341, 690. 00	401, 500	401, 500	+59, 810. 00	-----
Conservation of health:					
General relief and hospitalization-----	5, 657, 300. 00	5, 750, 000	5, 734, 135	+76, 835. 00	-15, 865
Medical relief in Alaska-----	633, 200. 00	691, 700	691, 700	+58, 500. 00	-----
Total for conservation of health, exclusive of tribal funds-----	6, 290, 500. 00	6, 441, 700	6, 425, 835	+135, 335. 00	-15, 865

*Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1944, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945—Continued*

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Budget estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued</b>					
General support and administration:					
For various agencies and reservations, including discharge of treaty obligations-----	\$3, 140, 000. 00	\$3, 375, 000	\$3, 202, 700	+\$62, 700. 00	—\$172, 300
Rehabilitation of needy Indians-----	700, 000. 00	700, 000	500, 000	—200, 000. 00	—200, 000
Reindeer Service-----	90, 200. 00	96, 300	75, 000	—15, 200. 00	—21, 300
Total, general support and administration-----	3, 930, 200. 00	4, 171, 300	3, 777, 700	—152, 500. 00	—393, 600
<b>Support and administration tribal funds:</b>					
Miscellaneous-----	<sup>13</sup> 406, 900. 00	459, 985	544, 325	+137, 425. 00	+84, 340
Support of Chippewas, Minncsota-----	49, 000. 00	43, 375	43, 375	—5, 625. 00	-----
Minnesota Chippewa Indians, compensation and expenses of attorneys-----	<sup>14</sup> 14, 000. 00	-----	-----	—14, 000. 00	-----
Relief of needy Indians-----	100, 000. 00	100, 000	100, 000	-----	-----
Expenses, sale of timber, Chickasaw Sanatorium, reserve-----	2, 000. 00	( <sup>15</sup> )	2, 000	-----	+2, 000

Support of Osage Agency, Oklahoma	13 191,865.00	209,200	213,700	+21,835.00	+4,500
Chickasaw Nation, Oklahoma, attorneys for	14 1,000.00			-1,000.00	
Frank O. Jones, payment to	14 33.32			-36.32	
Creek Nation, Oklahoma, tribal attorney	14 2,000.00			-2,000.00	
Seminole Nation, Oklahoma, tribal attorney	14 2,000.00			-2,000.00	
Expenses of tribal councils	25,000.00	25,000	25,000		
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, Montana, compensation and expenses of attorneys	24,000.00			-24,000.00	
Northern Cheyenne Tribes, Montana, expenses of attorneys	5,400.00			-5,400.00	
Shoshone Tribe, Wyoming, purchase of War bonds	(17)				
Total, support and administration, tribal funds	823,201.32	837,560	928,400	+105,198.68	+90,840

13 Includes \$4,500 for the tribe of Indians contained in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944.

14 Contained in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1944.

15 Reapportioned.

16 Includes \$2,625 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1944.

17 Indefinite.

*Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1944, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945—Continued*

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Budget estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
<b>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—continued</b>					
<b>Roads and bridges:</b>					
Construction and repair-----					
Gallup-Shiprock Highway, Navajo Reservation, N. Mex. (reimbursable)-----	\$950,000.00	\$1,000,000	\$900,000	—\$50,000.00	—\$100,000
Total, roads and bridges, exclusive of tribal funds-----	20,000.00	20,000	20,000		
-----	970,000.00	1,020,000	920,000	—50,000.00	—100,000
<b>Annuities and per capita payments:</b>					
Treaties with Senecas, New York-----	6,000.00	6,000	6,000		
Treaties with Six Nations, New York-----	4,500.00	4,500	4,500		
Treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma-----	10,520.00	10,520	10,520		
Treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma-----	30,000.00	30,000	30,000		
Treaties with the Sioux-----	175,000.00	150,000	150,000	—25,000.00	
-----	725,000.00	725,000	725,000		
Payment of interest on Indian trust funds-----					
Total, annuities and per capita payments-----	951,020.00	926,020	926,020	—25,000.00	

Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds-----	28, 462, 636. 00	29, 423, 337	28, 451, 777	-10, 859. 00	-971, 560
<i>Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, from tribal funds-----</i>	<i>1, 631, 891. 32</i>	<i>1, 536, 060</i>	<i>1, 626, 900</i>	<i>-4, 991. 32</i>	<i>+90, 840</i>
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION					
Washington office-----	101, 000. 00	101, 000	95, 000	-6, 000. 00	-6, 000
Parker Dam project, Arizona-California-	(18)	(19)	(20)		
Yuma project, Arizona-California-----	21 80, 200. 00	21 67, 500	21 67, 500	-12, 700. 00	
Central Valley project, California-----		(22)	(23)		
Colorado-Big Thompson, Colorado-----	(24)	(24)	(24)		
Boise project, Idaho-----	102, 000. 00	100, 000	99, 000	-3, 000. 00	-1, 000
Minidoka project, Idaho-----	23 16, 500. 00	26 16, 500	26 16, 500		
North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyo- ming-----	(27)	(28)	(28)		
<sup>18</sup> Not to exceed \$379,100 from power and other revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system. <sup>19</sup> Not to exceed \$350,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system. <sup>20</sup> Not to exceed \$340,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system. <sup>21</sup> Not to exceed \$25,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system. <sup>22</sup> Not to exceed \$400,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system. <sup>23</sup> Not to exceed \$385,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system. <sup>24</sup> Not to exceed \$140,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system. <sup>25</sup> Not to exceed \$7,675 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system. <sup>26</sup> Not to exceed \$60,500 from power revenues made available for operation of commercial system. <sup>27</sup> Not to exceed \$90,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system, and \$5,500 for carriage of water. <sup>28</sup> Not to exceed \$95,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system, and \$6,000 for carriage of water.					



*Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1944, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945—Continued*

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Budget estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—continued					
Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas--	29 \$90,000.00	30 \$90,000	30 \$90,000		
Owyhee project, Oregon-----	186,000.00	189,000	189,000	+\$3,000.00	
Klamath project, Oregon-California--	130,000.00	126,000	126,000.	- 4,000.00	
Columbia Basin project, Washington--	(31)	(31)	(31)		
Yakima project, Washington-----	32 271,800.00	32 275,000	32 275,000	+ 3,200.00	
Kendrick project, Wyoming-----	(33)	(34)	(35)		
Riverton project, Wyoming-----	36 70,000.00	36 70,000	36 70,000		
Shoshone project, Wyoming-----	37 18,500.00	38 18,000	38 18,000	- 500.00	
Operation and maintenance administration-----	111,500.00	220,000	200,000	+ 88,500.00	-\$20,000
Construction and repair of various projects, and general investigations----	1,245,000.00	39 2,150,000	2,025,000	+ 780,000.00	- 125,000
Total, Bureau of Reclamation, from reclamation fund-----	2,422,500.00	3,423,000	3,271,000	+ 848,500.00	- 152,000
Boulder Canyon project, operation, maintenance, and replacements-----		(40)	(41)		
Colorado River front work and levee system-----	42 325,000.00	50,000	50,000	- 275,000.00	

Colorado River development fund, surveys-----	200,000.00	43 725,000	400,000	+200,000.00	-325,000
Protection of project works-----	680,000.00			-680,000.00	
Boulder Canyon project (construction)-----	44 775,000.00			-775,000.00	
All-American Canal-----	(45)	(45)	(45)		
Construction, general fund: Gila project, Arizona; Central Valley project, California; Kings River project, California; Colorado-Big Thompson, Colorado; Boise project (Anderson Ranch), Idaho; Tucumcari project, New Mexico; Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma; Yakima project, Roza division, Washington; and general investigations-----	32,809,000.00	46 12,927,200	8,642,200	-24,166,800.00	-4,285,000

- 29 Not to exceed \$60,603 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.
- 30 Not to exceed \$62,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.
- 31 Not to exceed \$900,000 from special account made available for operation and maintenance.
- 32 Not to exceed \$25,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.
- 33 Not to exceed \$109,100 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.
- 34 And not to exceed \$135,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.
- 35 Not to exceed \$125,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of power system.
- 36 And not to exceed \$45,000 made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.
- 37 Not to exceed \$45,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.
- 38 Not to exceed \$50,000 from power revenues made available for operation and maintenance of commercial system.
- 39 Includes \$375,000 in H. Doc. 480.
- 40 Not to exceed \$988,000 from power and other revenues made available for operation, maintenance, and replacements.
- 41 Not to exceed \$950,000 from power and other revenues made available for operation, maintenance, and replacements.
- 42 Includes \$250,000 in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944.
- 43 Includes \$300,000 in H. Doc. 480.
- 44 Not to exceed \$943,100 made available for operation, maintenance, and replacements.
- 45 Not to exceed \$100,000 of unexpended balance made available.
- 46 Includes \$3,175,000 in H. Doc. 480.

*Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1944, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945—Continued*

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Budget estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
<b>BUREAU OF RECLAMATION—continued</b>					
Water conservation and utilization projects-----					
	47 \$1,064,000.00	\$2,000,000	\$1,420,000	+\$356,000.00	-\$580,000
Total, Reclamation Service, exclusive of reclamation fund-----	35,853,000.00	15,702,200	10,512,200	-25,340,800.00	-5,190,000
Grand total, Reclamation Service-----	38,275,500.00	19,125,200	13,783,200	-24,492,300.00	-5,342,000
<b>GEOLOGICAL SURVEY</b>					
Salaries-----	177,570.00	248,000	240,490	+62,920.00	-7,510
Topographic surveys-----	680,000.00	1,250,000	1,180,360	+500,360.00	-69,640
Geologic surveys-----	1,187,500.00	1,337,970	1,337,970	+150,470.00	-----
Strategic and critical minerals (national defense)-----	692,000.00	665,000	665,000	-27,000.00	-----
Investigation of mineral resources of Alaska-----	150,000.00	177,000	177,000	+27,000.00	-----
Gaging streams-----	48 1,404,000.00	1,510,000	1,510,000	+106,000.00	-----
Classification of lands-----	225,000.00	240,000	240,000	+15,000.00	-----
Printing, binding, illustrating, and engraving of geologic maps, etc.-----	310,425.00	368,000	350,340	+39,915.00	-17,660

Minerals on public lands and naval petroleum reserves.....	475, 000. 00	557, 000	557, 000	+82, 000. 00	-----
Cooperative advance.....	40 400, 000. 00	400, 000	400, 000	-----	-----
Additional amount appropriated for 1944 war overtime pay.....	275, 000. 00	-----	-----	-275, 000. 00	-----
Total, Geological Survey.....	5, 976, 495. 00	6, 752, 970	6, 658, 160	+681, 665. 00	-94, 810
BUREAU OF MINES					
Salaries and general expenses.....	75, 265. 00	76, 165	76, 165	+900. 00	-----
Investigating mine accidents and operating mine rescue cars.....	735, 700. 00	772, 595	772, 595	+36, 895. 00	-----
Coal mine inspection and investigation..	817, 880. 00	1, 167, 650	936, 270	+118, 390. 00	-231, 380
Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act..	565, 000. 00	600, 000	575, 000	+10, 000. 00	-25, 000
Protection of mineral resources and facilities.....	400, 000. 00	300, 000	250, 000	-150, 000. 00	-50, 000
Testing fuel.....	40 415, 000. 00	439, 825	439, 825	+24, 825. 00	-----
Mineral-mining investigations.....	440, 000. 00	440, 000	435, 000	-5, 000. 00	-5, 000
Oil and gas investigations.....	568, 380. 00	607, 640	600, 000	+31, 620. 00	-7, 640
Purchase of land, Bartlesville, Okla. ....	30, 000. 00	-----	-----	-30, 000. 00	-----
Mining experiment stations, expenses of..	629, 500. 00	772, 000	762, 000	+132, 500. 00	-10, 000

<sup>47</sup> Includes \$1,000,000 in First Supplemental National Defense Act for predevelopment work, 1944.

<sup>48</sup> Includes \$90,000 contained in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1944.

<sup>49</sup> Contained in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944.

<sup>50</sup> Includes \$15,000 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1944.

*Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1944, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945—Continued*

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Budget estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
<b>BUREAU OF MINES—continued</b>					
Care, etc., buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	<sup>s1</sup> \$138,800.00	\$168,100	\$160,000	+\$21,200.00	—\$8,100
Protection of experimental coal-mine property from mine fire-----	<sup>s2</sup> 45,000.00	-----	-----	—45,000.00	-----
Economics of mineral industries-----	<sup>s3</sup> 571,650.00	590,750	575,000	+3,350.00	—15,750
Investigation of raw material resources for steel production-----	2,000,000.00	-----	-----	—2,000,000.00	-----
Construction and equipment, electro-development laboratory-----	( <sup>s4</sup> )	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gaseous and solid fuel reduction of iron ores-----	400,000.00	250,000	250,000	—150,000.00	-----
Construction and equipment of helium plants-----	-----	( <sup>s5</sup> )	( <sup>s5</sup> )	-----	-----
Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research-----	900,000.00	750,000	750,000	—150,000.00	-----
Production of alumina from bauxite, aluminum clays, and alunite-----	<sup>s6</sup> 590,000.00	785,000	785,000	+195,000.00	-----
Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits-----	1,860,000.00	1,860,000	1,860,000	-----	-----



Magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense)-----	\$7 375,000.00	600,000	600,000	+225,000.00	-----
Investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals (national defense)---	3,900,000.00	3,000,000	2,900,000	-1,000,000.00	-100,000
Drainage tunnel, Leadville, Colo.-----	1,400,000.00	-----	-----	-1,400,000.00	-----
Processes for recovery of waste metals---	\$3 75,000.00	-----	-----	-75,000.00	-----
Helium production and investigation.---	( <sup>59</sup> )	( <sup>59</sup> )	( <sup>59</sup> )	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Mines.-----	16,932,175.00	13,179,725	12,726,855	-4,205,320.00	-452,870
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Director's office, salaries.-----	337,500.00	413,000	407,165	+69,665.00	-5,835
Regional offices.-----	186,110.00	262,000	262,000	+75,890.00	-----
General expenses.-----	23,000.00	25,000	24,000	+1,000.00	-1,000
National parks.-----	1,876,200.00	2,226,000	2,224,500	+348,300.00	-1,500
National monuments.-----	275,000.00	336,615	328,435	+53,435.00	-8,180
National historical parks and monuments.	150,500.00	199,000	171,820	+21,320.00	-27,180

<sup>51</sup> Includes \$12,500 contained in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944.

<sup>52</sup> Contained in First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944.

<sup>53</sup> Includes \$16,000 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1944.

<sup>54</sup> Unexpended balance continued available.

<sup>55</sup> Unobligated balances continued available.

<sup>56</sup> Includes \$100,000 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1944.

<sup>57</sup> Includes \$150,000 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1944.

<sup>58</sup> Contained in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1944.

<sup>59</sup> Funds transferred from War and Navy Departments.

*Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1944, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945—Continued*

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Budget estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
<b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE—continued</b>					
National military parks, battlefields, monuments, and cemeteries-----	\$400,000.00	\$460,000	\$441,000	+\$41,000.00	—\$19,000
Boulder Dam national recreational area, Arizona-Nevada-----	70,000.00	78,000	74,700	+4,700.00	—3,300
Emergency repair and fire-fighting fund----	30,000.00	32,600	32,600	+2,600.00	-----
Forest protection and fire prevention----	155,000.00	187,590	187,590	+32,590.00	-----
Investigation and purchase of water rights-----	( <sup>60</sup> )	( <sup>60</sup> )	( <sup>60</sup> )	-----	-----
Recreational demonstration areas-----	165,000.00	158,000	133,000	—32,000.00	—25,000
Recreational resources, Denison Dam project-----	( <sup>60</sup> )	-----	-----	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses, National Capital Parks-----	433,250.00	453,000	450,000	+16,750.00	—3,000
Additional amount appropriated for 1944 war overtime pay-----	462,000.00	-----	-----	—462,000.00	-----
Total, National Park Service-----	4,563,560.00	4,830,805	4,736,810	+173,250.00	—93,995
<b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>					
General administrative expenses-----	170,000.00	206,700	196,100	+26,100.00	—10,600

Propagation of food fishes-----	875,000.00	1,115,000	1,097,555	+222,555.00	-17,445
Construction of fish screens-----	11,350.00	11,350	11,350	-----	-----
Investigations respecting food fishes-----	61 459,000.00	562,500	547,265	+88,265.00	-15,235
Fishery industries-----	293,540.00	342,540	277,540	-16,000.00	-65,000
Fishery market news service-----	80,000.00	99,260	92,420	+12,420.00	-6,840
Alaska fisheries-----	464,500.00	536,000	536,000	+71,500.00	-----
Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts-----	12,000.00	13,850	13,850	+1,850.00	-----
Fur resources investigations-----	115,000.00	133,450	126,150	+11,150.00	-7,300
Biological investigations-----	175,000.00	243,715	193,715	+18,715.00	-50,000
Control of predatory animals and in- jurious rodents-----	750,000.00	865,000	815,000	+65,000.00	-50,000
Protection of migratory birds-----	300,000.00	347,400	322,400	+22,400.00	-25,000
Enforcement of Alaska game law-----	140,000.00	156,530	150,000	+10,000.00	-6,530
Maintenance of mammal and bird reser- vations-----	580,000.00	666,675	590,675	+10,675.00	-76,000
Migratory bird conservation refuges-----	50,000.00	63,330	58,330	+8,330.00	-5,000
Migratory bird conservation fund-----	(62)	(62)	(62)	-----	-----
Federal aid in wildlife restoration-----	1,000,000.00	1,000,000	800,000	-200,000.00	-200,000

<sup>60</sup> Unexpended balance reappropriated.<sup>61</sup> Contains \$19,000 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1944.<sup>62</sup> Indefinite appropriation estimated at \$1,000,000.

*Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1944, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945—Continued*

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Budget estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
<b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—continued</b>					
Construction of byproducts plant, Pribilof Islands, Alaska-----	\$135,000.00			—\$135,000.00	
Amount appropriated for 1944 war overtime pay-----	537,100.00			—537,100.00	
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service--	6,147,490.00	\$6,363,300	\$5,828,350	—319,140.00	—\$534,950
<b>GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES</b>					
<b>Alaska:</b>					
Salaries, Governor and secretary-----	15,600.00	(u)			
Contingent expenses-----	21,000.00			—36,600.00	
Salaries and expenses, Governor and secretary-----		38,600	38,600	+38,600.00	
Legislative expenses-----		49,200	49,200	+49,200.00	
Public schools (receipt limitation)---	50,000.00	50,000	50,000		
Insane, care of-----	273,500.00	273,500	273,500		
Construction and repair of roads, trails, etc. (receipt limitation)---	152,500.00	152,500	152,500		

Roads, bridges, and trails, repair and maintenance of-----	\$ 1, 180, 000. 00	1, 180, 000	1, 000, 000	— 180, 000. 00	— 180, 000
Richardson Highway-----	\$ 500, 000. 00	1, 500, 000	1, 000, 000	+ 500, 000. 00	— 500, 000
Total, Territory of Alaska-----	2, 192, 600. 00	3, 243, 800	2, 563, 800	+ 371, 200. 00	— 680, 000
Hawaii:					
Salaries, Governor and secretary-----	15, 800. 00	}	(c)	— 21, 600. 00	-----
Contingent expenses-----	5, 800. 00				
Salaries and expenses, Governor and secretary-----		21, 600	21, 600	+ 21, 600. 00	-----
Legislative expenses-----		47, 000	47, 000	+ 47, 000. 00	-----
Total, Hawaii-----	21, 600. 00	68, 600	68, 600	+ 47, 000. 00	-----
Virgin Islands:					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$ 186, 820. 00	216, 000	208, 375	+ 21, 555. 00	— 7, 625
Agricultural experiment station-----	\$ 46, 815. 00	47, 260		— 46, 815. 00	— 47, 260
Defraying deficits of municipal governments-----	140, 000. 00	140, 000	70, 000	— 70, 000. 00	— 70, 000
Total, Virgin Islands-----	373, 635. 00	403, 260	278, 375	— 95, 260. 00	— 124, 885

<sup>44</sup> For the fiscal year 1945 the Budget proposes consolidation of these two items into the item immediately following.

<sup>55</sup> Includes \$300,000 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1944.

<sup>106</sup> Includes \$300,000 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1944.  
Contained in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1944.

<sup>107</sup> Contained in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1944.

Includes \$18,000 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1944.

<sup>609</sup> Includes \$4 675 in First Supplemental National Defense Act, 1944.



*Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1944, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1945, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1945—Continued*

Object	Appropriations, 1944	Budget estimates, 1945	Amount recommended in bill for 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 Budget estimates
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES—con.					
Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief.....	(70)	(71)	(71)	-----	-----
Total, government in the Territories.....	\$2, 587, 835. 00	\$3, 715, 660	\$2, 910, 775	+\$322, 940. 00	-\$804, 885
Grand total, Department of the Interior.....	<sup>72</sup> 113, 952, 076. 00	<sup>72</sup> 96, 824, 207	<sup>72</sup> 87, 672, 580	-26, 279, 496. 00	-9, 151, 627

<sup>70</sup> Not to exceed \$27,750 of available funds provided for administrative expenses.

<sup>71</sup> Not to exceed \$28,000 of available funds provided for administrative expenses.

<sup>72</sup> Excludes \$1,000,000 carried by Budget for Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

## PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

Object	Appropriated, 1944	Estimated, 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Grazing Act receipts, payments to States from.....	\$550, 000	\$550, 000	-----
Emergency expenses, Southwestern Power Administration.....	100, 000	-----	-\$100, 000
Oregon and California land grant payments.....	700, 000	700, 000	-----
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund, payment to counties.....	26, 000	26, 000	-----
Oil Leasing Act, payments to States under.....	2, 775, 000	2, 775, 000	-----
Potash deposits, royalties and rentals, payments to States from.....	165, 000	165, 000	-----
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, excess payments.....	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands, excess payments.....	2, 500	2, 500	-----
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey.....	300	300	-----
Development and operation of helium properties, Bureau of Mines.....	125, 000	125, 000	-----
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----
Payments to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act.....	45, 000	45, 000	-----
Expenses incident to sale of refuge products.....	6, 000	6, 000	-----
Alaska Railroad fund.....	6, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000
Total, general and special funds.....	<sup>1</sup> 11, 495, 800	<sup>1</sup> 10, 395, 800	-1, 100, 000

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$1,000,000 for migratory bird conservation fund carried by Budget as a regular annual appropriation.

## PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, TRUST FUNDS

Object	Appropriated, 1944	Estimated, 1945	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	\$200, 000	\$200, 000	-----
Refund of deposits, unearned grazing fees-----	18	400	+ \$382
Management and operation of Grand River Dam project-----	1, 658, 000	1, 863, 000	+ 205, 000
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Alaska town-site funds-----	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Unearned proceeds from lands-----	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes-----	6, 505, 000	6, 505, 000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor-----	550, 000	550, 000	-----
Advances by States, etc., for construction, operation, and maintenance of reclamation projects, including investigations-----	1, 316, 714	1, 179, 570	- 137, 144
Contributed funds, including land, national parks-----	20, 000	20, 000	-----
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, national parks-----	2, 030	2, 030	-----
Gifts or bequests of personal property, national parks-----	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Miscellaneous contributed funds, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	22, 000	22, 000	-----
Fox and fur seal industries-----	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Expenses, sale of furs-----	700	700	-----
Improvements of roads, bridges, and trails, Alaska-----	100, 000	60, 000	- 40, 000
Total, permanent appropriations, trust funds-----	10, 588, 462	10, 616, 700	+ 28, 238
Total, permanent appropriations-----	22, 084, 262	21, 012, 500	- 1, 071, 762







Union Calendar No. 469

78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4679

[Report No. 1395]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 26, 1944

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5       ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
6       1945, namely:

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## SALARIES

Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,222,420: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation made available to the office of the Secretary by this section shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed for or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation pending before the Congress.

## OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

For personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$224,843.

## DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$115,580.

## GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including examination and classification of lands with respect to grazing or agricultural utility, preparation of land classification maps and reports, fire prevention and the suppression or emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Grazing Service, traveling and other necessary expenses, not to exceed \$12,000 for personal

1 services in the District of Columbia, and the purchase (not  
2 to exceed \$25,000), operation, and maintenance of motor-  
3 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$977,740; for payment  
4 of a salary of \$5 per diem while actually employed and for  
5 the payment of necessary travel expenses, exclusive of sub-  
6 sistence, of members of advisory committees of local stock-  
7 men, \$40,000; in all, \$1,017,740.

8 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range  
9 improvements within grazing districts, pursuant to the pro-  
10 visions of sections 10 and 11 of the Act of June 28, 1934,  
11 as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), and not including contri-  
12 butions under section 9 of the Act of June 28, 1934,  
13 \$105,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not  
14 exceed 25 per centum of all moneys received from grazing  
15 districts under the provisions of said Act of June 28, 1934,  
16 as amended, during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945.

17 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county,  
18 or privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions  
19 of the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), \$8,000:  
20 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the  
21 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance  
22 with section 4 of said Act.

23 PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

24 For all salaries and expenses necessary for administering  
25 and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22,

1 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C. 15A), and for cooperation  
2 with Federal and State authorities in the production and  
3 conservation of oil and gas, including personal services in  
4 the District of Columbia; travel expenses; contract steno-  
5 graphic reporting services; stationery and office supplies;  
6 not to exceed \$3,600 for printing and binding; not to exceed  
7 \$700 for books and periodicals; and the maintenance, opera-  
8 tion, and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles, \$200,000.

9 SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

10 For all necessary expenses of administering and carry-  
11 ing out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a  
12 soil and moisture conservation program on lands under the  
13 jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in accordance  
14 with the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S.  
15 C. 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Numbered IV,  
16 including such special measures as may be necessary to pre-  
17 vent floods and siltation of reservoirs; the improvement of  
18 irrigation and land drainage; the procurement of nursery  
19 stock and the establishment and operation of erosion nurs-  
20 eries; the making of conservation plans and surveys; the  
21 dissemination of information; and including \$100,000 for  
22 departmental personal services including such services in  
23 the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; furniture, fur-  
24 nishings, office equipment and supplies; not to exceed \$2,000  
25 for the purchase of books and periodicals; purchase (not to

1 exceed \$4,000), operation, maintenance, and repair of  
2 motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles,  
3 \$1,200,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be  
4 available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance  
5 and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, mate-  
6 rials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects  
7 under the supervision of the Department of the Interior,  
8 and for sale and distribution to other Government activities,  
9 the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such  
10 equipment (including the cost of transportation and han-  
11 dling), to be reimbursed to the appropriation for soil and  
12 moisture conservation operations current at the time such  
13 reimbursement is received: *Provided further*, That any part  
14 of this appropriation allocated for the production or procure-  
15 ment of nursery stock shall remain available for expenditure  
16 for not more than three fiscal years.

17 Fire protection of forests, forest industries, and strategic  
18 facilities (national defense): For all expenses necessary to  
19 enable the Department of the Interior, independently or in  
20 cooperation with other agencies, to initiate and augment  
21 forest-fire prevention and suppression measures on critical  
22 forest, brush, and grass areas under the administration of the  
23 Department of the Interior, including not to exceed  
24 \$8,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia;  
25 maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying



1 automobiles; travel expenses, including expenses of attend-  
2 ance at training courses and meetings of organizations con-  
3 cerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and pur-  
4 chase in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of other items  
5 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-  
6 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$525,000.

7 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

8 For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary  
9 and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except as  
10 otherwise provided), including furniture, carpets, ice, lumber,  
11 hardware, dry goods, advertising, teletype rentals and service,  
12 telegraphing, telephone service, including personal services of  
13 temporary or emergency telephone operators; streetcar fares  
14 not exceeding \$300; constructing model and other cases  
15 and furniture; postage stamps to prepay postage on foreign  
16 mail and for special-delivery and air-mail stamps for use  
17 in the United States; traveling expenses, including neces-  
18 sary expenses of inspectors and attorneys; fuel and light;  
19 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field for  
20 any bureau, office, or service of the Department, including  
21 not exceeding \$2,000 for inspections and investigations by  
22 the legislative branch, and any request from appropriate  
23 authority in such branch in connection therewith shall be im-  
24 mediately complied with by administrative authority in the

1 Department; not exceeding \$500 for the payment of dam-  
2 ages caused to private property by Department motor  
3 vehicles; purchase of motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles;  
4 maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled  
5 passenger-carrying vehicles and motortrucks, motorcycles,  
6 and bicycles to be used only for official purposes; expense  
7 of taking testimony and preparing the same in connection  
8 with disbarment proceedings instituted against persons charged  
9 with improper practices before the Department, its bureaus  
10 and offices; expense of translations, and not exceeding  
11 \$1,000 for contract stenographic reporting services; not ex-  
12 ceeding \$700 for newspapers; stationery, including tags,  
13 labels, index cards, cloth-lined wrappers, and specimen bags,  
14 printed in the course of manufacture, and such printed  
15 envelopes as are not supplied under contracts made by the  
16 Postmaster General, for the Department and its several  
17 bureaus and offices, and other necessary expenses not here-  
18 inafter provided for, \$164,000; and, in addition thereto, sums  
19 amounting to \$59,400 for stationery supplies shall be de-  
20 ducted from other appropriations made for the fiscal year  
21 1945 as follows: General Land Office, \$6,500; Geological  
22 Survey, \$12,000; National Park Service, \$7,500; Bureau  
23 of Reclamation, \$8,400, any unexpended portion of which  
24 shall revert and be credited to the reclamation fund; Bureau

1 of Mines, \$19,000; Grazing Service, \$6,000; and said sums  
2 so deducted shall be credited to this appropriation.

3 For the purchase or exchange of professional and scien-  
4 tific books, law and medical books, and books to complete  
5 broken sets, periodicals, directories, and other books of refer-  
6 ence relating to the business of the Department, \$500,  
7 and in addition there is hereby made available from any  
8 appropriations made for any of the following bureaus or  
9 offices of the Department not to exceed the following re-  
10 spective sums: Grazing Service, \$250; Indian Service, \$500;  
11 Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,000; Geological Survey, \$6,000;  
12 National Park Service, \$2,500; General Land Office, \$1,000;  
13 Bureau of Mines, \$4,500.

14 PRINTING AND BINDING

15 For printing and binding for the Department of the  
16 Interior, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and  
17 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,  
18 \$200,000, of which \$25,000 shall be for the National Park  
19 Service, \$85,000 for the Bureau of Mines, and \$25,000 for  
20 the Fish and Wildlife Service, including the publication of  
21 bulletins which shall be adapted to the interests of the people  
22 of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion  
23 of four-fifths of the bulletins to be delivered to or sent out  
24 under addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-  
25 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they may direct.

## COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

For expenses made necessary by the Act entitled "An Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts", approved May 17, 1910 (40 U. S. C. 104), including the purchase of periodicals, maps, and books of reference, and payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside of the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$7,610, of which not to exceed \$6,190 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

For all printing and binding for the Commission of Fine Arts, \$200.

Total, Commission of Fine Arts, \$7,810.

## BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Not to exceed \$3,686,540 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation "Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system", shall be available under the account for said appropriation in the fiscal year 1945 for expenses of marketing and operation of transmission facilities, and administrative costs in connection therewith, including \$24,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia.



1 UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE  
2 PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

3 For the maintenance of the office of the United States  
4 High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands as authorized  
5 by subsection 4 of section 7 of the Act approved March 24,  
6 1934 (48 U. S. C. 1232), including salaries and wages;  
7 rental, furnishings, equipment, maintenance, renovation, and  
8 repair of office quarters and living quarters for the High  
9 Commissioner; supplies and equipment; purchase and ex-  
10 change of lawbooks and books of reference, periodicals, and  
11 newspapers; traveling expenses, including for persons ap-  
12 pointed hereunder within the United States and their families,  
13 actual expenses of travel and transportation of household  
14 effects from their homes in the United States to the Philippine  
15 Islands, and return, utilizing Government vessels whenever  
16 practicable; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor  
17 vehicles, and all other necessary expenses, \$98,160, of which  
18 not exceeding \$5,200 shall be available for expenditure in  
19 the discretion of the High Commissioner for maintenance of  
20 his household: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the  
21 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply to any  
22 purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when  
23 the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the sum of  
24 \$100.



## OFFICE OF FISHERY COORDINATION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the Office of Fishery Coordination to carry out its functions and activities under Executive Order Numbered 9204, dated July 21, 1942, and such functions and activities as have been delegated to it by the Secretary pursuant to the authority delegated to him under Food Directive Numbered 2, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on February 8, 1943 (8 F. R. 1777), as amended March 16, 1943 (8 F. R. 3280), including personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States in an advisory capacity to said Office; maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; printing and binding; and the purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$290,000.

## SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

For all necessary expenses of the Solid Fuels Adminis-

1 tration for War in performing its functions as prescribed in  
2 Executive Order Numbered 9332 of April 19, 1943, includ-  
3 ing the employment without regard to civil service and classi-  
4 fication laws of a Deputy Administrator at not to exceed  
5 \$10,000 per annum and not to exceed twenty-eight technical  
6 employees; other personal services in the District of Colum-  
7 bia; printing and binding; traveling expenses, including  
8 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the  
9 purposes of this appropriation, and actual transportation and  
10 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in  
11 lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their  
12 homes, in an advisory capacity without other compensation  
13 from the United States, or at \$1 per annum; reimbursement  
14 at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses  
15 incurred by them in official travel in privately owned automo-  
16 biles within the limits of their official stations; contract steno-  
17 graphic reporting services; books of reference, periodicals and  
18 newspapers; office supplies; furniture and equipment; pur-  
19 chase, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carry-  
20 ing automobiles; and the acceptance and utilization of volun-  
21 tary and uncompensated services, \$4,669,200: *Provided,*  
22 That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any  
23 purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when  
24 the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$300.

## 1        SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

2        Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of  
3 the Southwestern Power Administration in disposing of the  
4 electric power and energy from the Norfolk Dam and Deni-  
5 son Dam projects, in accordance with Executive Orders Num-  
6 bered 9353, 9366, and 9373, including printing and binding,  
7 and the purchase, operation, and maintenance of passenger-  
8 carrying motor vehicles, \$140,000.

## 9                        GENERAL LAND OFFICE

10       For personal services in the District of Columbia,  
11 \$850,000, including one clerk who shall be designated by  
12 the President to sign land patents.

13       For traveling expenses of officers and employees, for  
14 employment of stenographers and other assistants, for pro-  
15 duction of maps and official plats of surveys; for expenses  
16 of restoration to the public domain of lands in forest reserves  
17 and of lands temporarily withdrawn for forest-reserve pur-  
18 poses; and for expenses of hearings or other proceedings held  
19 by order of the General Land Office to determine the char-  
20 acter of lands, whether alleged fraudulent entries are of that  
21 character or have been made in compliance with the law, and  
22 of hearings in disbarment proceedings, \$20,000.

23       Surveying public lands: For surveys and resurveys of  
24 public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and re-

1 ported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral  
2 deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary  
3 surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be  
4 required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence  
5 in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States,  
6 under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General  
7 Land Office and direction of the Secretary, \$500,000,  
8 including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled  
9 passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*, That this appro-  
10 priation may be expended for surveys made under the  
11 supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office,  
12 but when expended for surveys that would not otherwise  
13 be chargeable hereto it shall be reimbursed from the applicable  
14 appropriation, fund, or special deposit.

15 Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination: For  
16 salaries and expenses of field examinations, classification of  
17 lands, and investigations required in the administration and  
18 execution of the public land laws, and the protection of the  
19 public lands and their resources from trespass, including  
20 operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles  
21 and motorboats, \$370,000.

22 Registers: For salaries and commissions of registers of  
23 district land offices, \$95,000.

24 Salaries and expenses of land offices: For salaries (ex-  
25 cept registers) and all necessary expenses incident to the



1 operation and maintenance of district land offices and the  
2 disposal, supervision, and management of the public lands,  
3 including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled  
4 passenger-carrying vehicles, \$174,000: *Provided*, That no  
5 expenses chargeable to the Government shall be incurred by  
6 registers in the conduct of local land offices except upon  
7 previous specific authorization by the Commissioner of the  
8 General Land Office.

9 For the prevention and suppression of fires on the  
10 public domain in Alaska, including the maintenance of  
11 patrols, the employment of field personnel, the use of air-  
12 planes by charter or otherwise, and the maintenance and  
13 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,  
14 \$33,900.

15 Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from  
16 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of  
17 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands  
18 lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of  
19 making public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*,  
20 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate  
21 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
22 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

23 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed  
24 Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For carrying  
25 out the provisions of title I of the Act of August 28, 1937



1 (50 Stat. 874), including fire protection and patrol on these  
2 and adjacent and intermingled public lands, through coopera-  
3 tive agreements with Federal, State, and county agencies,  
4 or otherwise, and including travel and other necessary  
5 expenses; and operation and maintenance of motor-propelled  
6 passenger-carrying vehicles, \$300,000: *Provided*, That  
7 such expenditures shall be reimbursed from the 25 per  
8 centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act ap-  
9 proved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated  
10 the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section  
11 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund  
12 designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund".

13 Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing  
14 districts (receipt limitation) : For construction, purchase, and  
15 maintenance of range improvements on the public lands  
16 subject to grazing leases under the provisions of section 15  
17 and pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Act of  
18 June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including  
19 operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-  
20 carrying vehicles, \$40,000: *Provided*, That expenditures  
21 hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys  
22 received under the provisions of section 15 of said Act during  
23 the fiscal years 1944 and 1945.

24 Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south  
25 half of Red River: For payment of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per centum of the

1 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in  
2 Oklahoma under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923  
3 (30 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of  
4 Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal  
5 funds accruing under said Act, to be expended by the State  
6 in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the  
7 Act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191),  
8 \$3,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not  
9 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in  
10 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
11 Repeal Act, 1934.

## 12 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

### 13 SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

14 For departmental personal services, including such  
15 services in the District of Columbia, \$798,175.

16 For travel expenses of departmental employees of the  
17 Bureau of Indian Affairs; radio, telegraph, and telephone  
18 toll messages on business pertaining to the Indian Service  
19 sent and received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Wash-  
20 ington, District of Columbia, and Chicago, Illinois; rental of  
21 office equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies  
22 therefor, and other necessary expenses of the Indian Service  
23 for which no other appropriation is available, \$41,800.

24 For advertising, inspection, storage, and all other ex-

1 penses incident to the purchase of goods and supplies for the  
2 Indian Service and for payment of railroad, pipe-line, and  
3 other transportation costs of such goods and supplies,  
4 \$790,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall  
5 be used in payment for any services except bill therefor is  
6 rendered within one year from the time the service is  
7 performed.

8 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,  
9 including pay of judges of Indian courts, pay of Indian  
10 police, and pay of employees engaged in the suppression of  
11 the traffic in intoxicating liquors, marihuana, and deleterious  
12 drugs among Indians, and including traveling expenses, sup-  
13 plies, and equipment, \$315,040.

14 For lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500  
15 for any one building), repair, and improvement of agency  
16 buildings, exclusive of hospital buildings, including the in-  
17 stallation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,  
18 power, and sewerage and water systems in connection there-  
19 with, \$182,000.

20 Vehicles, Indian Service: Not to exceed \$450,000 of  
21 applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of  
22 Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair,  
23 and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passen-  
24 ger-carrying vehicles for the use of employees in the Indian  
25 field service, and the transportation of Indian school pupils,

1 and not to exceed \$200,000 of applicable appropriations  
2 may be used for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-  
3 carrying vehicles, and such vehicles may be used for the  
4 transportation of Indian school pupils.

5 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or  
6 storm: That to meet possible emergencies not exceeding  
7 \$35,000 of the appropriations made by this Act for support  
8 of reservation and nonreservation schools, for school and  
9 agency buildings, and for conservation of health among  
10 Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary,  
11 for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock,  
12 or other property of those activities of the Indian Service  
13 above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered un-  
14 serviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That any  
15 diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported  
16 to Congress in the annual Budget.

#### 17 INDIAN LANDS

18 Leasing of lands for Navajo Indians (tribal funds):  
19 For lease, pending purchase, of land and water rights for  
20 the use and benefit of Indians of the Navajo Tribe in Ari-  
21 zona and New Mexico, \$15,000, payable from funds on  
22 deposit to the credit of the Navajo Tribe.

23 The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$25,000  
24 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,  
25 fiscal year 1938, for the payment of taxes, including pen-



alties and interest, assessed against individually owned Indian land, title to which is held subject to restrictions against alienation or encumbrance except with the consent or approval of the Secretary, when such land was purchased with trust or restricted funds with the understanding that after purchase it would be nontaxable, as authorized by the Act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1542), is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1945.

Purchase of land, Colville Indians, Washington (tribal funds) : For the purchase of land and improvements thereon, including the purchase of timber and expenses incidental to such acquisition, for the Indians of the Colville Reservation, Washington, \$50,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the Colville Indians: *Provided*, That title to any timber, land, and improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Colville Indians.

Purchase of land, Southern Ute Indians, Colorado (tribal funds) : For the purchase of land for the Indians of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado, \$30,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the Southern Ute Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Southern Ute Indians.



## INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVANCEMENT

For the preservation of timber on Indian reservations and allotments other than the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin, the education of Indians in the proper care of forests, and the general administration of forestry and grazing work, including fire prevention and payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction of a person or persons setting forest fires, or taking or otherwise destroying timber, in contravention of law on Indian lands, \$504,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the expenses of administration of Indian forest lands from which timber is sold to the extent only that proceeds from the sales of timber from such lands are insufficient for that purpose.

For expenses incidental to the sale of timber, and for the expenses of administration, including fire prevention, of Indian forest lands only from which such timber is sold, \$170,000, reimbursable to the United States as provided in the Act of February 14, 1920 (25 U. S. C. 413), from the proceeds of timber sales: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction of a person or persons setting forest fires, or taking or otherwise destroying timber, in contravention of law.

For the suppression or emergency prevention of forest

1 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000, to-  
2 gether with \$25,000 from funds held by the United States  
3 in trust for the respective tribes of Indians interested: *Pro-*  
4 *vided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of appropriations herein  
5 made for timber operations shall be available upon the  
6 approval of the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency  
7 prevention purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions  
8 of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Con-  
9 gress in the annual Budget.

10 For transfer to the Geological Survey for expenditures to  
11 be made in inspecting mines and examining mineral de-  
12 posits on Indian lands and in supervising mining operations  
13 on restricted, tribal, and allotted Indian lands leased under  
14 the provisions of the Acts of February 28, 1891 (25 U. S. C.  
15 336, 371, 397), May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 312), March 3,  
16 1909 (25 U. S. C. 396), and other Acts authorizing the  
17 leasing of such lands for mining purposes, including purchase  
18 (not to exceed \$2,000), maintenance, repair, and opera-  
19 tion of passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed  
20 \$10,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,  
21 \$85,000.

22 For the purpose of developing agriculture and stock  
23 raising among the Indians, including necessary personnel,  
24 traveling and other expenses, and purchase of supplies and  
25 equipment, \$681,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000

1 may be used to conduct agricultural experiments and dem-  
2 onstrations on Indian school or agency farms and to main-  
3 tain a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to Indians,  
4 and not to exceed \$33,500 may be used for the oper-  
5 ation and maintenance of a sheepbreeding station on the  
6 Navajo Reservation, and not to exceed \$5,000 may be used  
7 for defraying the expenses of Indian fairs, including premiums  
8 for exhibits.

9 Industrial assistance (tribal funds): For advances to  
10 individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes  
11 and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery, tools,  
12 implements, building material, and other equipment and  
13 supplies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent  
14 Indians for their support and burial, and Indians having  
15 irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and  
16 cultivation thereof, to be immediately available, \$77,000,  
17 payable from tribal funds as follows: Flathead, Montana,  
18 \$27,000; Fort Peck, Montana, \$50,000; and the unex-  
19 pended balances of funds available under this head in the  
20 Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year  
21 1944 are hereby continued available during the fiscal year  
22 1945 for the purposes for which they were appropriated:  
23 *Provided*, That advances may be made to worthy Indian  
24 youths to enable them to take educational courses, including  
25 courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, agriculture,

1 and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities, or  
2 other institutions, and advances so made shall be reimbursed  
3 in not to exceed eight years under such regulations as the  
4 Secretary may prescribe: *Provided further*, That all moneys  
5 reimbursed during the fiscal year 1945 shall be credited to  
6 the respective appropriations and be available for the pur-  
7 poses of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds avail-  
8 able under this paragraph may be used for the establishment  
9 and operation of tribal enterprises when proposed by Indian  
10 tribes and approved under regulations prescribed by the Sec-  
11 retary: *Provided further*, That enterprises operated under  
12 the authority contained in the foregoing proviso shall be  
13 governed by the regulations established for the making  
14 of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the  
15 Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470): *Provided*  
16 *further*, That the unexpended balances of prior appro-  
17 priations under this head for any tribe, including reim-  
18 bursements to such appropriations and the appropriations  
19 made herein, may be advanced to such tribe, if incorporated,  
20 for use under regulations established for the making of  
21 loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act  
22 of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470).

23 Not to exceed \$155,000 of the revolving fund estab-  
24 lished pursuant to the Acts of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat.  
25 986), and June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1967), as amended,



1 shall be available for all necessary expenses of administering  
2 loans to Indians from said fund and other funds; including  
3 not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding.

4 For the development, under the direction of the Com-  
5 missioner of Indian Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as  
6 authorized by the Act of August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 891),  
7 including personal services, purchase and transportation of  
8 equipment and supplies, periodicals, directories, and books  
9 of reference, purchase and operation of motor-propelled pas-  
10 senger-carrying vehicles, telegraph and telephone services,  
11 expenses of exhibits and of attendance at meetings con-  
12 cerned with the development of Indian arts and crafts,  
13 traveling expenses, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and  
14 binding, and other necessary expenses, \$29,000, of which  
15 not to exceed \$12,500 shall be available for personal services  
16 in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this  
17 appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate  
18 exceeding \$6,500 per annum.

19 The appropriation "Suppressing contagious diseases of  
20 livestock on Indian reservations" contained in the Third  
21 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942,  
22 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1945, for the  
23 same purposes, and for suppressing contagious diseases  
24 among livestock of Indians under the jurisdiction of the Pima  
25 Agency, Arizona.



## 1 DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY

2 For the development, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance,  
3 and operation of domestic and stock water facilities on the  
4 Navajo Reservation in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah,  
5 the Hopi Reservation in Arizona, the Papago Reservation in  
6 Arizona, and the several Pueblos in New Mexico, including  
7 the purchase and installation of pumping and other equip-  
8 ment, \$100,000.

## 9 IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

10 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of irriga-  
11 tion systems, and for purchase or rental of irrigation tools and  
12 appliances, water rights, ditches, and lands necessary for  
13 irrigation purposes for Indian reservations and allotments;  
14 for operation of irrigation systems or appurtenances thereto  
15 when no other funds are applicable or available for the  
16 purpose; for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from  
17 damage by floods or loss of water rights, upon the Indian  
18 irrigation projects named below, \$274,630, reimbursable,  
19 together with \$44,500 operation and maintenance collections,  
20 from which latter amount expenditures for any one project  
21 shall not exceed the aggregate receipts from such project  
22 covered into the Treasury pursuant to section 4 of the Per-  
23 manent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934:

24 Miscellaneous projects, \$42,730; Arizona: Ak Chin,  
25 \$4,425; Chiu Chui, \$4,520; Fort Apache, \$5,425; San

1 Carlos, \$5,845; Navajo, miscellaneous projects, Arizona and  
 2 New Mexico, \$45,150, together with \$21,500 (Fruitlands,  
 3 \$9,000; Ganado, \$1,500; Hogback, \$7,000; miscellaneous  
 4 projects, \$4,000), collections; Hopi, miscellaneous projects,  
 5 \$1,760; San Xavier, \$2,135; Truxton Canon, \$1,165; Cali-  
 6 fornia: Mission, \$8,325, together with \$3,000 (Morongo,  
 7 \$1,000; Pala and Rincon, \$1,000; miscellaneous projects,  
 8 \$1,000), collections; Colorado: Southern Ute, \$10,545, to-  
 9 gether with \$8,000, collections; Montana: Tongue River,  
 10 \$2,565, together with \$1,000, collections; Nevada: Pyramid  
 11 Lake, \$3,725, together with \$500, collections; Walker River,  
 12 \$5,490, together with \$1,500, collections; Western Sho-  
 13 shone, \$9,500, together with \$2,000, collections; New Mex-  
 14 ico: Miscellaneous Pueblos, \$28,180; Mescalero, \$3,025;  
 15 Oregon: Warm Springs, \$3,925; Washington: Colville,  
 16 \$8,115, together with \$5,000, collections; Lummi diking  
 17 project, \$620, together with \$2,000, collections; and for  
 18 necessary miscellaneous expenses incident to the general  
 19 administration of Indian irrigation projects, including pay of  
 20 employees and their traveling and incidental expenses,  
 21 \$77,460: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts shall be  
 22 available interchangeably in the discretion of the Secretary,  
 23 for necessary expenditures for damages by floods and other  
 24 unforeseen exigencies, but the amounts so interchanged shall  
 25 not exceed in the aggregate 10 per centum of all the amounts

1 so appropriated: *Provided further*, That the cost of irrigation  
2 projects and of operating and maintaining such projects  
3 where reimbursement thereof is required by law shall be  
4 apportioned on a per-acre basis against the lands under the  
5 respective projects and shall be collected by the Secretary  
6 as required by such law, and any unpaid charges outstanding  
7 against such lands shall constitute a first lien thereon which  
8 shall be recited in any patent or instrument issued for such  
9 lands.

10 For operation and maintenance of the San Carlos project  
11 for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reser-  
12 vation, Arizona, \$118,180 (operation and maintenance col-  
13 lections), and \$189,180 (power revenues), of which latter  
14 sum not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for major re-  
15 pairs in case of unforeseen emergencies caused by fire, flood,  
16 or storm, from which amounts, of \$118,180 and \$189,180,  
17 respectively, expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
18 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with sec-  
19 tion 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934;  
20 in all, \$307,360.

21 For continuing subjugation and for cropping opera-  
22 tions on the lands of the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall  
23 be available not to exceed \$100,000 of the revenues derived  
24 from these operations and deposited into the Treasury of the  
25 United States to the credit of such Indians, and such reve-

1 nues are hereby made available for payment of irrigation  
2 operation and maintenance charges assessed against tribal or  
3 allotted lands of said Pima Indians.

4 For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the  
5 irrigation and power systems on the Colorado River Indian  
6 Reservation, Arizona, \$10,000, reimbursable, together with  
7 \$38,200 (operation and maintenance collections) and \$36,-  
8 400 (power revenues), from which amounts of \$38,200  
9 and \$36,400, respectively, expenditures shall not exceed the  
10 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance  
11 with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act,  
12 1934; in all, \$84,600.

13 For reclamation and maintenance charges on Indian  
14 lands within the Yuma Reservation, California, and on ten  
15 acres within each of the eleven Yuma homestead entries  
16 in Arizona under the Yuma reclamation project, \$11,500,  
17 reimbursable.

18 For improvements, maintenance, and operation of the  
19 Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho, \$28,900, together with  
20 \$27,100, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed  
21 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-  
22 ance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal  
23 Act, 1934.

24 For maintenance and operation, repairs, and purchase  
25 of stored waters, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap Reserva-



tion, Montana, \$13,280, reimbursable, together with \$4,900, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For maintenance and operation of the several units of the Fort Peck project, Montana, including not to exceed four thousand acres under the West Side Canal of the Poplar River Division, \$8,640, reimbursable, together with \$6,000, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For the improvement, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in Montana, \$12,955, reimbursable, together with \$16,700, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For operation and maintenance of the irrigation and power systems on the Flathead Reservation, Montana, \$5,500, reimbursable, together with \$144,175 (operation and maintenance collections) and \$129,175 (power revenues), from which amounts of \$144,175 and \$129,175, respectively, expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with sec-



tion 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934;  
in all, \$278,850.

For improvement, maintenance, and operation of the  
irrigation systems on the Crow Reservation, Montana,  
including maintenance assessments payable to the Two  
Leggins Water Users' Association and Bozeman Trail Ditch  
Company, Montana, properly assessable against lands al-  
lotted to the Indians and irrigable thereunder, \$5,000, reim-  
bursable, together with \$48,900, from which amount ex-  
penditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-  
nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For payment to the Tongue River Water Users' Asso-  
ciation, Montana, or the State Water Conservation Board  
of Montana, in accordance with the provisions of the Act  
approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1411), \$9,750, reim-  
bursable as provided in said Act.

For payment of annual installment of reclamation charges  
against Paiute Indian lands within the Newlands reclamation  
project, Nevada, \$2,881; and for payment in advance, as  
provided by district law, of operation and maintenance as-  
sessments, including assessments for the operation of drains  
to the Truckee-Carson irrigation district, \$5,565, to be  
immediately available; in all, \$8,446.

1       For operation and maintenance assessments on Indian  
2 lands, and the buildings and grounds of the Albuquerque  
3 Indian School, within the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy  
4 District, New Mexico, \$5,086, of which amount \$3,948  
5 shall be reimbursed in accordance with existing law.

6       For improvements, maintenance, and operation of mis-  
7 cellaneous irrigation projects on the Klamath Reservation,  
8 Oregon, \$2,800, reimbursable, together with \$4,890, from  
9 which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
10 receipts from operation and maintenance collections on the  
11 Sand Creek and Modoc Point units covered into the Treasury  
12 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
13 Repeal Act, 1934.

14       For continuing operation and maintenance and better-  
15 ment of the irrigation system to irrigate allotted lands of the  
16 Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes in Utah, au-  
17 thorized under the Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 375),  
18 \$23,500, reimbursable, together with \$42,250 from which  
19 amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts  
20 covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the  
21 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

22       For payment of operation and maintenance assessments  
23 on certain lands within the Uintah Indian irrigation project  
24 as authorized by section 4 (a) of the Act of May 28, 1941  
25 (55 Stat. 209), \$1,000.

1 For operation and maintenance of the Wapato irrigation  
2 and drainage system, and auxiliary units thereof, Yakima  
3 Indian Reservation, Washington, \$1,000, reimbursable, to-  
4 gether with \$215,000 (collections from the water users  
5 on the Wapato-Satus, Toppenish-Simcoe, and Ahtanum  
6 units), from which amount expenditures shall not exceed  
7 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in  
8 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
9 Repeal Act, 1934.

10 For reimbursement to the reclamation fund for stored  
11 water to irrigate Indian lands on the Yakima Indian Reserva-  
12 tion, Washington, pursuant to the Act of July 1, 1940 (54  
13 Stat. 707), \$20,000.

14 For reimbursement to the reclamation fund the pro-  
15 portionate expense of operation and maintenance of the  
16 reservoirs for furnishing stored water to lands in the Yakima  
17 Indian Reservation, Washington, in accordance with the  
18 provisions of section 22 of the Act of August 1, 1914 (38  
19 Stat. 604), \$11,000.

20 For operation and maintenance of irrigation systems  
21 within the ceded and diminished portions of the Wind River  
22 Reservation, Wyoming, including the Indians' pro rata share  
23 of the cost of operation and maintenance of the Riverton-  
24 Le Clair irrigation district and the Big Bend drainage district

1 on the ceded reservation, \$23,300, reimbursable, together  
2 with \$33,500, from which amount expenditures shall not  
3 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury  
4 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropria-  
5 tion Repeal Act, 1934.

6 Protection of project works (national defense) : For all  
7 expenses necessary to provide protection against sabotage  
8 and other subversive depredations, of dams, powerhouses,  
9 or other structures of the irrigation systems of the Indian  
10 Service, including employment of civilian guards, \$35,000.

11 For the construction, repair, and rehabilitation of irri-  
12 gation systems on Indian reservations; for the purchase or  
13 rental of equipment, tools, and appliances; for the acqui-  
14 sition of rights-of-way, and payment of damages in connection  
15 with such irrigation systems; for the development of domestic  
16 and stock water and water for subsistence gardens; for the  
17 purchase of water rights, ditches, and lands needed for such  
18 projects; and for drainage and protection of irrigable lands  
19 from damage by floods or loss of water rights, as follows:

20 Arizona: Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico, \$25,000;

21 Salt River, \$30,000;

22 California: Sacramento, \$10,000;

23 Idaho: Fort Hall, \$50,000;

24 Montana: Fort Belknap, \$6,250;



1 Nevada: Carson, \$15,000; Western Shoshone, \$20,000;  
2 Pyramid Lake, \$50,000;

3 Miscellaneous garden tracts, \$50,000;

4 For surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses,  
5 including departmental personal services, and not to exceed  
6 \$2,500 for printing and binding, \$100,000;

7 In all, \$356,250, to be reimbursable in accordance with  
8 law, and to remain available until completion of the projects:  
9 *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used inter-  
10 changeably in the discretion of the Secretary, but not more  
11 than 10 per centum of any specific amount shall be trans-  
12 ferred to any other amount, and no appropriation shall be  
13 increased by more than 15 per centum.

14 EDUCATION

15 For the support of Indian schools not otherwise pro-  
16 vided for, and for other Indian educational purposes, includ-  
17 ing apprentice teachers for reservation and nonreservation  
18 schools, educational facilities authorized by treaty provisions,  
19 care of Indian children of school age attending public and  
20 private schools, support and education of deaf, dumb, blind,  
21 physically handicapped, delinquent, or mentally deficient  
22 Indian children; for subsistence of pupils in boarding schools  
23 during summer months, for the tuition (which may be paid  
24 in advance) of Indian pupils attending vocational or higher



1 educational institutions, under such regulations as the Secre-  
2 tary may prescribe; and tuition and other assistance for  
3 Indian pupils attending public schools, and for the support  
4 of Indian museums at Rapid City, South Dakota, and  
5 Browning, Montana, \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That formal  
6 contracts shall not be required for payment (which may be  
7 made from the date of admission) of such tuition and care  
8 of Indian pupils: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
9 \$10,000 of this appropriation may be used for printing and  
10 binding (including illustrations) in authorized Indian-school  
11 printing plants: *Provided further*, That no part of any appro-  
12 priation in this Act for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be  
13 available for expenses of travel for the study of educational  
14 systems or practices outside the continental limits of the  
15 United States and the Territory of Alaska.

16 Support of Indian schools from tribal funds: For the  
17 support of Indian schools, and for other educational pur-  
18 poses, including care of Indian children of school age attend-  
19 ing public and private schools, tuition and other assistance  
20 for Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and  
21 education of deaf and dumb or blind, physically handicapped,  
22 delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may  
23 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school reve-  
24 nues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C.  
25 155), not more than \$400,000, including not to exceed

1 \$22,190 for payment of tuition for Chippewa Indian children  
2 enrolled in public schools and care of children of school age  
3 attending private schools in the State of Minnesota, payable  
4 from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the  
5 Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota arising under  
6 section 7 of the Act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645) :  
7 *Provided*, That formal contracts shall not be required for  
8 payment (which may be made from the date of admission)  
9 of such tuition and care of Indian pupils.

10 Education, Osage Nation, Oklahoma (tribal funds) : For  
11 the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the Saint  
12 Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma, \$1,500, payable  
13 from funds held in trust by the United States for the Osage  
14 Tribe.

15 For loans to Indians for the payment of tuition and  
16 other expenses in recognized high schools and vocational  
17 and trade schools, and colleges and universities offering  
18 recognized vocational, trade, liberal arts, and professional  
19 courses, and for apprentice training in Federal, manufac-  
20 turing, and other establishments, \$25,000: *Provided*, That  
21 advances made under this authorization shall be reimbursed  
22 in not to exceed eight years, under such regulations as the  
23 Secretary may prescribe.

24 For lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of build-  
25 ings at Indian schools not otherwise provided for, including

1 class, \$125,735; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and  
2 general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$140,735;

3 Carter Seminary, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
4 sixty-five pupils, \$66,935; for pay of principal, drayage, and  
5 general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$73,935;

6 Euchee, Oklahoma: For one hundred and fifteen pupils,  
7 \$47,765; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
8 and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$54,765;

9 Eufaula, Oklahoma: For one hundred and forty pupils,  
10 \$56,090; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
11 and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$63,090;

12 Jones Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
13 seventy-five pupils, \$71,050; for pay of principal, drayage,  
14 and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all,  
15 \$78,050;

16 Wheelock Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
17 thirty pupils, \$56,110; for pay of principal, drayage, and  
18 general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$63,110;

19 Chemawa, Oregon: For three hundred and seventy-five  
20 pupils, including not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and issu-  
21 ing school paper, \$159,475; for pay of superintendent, dray-  
22 age, and general repairs and improvements, \$20,200; in all,  
23 \$179,675;

24 Flandreau, South Dakota: For three hundred and  
25 seventy-five pupils, \$162,730; for pay of superintendent,

1 drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$19,000;  
2 in all, \$181,730;

3 Pierre, South Dakota: For three hundred pupils, \$110,-  
4 110; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs  
5 and improvements, \$15,200; in all, \$125,310;

6 In all, for above-named nonreservation boarding schools,  
7 not to exceed \$2,627,620: *Provided*, That 10 per centum  
8 of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchange-  
9 ably for expenditures for similar purposes in the various  
10 boarding schools named, but not more than 10 per centum  
11 shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of  
12 said boarding schools or for any particular item within any  
13 boarding school. Any such interchanges shall be reported  
14 to Congress in the annual Budget.

15 For tuition and for care and other assistance for Indian  
16 pupils attending public schools and special Indian day schools  
17 and for the repair of special Indian day schools in the  
18 Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Na-  
19 tions and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma, \$375,000,  
20 to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary and  
21 under regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided*,  
22 That not to exceed \$26,000 may be expended for the pay-  
23 ment of salaries of public-school teachers, employed by the  
24 State, county, or district in special Indian day schools in



1 full-blooded Indian communities, where there are not ade-  
2 quate white day schools available for their attendance.

3       Natives in Alaska: To enable the Secretary, in his dis-  
4 cretion, to provide for support and education and relief of  
5 destitution of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other natives  
6 of Alaska, including necessary traveling expenses of pupils  
7 to and from boarding schools in Alaska; repair and rental of  
8 school buildings; textbooks and industrial apparatus; pay and  
9 traveling expenses of employees; repair, equipment, mainte-  
10 nance, and operation of vessels; and all other necessary  
11 expenses which are not included under the above special  
12 heads, \$1,400,000, to be immediately available and to remain  
13 available until June 30, 1946: *Provided*, That a report  
14 shall be made to Congress covering expenditures from the  
15 amount herein provided for relief of destitution.

16                               CONSERVATION OF HEALTH

17       For conservation of health among Indians, including  
18 equipment, materials, and supplies; repairs and improvements  
19 to buildings and plants; compensation and traveling expenses  
20 of officers and employees and renting of quarters for them  
21 when necessary; transportation of patients and attendants to  
22 and from hospitals and sanatoria; returning to their former  
23 homes and interring the remains of deceased patients; for  
24 clinical surveys and general medical research in connection  
25 with tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal and other disease



1 conditions among Indians, including cooperation with State  
2 and other organizations engaged in similar work and pay-  
3 ment of traveling expenses and per diem of physicians,  
4 nurses, and other persons whose services are donated by such  
5 organizations, and including printing and binding circulars  
6 and pamphlets for use in preventing and suppressing tra-  
7 choma and other contagious and infectious diseases,  
8 \$5,734,135: *Provided*, That nonreservation boarding schools  
9 receiving specific appropriations shall contribute on a per  
10 diem basis for the hospitalization of pupils in hospitals located  
11 at such schools and supported from this appropriation: *Pro-*  
12 *vided further*, That in the discretion of the Secretary and  
13 under such regulations as may be prescribed by him, fees may  
14 be collected from Indians for medical, hospital, and dental  
15 service and any fees so collected shall be covered into the  
16 Treasury of the United States.

17 Medical relief in Alaska: To enable the Secretary in  
18 his discretion through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with  
19 the advice and cooperation of the Public Health Service, to  
20 provide for the medical and sanitary relief of the Eskimos,  
21 Aleuts, Indians, and other natives of Alaska; repair, rental,  
22 and equipment of hospital buildings; books and surgical  
23 apparatus; pay and traveling expenses of employees, and  
24 all other necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not  
25 included under the above special heads, \$691,700, to be

1 available immediately and to remain available until June 30,  
2 1946.

3 GENERAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION

4 For general administration of Indian property, including  
5 pay of employees authorized by continuing or permanent  
6 treaty provisions, \$3,202,700: *Provided*, That in the discre-  
7 tion of the Secretary, and under such regulations as may be  
8 prescribed by him, fees may be collected from individual  
9 Indians for services performed for them, and any fees so  
10 collected shall be covered into the Treasury of the United  
11 States.

12 For general support and rehabilitation of needy Indians  
13 in the United States, \$500,000, of which amount not to  
14 exceed \$35,000 shall be available for administrative expenses  
15 incident thereto, including departmental personal services  
16 (not to exceed \$24,000), not to exceed \$100,000 shall be  
17 available for the rehabilitation of needy Indians, and not to  
18 exceed \$1,000 shall be available for expenses of Indians  
19 participating in folk festivals.

20 Reindeer service: For supervision of reindeer in Alaska  
21 and instruction in the care and management thereof, includ-  
22 ing salaries and travel expenses of employees, purchase,  
23 rental, erection, and repair of range cabins, purchase and  
24 maintenance of communication and other equipment, and  
25 all other necessary miscellaneous expenses, \$75,000, to

1 be immediately available, and to remain available until June  
2 30, 1946.

3 For general support of Indians and administration of  
4 Indian property under the jurisdiction of the following  
5 agencies, to be paid from the funds held by the United  
6 States in trust for the respective tribes, in not to exceed  
7 the following sums, respectively:

8 Arizona: Colorado River, \$1,970; Fort Apache,  
9 \$45,000; Navajo, \$4,900, including all necessary expenses  
10 of holding a tribal fair, erection of structures, awards for  
11 exhibits and events, feeding of livestock, and labor and  
12 materials; Pima (Camp McDowell), \$450; San Carlos,  
13 \$9,360; Truxton Canon, \$14,600; in all, \$76,280;

14 California: Mission, \$26,000;

15 Colorado: Southern Ute, \$2,000; Ute Mountain,  
16 \$10,500; in all, \$12,500;

17 Iowa: Sac and Fox, \$630;

18 Minnesota: Consolidated Chippewa, \$1,600 for salary  
19 and incidental expenses of the secretary of the tribal execu-  
20 tive committee;

21 Montana: Flathead, \$35,000;

22 Nevada: Western Shoshone, \$1,500;

23 New Mexico: United Pueblos, \$5,000;

24 North Carolina: Cherokee, \$8,000;

25 Oregon: Klamath, \$216,045, of which not to exceed

1 \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses of an attorney  
 2 or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed under  
 3 a contract approved by the Secretary, and not to exceed  
 4 \$72,380 for the purchase of cattle; Umatilla, \$1,000; in  
 5 all, \$217,045;

6 Utah: Uintah and Ouray, \$11,500, of which not  
 7 to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses  
 8 of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and  
 9 employed under a contract approved by the Secretary;

10 Washington: Colville, \$8,800; Spokane, \$8,000; Ta-  
 11 holah (Makah), \$6,600, including the purchase of land,  
 12 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United  
 13 States in trust for the Makah Indians; Yakima, \$8,470  
 14 (Yakima, \$7,470; Lummi, \$1,000, including the purchase  
 15 of land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the  
 16 United States in trust for the Lummi Indians); Tulalip,  
 17 \$3,000 (Tulalip, \$2,000, including the purchase of land,  
 18 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United  
 19 States in trust for the Tulalip Indians; Puyallup, \$1,000  
 20 for upkeep of the Puyallup Indian cemetery); in all,  
 21 \$34,870;

22 Wisconsin: Menominee, \$114,400, including \$40,000,  
 23 of which not exceeding \$10,000, shall be available for  
 24 general relief purposes and not exceeding \$30,000 for  
 25 monthly allowances to old and indigent members of the



1 Menominee Tribe and \$5,200 for the compensation and  
2 expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys employed by  
3 the tribe under a contract approved by the Secretary: *Pro-*  
4 *vided*, That not to exceed \$6,000 shall be available from  
5 the funds of the Menominee Indians for the payment of  
6 salaries and expenses of the chairman, secretary, and inter-  
7 preters of the Menominee general council and members of  
8 the Menominee advisory council and tribal delegates when  
9 engaged on business of the tribe at rates to be determined  
10 by the Menominee general council and approved by the Com-  
11 missioner of Indian Affairs;

12 In all, not to exceed \$544,325.

13 Relief of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota (tribal funds) :  
14 Not to exceed \$43,375 of the principal sum on deposit to  
15 the credit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, arising  
16 under section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief  
17 and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of  
18 Minnesota", approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645),  
19 may be expended, in the discretion of the Secretary, in aid-  
20 ing indigent Chippewa Indians including boarding-home care  
21 of pupils attending public, private, or high schools.

22 Relief of needy Indians: For the relief of Indians in  
23 need of assistance, including cash grants; the purchase of  
24 subsistence supplies, clothing, and household goods; medi-  
25 cal, burial, housing, transportation, and all other necessary



1 expenses, \$100,000, payable from funds on deposit to the  
2 credit of the particular tribe concerned: *Provided*, That  
3 expenditures hereunder may be made without regard to  
4 section 3709, Revised Statutes, or to the Act of May 27,  
5 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

6 Expenses incidental to the sale of timber on Choctaw-  
7 Chickasaw tribal lands: Not to exceed \$2,000 of the funds  
8 held by the United States in trust for the Choctaw and  
9 Chickasaw Tribes, together with the unexpended balance  
10 of the 1944 appropriation under this head, may be expended  
11 for expenses incidental to the sale of timber on Choctaw-  
12 Chickasaw tribal lands: *Provided*, That all payments from  
13 this appropriation shall be made in the same proportion as  
14 the interest of said tribes in such timber.

15 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-  
16 homa (tribal funds) : For the current fiscal year money may  
17 be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chickasaw,  
18 Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allotments,  
19 per capita, and other payments authorized by law to individual  
20 members of the respective tribes, and for salaries and contin-  
21 gent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation  
22 and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one mining trustee for  
23 the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at salaries of \$3,000  
24 each for the said governor, said chief, and said mining trustee,  
25 chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200 and one attorney each

1 for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes employed under  
2 contract approved by the President under existing law:  
3 *Provided*, That the expenses of the above-named officials  
4 shall be determined and limited by the Commissioner of  
5 Indian Affairs at not to exceed \$2,500 each.

6 Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,  
7 Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage  
8 Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil  
9 and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma,  
10 including pay of the superintendent of the agency and of  
11 necessary employees, and pay of tribal officers, including  
12 the employment of a tribal attorney who shall be appointed  
13 with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council; payment of  
14 damages to individual allottees; repairs to buildings, rent  
15 of quarters for employees, traveling expenses, printing, tele-  
16 graphing and telephoning, and repair and operation of  
17 automobiles, \$213,700, payable from funds held by the  
18 United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in  
19 Oklahoma: *Provided*, That of the said sum herein appro-  
20 priated \$7,500 is hereby made available for traveling and  
21 other expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council,  
22 business committees, or other tribal organizations, when en-  
23 gaged on business of the tribe, including supplies and equip-  
24 ment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence,

1 and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally  
2 owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in  
3 advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

4 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal  
5 funds) : For traveling and other expenses of members of  
6 tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organiza-  
7 tions, when engaged on business of the tribes, including sup-  
8 plies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of  
9 subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of  
10 personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or  
11 approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
12 \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the  
13 particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no part of this  
14 appropriation, or of any other appropriation contained in  
15 this Act, shall be available for expenses of members of tribal  
16 councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations,  
17 when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, for  
18 more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall in  
19 writing approve a longer period.

#### 20 ROADS AND BRIDGES

21 For maintenance and repair of that portion of the  
22 Gallup-Shiprock Highway within the Navajo Reservation,  
23 New Mexico, and that portion of the State highway in New  
24 Mexico between Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock,

1 Arizona, serving the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reim-  
 2 bursable, as authorized by the Act of May 28, 1941.

3 For construction, improvement, repair, and maintenance  
 4 of Indian reservation roads under the provisions of the Act  
 5 of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a), as supplemented  
 6 and amended, \$900,000, to remain available until expended:  
 7 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of the foregoing  
 8 amount may be expended for departmental personal services:  
 9 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of this appro-  
 10 priation shall be available for repair of structures for housing  
 11 road materials, supplies, equipment, and quarters for road  
 12 crews.

### 13 ANNUITIES AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS

14 For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For  
 15 permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of  
 16 February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

17 For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York:  
 18 For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles  
 19 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

20 For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For  
 21 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,  
 22 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for per-  
 23 manent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13,  
 24 treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June



1 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of  
 2 blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article  
 3 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June  
 4 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for education  
 5 (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty  
 6 of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity for iron  
 7 and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article  
 8 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

9 For fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For  
 10 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,  
 11 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

12 For payment of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux  
 13 reservations, as authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889  
 14 (25 Stat. 895), as amended, \$150,000.

15 For payment of accrued and accruing interest on moneys  
 16 held in trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by  
 17 various Acts of Congress, \$725,000.

18 Appropriations herein made for the support of Indians  
 19 and administration of Indian property, the support of schools,  
 20 including nonreservation boarding schools and for conserva-  
 21 tion of health among Indians shall be available for the pur-  
 22 chase of supplies, materials, and repair parts, for storage in  
 23 and distribution from central warehouses, garages, and shops,  
 24 and for the maintenance and operation of such warehouses,  
 25 garages, and shops, and said appropriations shall be reim-



1 bursed for services rendered or supplies furnished by such  
2 warehouses, garages, or shops to any activity of the Indian  
3 Service.

4 Appropriations made for the Indian Service for the  
5 fiscal year 1945 shall be available for travel expenses; the  
6 purchase of ice, and the purchase of rubber boots for official  
7 use of employees.

### 8 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

9 The following sums are appropriated out of the special  
10 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the  
11 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein  
12 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-  
13 diately:

14 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the  
15 District of Columbia and other necessary expenses, \$95,000,  
16 including not to exceed \$3,500 for printing and binding;

17 Administrative provisions and limitations: For all ex-  
18 penditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and  
19 Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known  
20 as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which  
21 expenditures from said fund are authorized, including not to  
22 exceed \$150,000 for personal services and \$20,000 for  
23 other expenses in the general and detached offices outside  
24 the District of Columbia, \$25,000 for telegraph, telephone,  
25 and other communication service, \$5,000 for disseminating

1 useful information, photographing and making photographic  
2 prints, and completing and distributing material, including  
3 recordings, \$25,000 for personal services, and \$2,000 for  
4 other expenses in the field legal offices; for the mainte-  
5 nance of a branch office in Denver, Colorado, with appro-  
6 priations herein made to be available therefor, the costs and  
7 expenses thereof to be accounted for as though said branch  
8 office were in the District of Columbia; examination of  
9 estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of over-  
10 collections and deposits for other purposes; not to exceed  
11 \$15,000 for lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding;  
12 purchase of ice; purchase of rubber boots for official use  
13 by employees; maintenance and operation of horse-  
14 drawn and motor-propelled passenger vehicles; not to  
15 exceed \$25,000 for purchase of horse-drawn and motor-  
16 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; payment for contract  
17 stenographic reporting services; payment of damages  
18 caused to the owners of lands or other private property  
19 of any kind by reason of the operations of the United  
20 States, its officers or employees, in the survey, construc-  
21 tion, operation, or maintenance of irrigation works; pay-  
22 ment for official telephone service in the field hereafter  
23 incurred in case of official telephones installed in private  
24 houses when authorized under regulations established by the  
25 Secretary; payment of rewards, when specifically authorized

1 by the Secretary, for information leading to the apprehension  
2 and conviction of persons found guilty of the theft, damage,  
3 or destruction of public property: *Provided*, That no part  
4 of any sum provided for in this Act for operation and main-  
5 tenance of any project or division of a project by the Bureau  
6 of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of any lands  
7 within the boundaries of an irrigation district which has  
8 contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which is in  
9 arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of any  
10 charges due the United States, and no part of any sum  
11 provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used for  
12 the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the  
13 Bureau of Reclamation and which are in arrears for more  
14 than twelve months in the payment of any charges due from  
15 said lands to the United States;

16 Parker Dam power project. Arizona-California: Not to  
17 exceed \$340,000 from power and other revenues shall be  
18 available for operation and maintenance;

19 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and  
20 maintenance, \$67,500: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
21 \$25,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the  
22 operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

23 Central Valley project, California: Not to exceed  
24 \$385,000 from power revenues shall be available for the  
25 operation and maintenance of the power system;

1 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-  
2 ceed \$140,000 from power revenues shall be available for  
3 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

4 Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,  
5 \$99,000;

6 Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,  
7 reserved works, \$16,500: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
8 \$60,500 from the power revenues shall be available for the  
9 operation of the commercial system;

10 North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to exceed  
11 \$95,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the  
12 operation and maintenance of the commercial system; and  
13 not to exceed \$6,000 from power revenues allocated to the  
14 Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section 4,  
15 of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall be  
16 available for payment on behalf of the Northport irrigation  
17 district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for carriage of  
18 water;

19 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: For operation  
20 and maintenance, \$90,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
21 \$62,000 from power revenues shall be available for the opera-  
22 tion and maintenance of the power system;

23 Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-  
24 nance, \$189,000;

25 Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and



1 maintenance, \$126,000: *Provided*, That revenues received  
2 from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall  
3 be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where  
4 it becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding  
5 or other reasons within the terms of such leases;

6 Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed  
7 \$900,000 of the moneys deposited in the special account  
8 pursuant to section 4 of Executive Order Numbered 8526  
9 shall be transferred to the reclamation fund to be available  
10 for operation, maintenance, and replacements, including  
11 operation and maintenance of camp and other facilities  
12 turned over by construction contractors, and similar  
13 facilities and the furnishing of services related thereto,  
14 and the payment to the school district or school districts  
15 serving Mason City and Coulee Dam, Washington, as  
16 reimbursement for instruction during the 1944-1945 school  
17 year in the schools operated by said district or districts  
18 of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee  
19 of the United States living in or in the vicinity of Coulee  
20 Dam, in the sum of \$25 per semester per pupil in average  
21 daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of  
22 instruction in any semester has been completed, under regula-  
23 tions prescribed by the Secretary;

24 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and main-  
25 tenance, \$275,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000



1 from power revenues shall be available for operation and  
2 maintenance of the power system;

3 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$125,000  
4 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation  
5 and maintenance of the power system;

6 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance,  
7 \$70,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$45,000  
8 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation  
9 and maintenance of the commercial system;

10 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and  
11 maintenance, Willwood division, \$18,000: *Provided*, That  
12 not to exceed \$50,000 from power revenues shall be available  
13 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial  
14 system;

15 Operation and maintenance administration: For expenses  
16 incident to the general administration of reclamation  
17 projects operated and maintained or under construction  
18 by the Bureau or transferred to water users' organizations  
19 for operation and maintenance, and incident to the sale of  
20 acquired lands or interests therein and public lands under  
21 reclamation withdrawal where permitted under the Federal  
22 Reclamation Laws, including giving information and advice  
23 to settlers and to water users' organizations on reclamation  
24 projects in the selection of lands, equipment, and livestock,  
25 the classification or reclassification of lands, the preparation

1 of land for irrigation, the selection of crops, methods of  
2 irrigation and agricultural practice, and general farm manage-  
3 ment, the cost of which shall be charged to the general  
4 reclamation fund and shall not be charged as a part of the  
5 construction or operation and maintenance cost payable by  
6 the water users under the projects, \$200,000;

7       Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this  
8 Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United  
9 States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1945,  
10 on any reclamation project appropriated for herein, an  
11 amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor,  
12 nor shall the whole expenditures or obligations incurred for  
13 all of such projects for the fiscal year 1945 exceed the  
14 whole amount in the reclamation fund for the fiscal year;

15       Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the  
16 foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for  
17 expenditures on the reclamation projects named; but not more  
18 than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated  
19 for any one of said projects, except that should existing works  
20 or the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered  
21 by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient to  
22 make necessary emergency repairs shall become available  
23 for expenditure by further transfer of appropriation from any  
24 of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

25       Construction: For continuation of construction, and for

1 general investigations and administrative expenses, of the  
2 following projects in not to exceed the following amounts,  
3 respectively, to be expended from the reclamation fund in  
4 the same manner and for the same objects of expenditure  
5 as specified under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation",  
6 under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations",  
7 but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein  
8 set forth, all to be reimbursable under the reclamation law,  
9 and to remain available until expended:

10 Palisades project, Idaho, \$250,000;

11 Deschutes project, Oregon, \$1,250,000;

12 General investigations: For engineering and economic  
13 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and  
14 surveys, investigations and other activities relating to recon-  
15 struction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments  
16 of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and  
17 development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies  
18 to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in  
19 cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies,  
20 including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power  
21 Commission, \$400,000: *Provided*, That the expenditure of  
22 any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any  
23 nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests  
24 shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other

1 interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated  
2 cost of such investigations;

3 Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to  
4 exceed (\$63,500 in the District of Columbia) and other  
5 expenses, \$125,000;

6 Total, construction, from reclamation fund, \$2,025,000.

7 Total, from reclamation fund, \$3,271,000.

8 Boulder Canyon project: Not to exceed \$950,000 shall  
9 be available from power and other revenues for operation,  
10 maintenance, and replacements of the dam, power plant, and  
11 other facilities, of the Boulder Canyon project, including not  
12 to exceed \$25,000 for personal services in the District of  
13 Columbia, and payment to the Boulder City School District,  
14 as reimbursement for instruction during the 1944-1945 school  
15 year in the schools operated by said district of each pupil  
16 who is a dependent of any employee of the United States,  
17 living in or in the immediate vicinity of Boulder City, in the  
18 sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance  
19 at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any  
20 semester has been completed, under regulations to be pre-  
21 scribed by the Secretary.

22 To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the  
23 Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to  
24 the Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and Cali-  
25 fornia, and to defray the cost of other necessary protection



1 works along the Colorado River between said Yuma project  
2 and Boulder Dam, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1940  
3 (54 Stat. 708), \$50,000.

4 Colorado River Development Fund (expenditure ac-  
5 count) : For continuation and extension of studies and inves-  
6 tigations by the Bureau of Reclamation for the formulation  
7 of a comprehensive plan for the utilization of waters of the  
8 Colorado River system, \$225,000, and for investigations of  
9 projects for such utilization in the four States of the upper  
10 division, \$175,000, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder  
11 Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940  
12 (54 Stat. 774) ; in all, \$400,000 from the Colorado River  
13 Development Fund (holding account), to remain available  
14 until expended, which amount shall be available for personal  
15 services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$8,000)  
16 and for all the other objects of expenditures specified for  
17 projects hereinbefore included in this Act under the caption  
18 "Bureau of Reclamation", under the heading "Administrative  
19 provisions and limitations", but without regard to the  
20 amounts of the limitations therein set forth.

21 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

22 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal) : Not  
23 to exceed \$100,000 from unexpended balances of appro-  
24 priations for this project shall be available for land leveling,  
25 construction of farm ditches on units of public lands, produc-



tion of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in the preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be charged into the construction costs to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums received from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of these operations to be credited to such construction costs.

#### GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For continuation of construction of the following projects and for general investigations and administrative expenses in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same manner and for the same objects of expenditures as specified for projects included hereinbefore in this Act under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation" under the heading "Administrative provisions and limitations", but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, to be immediately available, to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

Gila project, Arizona: *Provided*, That appropriations heretofore made for this project shall be available for land leveling, construction of farm ditches on units of public lands, production of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in the preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be charged into the construction costs to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums

1 received from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of  
2 these operations to be credited to such construction costs ;

3 Central Valley project, California, \$960,200, and in  
4 addition thereto the unexpended balance heretofore deter-  
5 mined to be available for construction of transmission lines  
6 shall be allocated to other construction features of the project ;

7 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$1,437,000 ;

8 Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch, \$4,300,000 ;

9 Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$545,000 ;

10 Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$700,000 ;

11 General investigations: For engineering and economic  
12 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and  
13 for surveys and investigations for reconstruction, rehabilita-  
14 tion, extensions of existing projects, and studies of water  
15 conservation and development plans, such investigations,  
16 surveys, and studies to be carried on by the Bureau of  
17 Reclamation either independently, or, if deemed advisable by  
18 the Secretary, in cooperation with State agencies and other  
19 Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the  
20 Federal Power Commission, \$375,000: *Provided*, That not  
21 more than \$50,000 of this appropriation shall be transferred  
22 to the Geological Survey for joint programs of gaging streams,  
23 ground-water and quality-of-water investigations, and other  
24 water investigations designed to meet requirements of the  
25 Bureau of Reclamation; and such amount shall not be reim-  
26 bursable under the reclamation law ;

1       Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to  
2 exceed \$235,000 in the District of Columbia) and other  
3 expenses, \$325,000;

4       Total, general fund, construction, \$8,642,200.

#### 5       WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

6       For the construction of water conservation and utiliza-  
7 tion projects and small reservoirs, including not to exceed  
8 \$140,000 for surveys, investigations, and administrative  
9 expenses in connection therewith (of which not to exceed  
10 \$22,500 shall be available for personal services in District of  
11 Columbia), all as authorized by the Act of August 11, 1939,  
12 as amended (16 U. S. C. 590y, 590z), \$1,420,000.

13       Services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and  
14 American-born Japanese who are in the control of the  
15 Federal Government may be utilized in connection with the  
16 construction, operation, and maintenance of Federal reclama-  
17 tion projects, water conservation and utilization projects,  
18 Indian irrigation projects, and related work, subject to the  
19 approval of, and regulations by, the War Department or  
20 other Federal agency having control of such persons.

#### 21       GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

22       For all salaries and expenses necessary for the work of  
23 the Geological Survey, including personal services in the  
24 District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$52,500), hire,

1 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and  
2 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for field use; and  
3 exchange of unserviceable and worn-out passenger-carrying  
4 and freight-carrying vehicles as part payment for new freight-  
5 carrying vehicles; as follows:

6 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
7 bia, \$240,490;

8 Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the  
9 United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,  
10 \$1,180,360, of which not to exceed \$300,000 may be ex-  
11 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia:  
12 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be ex-  
13 pended in cooperation with States or municipalities except  
14 upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the  
15 expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount as is  
16 necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share  
17 of standard topographic surveys, such share of the Geological  
18 Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of  
19 the survey: *Provided further*, That \$240,000 of this amount  
20 shall be available only for such cooperation with States or  
21 municipalities;

22 Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United  
23 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,



1 \$1,337,970, of which not to exceed \$570,000 may be ex-  
2 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

3 Strategic and critical minerals (national defense) : For  
4 scientific and economic investigations of strategic and critical  
5 minerals in the United States or its Territories or Insular  
6 possessions, \$665,000, of which not to exceed \$120,000 may  
7 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

8 Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the  
9 mineral resources of Alaska, \$177,000, to be available  
10 immediately, of which not to exceed \$60,000 may be ex-  
11 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

12 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining  
13 the water supply of the United States, investigating under-  
14 ground currents and artesian wells and methods of utilizing  
15 the water resources, \$1,510,000, of which not to exceed  
16 \$200,000 may be expended for personal services in the  
17 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-  
18 propriation shall be expended in cooperation with States  
19 or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or  
20 municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in  
21 excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological  
22 Survey to perform its share of general water resource in-  
23 vestigations, such share of the Geological Survey in no case  
24 exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the investigation:



1 *Provided further*, That \$1,100,000 of this amount shall be  
2 available only for such cooperation with States or municipi-  
3 palities;

4       Classification of lands: For the examination and classi-  
5 fication of lands with respect to mineral character and water  
6 resources as required by the public-land laws and for related  
7 administrative operations; for the preparation and publication  
8 of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps and  
9 reports; for engineering supervision of power permits and  
10 grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for per-  
11 formance of work for the Federal Power Commission,  
12 \$240,000, of which not to exceed \$60,000 may be expended  
13 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

14       Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and  
15 binding, \$87,500; for preparation of illustrations, \$27,840;  
16 and for engraving and printing geologic and topographic  
17 maps, \$235,000; in all, \$350,340;

18       Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions  
19 of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October  
20 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C.  
21 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444),  
22 and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of min-  
23 erals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum reserves,  
24 and for necessary related operations; and for every expense  
25 incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, expenses

1 of travel, the construction, maintenance, and repair of neces-  
2 sary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto, \$557,000,  
3 of which not to exceed \$80,000 may be expended for per-  
4 sonal services in the District of Columbia;

5       Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey  
6 to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative  
7 work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies,  
8 \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury  
9 not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year  
10 1945 out of reimbursements received from cooperating  
11 agencies;

12       During the fiscal year 1945 the head of any depart-  
13 ment or independent establishment of the Government  
14 having funds available for scientific and technical investiga-  
15 tions within the scope of the functions of the Geological Sur-  
16 vey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the  
17 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,  
18 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same  
19 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein  
20 may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per  
21 centum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey  
22 may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but  
23 no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 per centum  
24 thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress  
25 in the annual Budget;

1 In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey,  
2 \$6,658,160.

3 BUREAU OF MINES

4 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses neces-  
5 sary for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines,  
6 including \$65,000 for personal services in the District of  
7 Columbia, \$76,165.

8 Operating mine rescue cars and stations and investigation  
9 of mine accidents: For salaries and expenses necessary for the  
10 investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-aid  
11 methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety,  
12 rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes  
13 of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods  
14 of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the  
15 possible improvement of conditions under which mining  
16 operations are carried on, the use of explosives and electricity,  
17 the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and reports  
18 relating to mine accidents, and other investigations pertinent  
19 to the mining industry; including the construction of tem-  
20 porary buildings; equipment and supplies; travel expenses  
21 of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held  
22 for the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining  
23 and allied industries; purchase not exceeding \$7,500, opera-  
24 tion, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-  
25 carrying vehicles; purchase and exchange in part payment

1 therefor of cooks' uniforms, goggles, gloves, rubber boots,  
2 aprons; and not to exceed \$75,500 for personal services  
3 in the District of Columbia, \$772,595, of which not to exceed  
4 \$500 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of  
5 trophies in connection with mine-rescue and first-aid contests.

6 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all salaries  
7 and expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to  
8 perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7,  
9 1941 (55 Stat. 177) ; including supplies and equipment;  
10 traveling expenses; not to exceed \$80,000 for personal  
11 services in the District of Columbia; purchase in the District  
12 of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, sta-  
13 tionery and supplies; professional books and publications;  
14 purchase (not to exceed \$3,500), operation, maintenance,  
15 and repair of motor-propelled trucks and passenger-carrying  
16 vehicles for official use and in transporting employees between  
17 their homes and temporary locations where they may be  
18 employed; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment  
19 for the protection of employees while engaged in their work;  
20 travel, and other incidental expenses of employees in attend-  
21 ance at meetings and conferences held for promoting safety  
22 and health in the coal-mining industry, \$936,270: *Provided,*  
23 That the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau  
24 of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equip-  
25 ment, and other contributions from public or private sources.



1        Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act: For all neces-  
2 sary expenses of the Bureau of Mines in performing  
3 the duties imposed upon it by the Federal Explosives Act,  
4 including not to exceed \$116,500 for personal services in  
5 the District of Columbia; books of reference, periodicals, and  
6 newspapers; not to exceed \$5,000 for printing and bind-  
7 ing; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and  
8 equipment; traveling expenses; purchase not exceeding  
9 \$1,200, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-  
10 carrying automobiles; purchase of special wearing ap-  
11 parel or equipment for the protection of employees while  
12 engaged in their work; purchase in the District of Columbia  
13 and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable  
14 to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the  
15 Interior"; \$575,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised  
16 Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered  
17 under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved  
18 does not exceed \$300: *Provided further*, That the Secretary,  
19 through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby author-  
20 ized to carry out projects hereunder in cooperation with other  
21 departments or agencies of the Federal Government, the  
22 District of Columbia, States, Territories, insular possessions,  
23 with other organizations or individuals, and with foreign  
24 countries and the political subdivisions thereof.

25        Protection of mineral resources and facilities (national



1 defense) : For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of  
2 Mines, independently or in cooperation with other agencies,  
3 public or private, to initiate and augment measures to pre-  
4 vent subversive activities from interfering with the extrac-  
5 tion and processing of minerals, including not to exceed  
6 \$22,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia;  
7 purchase (not to exceed \$4,500), maintenance, oper-  
8 ation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles;  
9 travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meet-  
10 ings of organizations concerned with the furtherance of  
11 the purposes hereof; not to exceed \$3,250 for printing and  
12 binding; purchase of special apparel and equipment for the  
13 protection of employees while engaged in their work; and  
14 purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other  
15 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropria-  
16 tion "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior",  
17 \$250,000.

18       Testing fuel: To conduct inquiries and scientific and  
19 technologic investigations concerning the mining, prepara-  
20 tion, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investigation  
21 of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United  
22 States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to  
23 recommend to various departments such changes in selection  
24 and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon  
25 request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to in-

1 vestigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or proposed  
2 for any of the departments, establishments, or institutions of  
3 the United States in the District of Columbia, \$439,825,  
4 of which not to exceed \$75,000 may be expended for  
5 personal services in the District of Columbia.

6 Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and tech-  
7 nologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation,  
8 treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances,  
9 other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions  
10 and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining,  
11 quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; includ-  
12 ing all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, purchase, not  
13 to exceed \$12,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of  
14 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to ex-  
15 ceed \$35,000 for personal services in the District of Colum-  
16 bia, \$435,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation  
17 may be expended for an investigation in behalf of any  
18 private party.

19 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investi-  
20 gations and dissemination of information concerning the  
21 mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum  
22 and natural gas, and for every other expense incident thereto,  
23 including supplies, equipment, newspapers, expenses of travel,  
24 purchase, not to exceed \$6,500, maintenance, operation, and  
25 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, pur-

1 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,  
2 \$600,000, of which not to exceed \$48,500 may be expended  
3 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

4 Mining experiment stations: For personal services, pur-  
5 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,  
6 purchase not to exceed \$3,000, maintenance, operation, and  
7 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and  
8 all other expenses in connection with the establishment,  
9 maintenance, and operation of mining experiment stations,  
10 as provided in the Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8),  
11 \$762,000, of which not to exceed \$24,400 may be expended  
12 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

13 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For  
14 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh  
15 and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, the  
16 purchase, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger  
17 automobiles, and all other expenses requisite for and incident  
18 thereto, including not to exceed \$10,000 for additions and  
19 improvements, \$160,000.

20 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations,  
21 and the dissemination of information concerning the economic  
22 problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other  
23 mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies  
24 and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines  
25 and quarries, including studies and reports relating to uses,

1 reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices,  
2 and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products  
3 thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources  
4 of the United States, including special statistical inquiries;  
5 purchase of furniture and equipment; stationery and supplies;  
6 newspapers; traveling expenses; purchase (not to exceed  
7 \$1,500), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-pro-  
8 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and for all other neces-  
9 sary expenses not included in the foregoing, \$575,000, of  
10 which not to exceed \$452,000 may be expended for personal  
11 services in the District of Columbia.

12 Gaseous and solid fuel reduction of iron ores (national  
13 defense) : For necessary expenses without regard to section  
14 3709, Revised Statutes, for pilot-scale tests on the gaseous  
15 and solid-fuel reduction of iron ores, including laboratory  
16 research and maintenance and operation of pilot plants;  
17 procurement of necessary materials and ores; supplies and  
18 equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$12,000 for  
19 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed  
20 \$200 for printing and binding; books of reference and peri-  
21 odicals; purchase not to exceed \$2,775, operation, mainte-  
22 nance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; special  
23 wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of em-  
24 ployees while employed; purchased in the District of Colum-  
25 bia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly charge-



1 able to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department  
2 of the Interior", \$250,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary,  
3 through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to  
4 accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions  
5 from public or private sources for the purposes hereof, and  
6 to carry out projects in cooperation with other agencies,  
7 Federal, State, or private.

8       Construction and equipment of helium plants: The un-  
9 obligated balance of the funds appropriated under this head  
10 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, as  
11 supplemented in the Second Supplemental National Defense  
12 Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby continued available until  
13 June 30, 1945, and the limitation on the amount available  
14 for personal services in the District of Columbia from the  
15 entire amount appropriated under this head is hereby  
16 increased from \$80,000 to \$100,000.

17       Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research (na-  
18 tional defense) : For all necessary expenses, without regard to  
19 section 3709, Revised Statutes, of investigations and develop-  
20 ment of methods of beneficiating and smelting domestic man-  
21 ganese ores, including ore dressing, hydrometallurgy, pyro-  
22 metallurgy, and for the production of metallic manganese by  
23 electrolytic or other methods, including all necessary pre-  
24 liminary and supplemental laboratory research; maintenance  
25 and operation of pilot plants; procurement of necessary mate-



1 rials and ores for metallurgical tests; supplies and equip-  
2 ment; travel expenses; personal services in the District of  
3 Columbia (not to exceed \$20,000); printing and bind-  
4 ing (not to exceed \$1,500); purchase in the District  
5 of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equip-  
6 ment, stationery and supplies; professional books and pub-  
7 lications; purchase not to exceed \$5,000, operation, main-  
8 tenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
9 vehicles; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment  
10 for the protection of employees while engaged in their work,  
11 \$750,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the  
12 Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to  
13 accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from  
14 public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying  
15 out the purposes of this appropriation, and to operate the  
16 plants in cooperation with other departments or agencies  
17 of the Federal Government, States, and State agencies, and  
18 other organizations.

19       Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, aluminum  
20 clays and alunite (national defense): For all expenses  
21 necessary, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,  
22 to the conduct of investigations and research on processes for  
23 production of alumina from siliceous bauxites, aluminum clays  
24 and alunite, including all necessary laboratory research;  
25 maintenance and operation of small subcommercial plants;

1 procurement of necessary materials and ores; construction and  
2 equipment of buildings to house testing and subcommercial  
3 plant units; not to exceed \$30,000 for temporary employ-  
4 ment of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof,  
5 by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service  
6 and classification laws, that are necessary to design and con-  
7 struct the buildings and plant units; purchase of supplies and  
8 equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$35,000 for  
9 personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of  
10 furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, professional  
11 books and publications; purchase of special wearing apparel  
12 or equipment for protection of employees engaged in their  
13 work, \$785,000.

14 Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and alumi-  
15 num clay deposits (national defense): For all necessary  
16 expenses, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,  
17 for investigations, including laboratory research and procure-  
18 ment of materials therefor, concerning the extent, mode of  
19 occurrence, and quality of bauxite and alunite ores and alumi-  
20 num clays in order to determine domestic sources of supply;  
21 to explore and develop on public lands and, with the consent  
22 of owners, on private lands, deposits of such ores and clays,  
23 including geologic studies and geophysical prospecting; con-  
24 struction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp build-  
25 ings and mining structures and appurtenances; including not

1 to exceed \$62,000 for personal services in the District of  
2 Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$6,000), operation,  
3 maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled, passenger-  
4 carrying vehicles; professional books and publications; print-  
5 ing and binding; purchase of such wearing apparel and equip-  
6 ment as may be required for the protection of employees while  
7 engaged in their work; and other items otherwise properly  
8 chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-  
9 partment of the Interior", \$1,860,000, of which \$317,000  
10 (including not to exceed \$22,000 for personal services  
11 in the District of Columbia) shall be made available to the  
12 Geological Survey to carry out the purposes of this appro-  
13 priation.

14       Magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense) :  
15 For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709  
16 of the Revised Statutes, for the conduct of investigations and  
17 development of methods for the recovery of magnesium from  
18 domestic raw materials, including naturally occurring brines,  
19 salt deposits, dolomite, magnesite, and brucite, by hydro-  
20 metallurgy, direct reduction, and electrolytic methods, in-  
21 cluding laboratory research; maintenance and operation of  
22 pilot plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores  
23 for metallurgical tests; purchase or lease of land; construc-  
24 tion and equipment of buildings to house pilot plants, includ-  
25 ing not to exceed \$30,000 for temporary employment of engi-

1 neers, architects, or firms, or corporations thereof, by contract  
 2 or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classifica-  
 3 tion laws necessary to design and construct the buildings and  
 4 pilot plants; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not  
 5 to exceed \$15,500 for personal services in the Dis-  
 6 trict of Columbia; not to exceed \$750 for printing and bind-  
 7 ing; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of  
 8 other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropria-  
 9 tion "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior";  
 10 books of reference and periodicals; special wearing apparel  
 11 and equipment for protection of employees while employed;  
 12 and the operation, maintenance, and repair of three passenger-  
 13 carrying automobiles; \$600,000: *Provided*, That the  
 14 Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of  
 15 Mines, is authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and  
 16 other contributions from public or private sources for the  
 17 purposes hereof, and to operate said plants in cooperation  
 18 with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

19 Investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals  
 20 in the United States and its possessions (national defense):  
 21 For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709 of  
 22 the Revised Statutes, for investigating deposits of critical and  
 23 essential minerals in the United States and its possessions,  
 24 including laboratory research; preliminary examination and



1 surface and subsurface exploration; supplies and equipment;  
2 travel expenses; not to exceed \$75,000 for personal  
3 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$3,000  
4 for printing and binding; purchase in the District of  
5 Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly  
6 chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-  
7 partment of the Interior"; books of reference and periodicals;  
8 purchase not to exceed \$8,300, operation, maintenance,  
9 and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; special  
10 wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of employ-  
11 ees while employed; \$2,900,000: *Provided*, That the Secre-  
12 tary, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is author-  
13 ized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contri-  
14 butions from public or private sources for the purposes hereof,  
15 and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other  
16 agencies, Federal, State, or private.

17 Helium production and investigations: The sums made  
18 available for the fiscal year 1945 in the Acts making appro-  
19 priations for the War and Navy Departments for the acquisi-  
20 tion of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred  
21 to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1944, for operation and  
22 maintenance of the plants for the production of helium for  
23 military and naval purposes, including laboratory gloves,  
24 goggles, rubber boots, and aprons; purchase, not to exceed  
25 \$4,500, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-pro-



1 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles, books of reference and  
2 periodicals; the purchase in the District of Columbia and  
3 elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the ap-  
4 propriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Inte-  
5 rior" (not exceeding \$5,000); and all other necessary  
6 expenses, and including \$50,000 for personal services in the  
7 District of Columbia in addition to which sums the Bureau  
8 of Mines may use for helium-plant operations in the fiscal  
9 year 1945 the unobligated balance of funds transferred to it  
10 for such operations, in the fiscal year 1944: *Provided*, That  
11 section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not be construed to  
12 apply to this appropriation, or to the appropriation for devel-  
13 opment and operation of helium properties (special fund) in  
14 section 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C.  
15 164): *Provided further*, That funds available for the produc-  
16 tion of helium and the development of helium properties may  
17 be utilized to provide transportation between helium plants  
18 and related facilities and communities that provide adequate  
19 living accommodations of persons engaged in the operation  
20 and maintenance of helium plants; and for transportation to  
21 and from schools of pupils who are dependents of such per-  
22 sons which transportation shall be by methods which the  
23 office of Defense Transportation shall find to be most advan-  
24 tageous and efficient: *Provided further*, That pursuant to  
25 agreements approved by the Secretary and the office of

1 Defense Transportation, the transportation equipment avail-  
2 able to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school  
3 districts and other local or Federal agencies for use in trans-  
4 porting persons engaged in operation and maintenance of  
5 helium plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons,  
6 and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses  
7 of operating such equipment may be shared.

8 During the fiscal year 1945 the head of any depart-  
9 ment or independent establishment of the Government  
10 having funds available for scientific investigations within the  
11 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with  
12 the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such  
13 sums as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred  
14 may be expended for the same objects and in the same man-  
15 ner as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

16 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical  
17 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,  
18 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the  
19 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be  
20 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the  
21 Bureau of Mines.

22 The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized, during the  
23 fiscal year 1945, to sell directly or through any Govern-  
24 ment agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral  
25 product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated

1 from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the  
2 proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury  
3 as miscellaneous receipts.

#### 4 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

5 Salaries: For departmental personal services, including  
6 such services in the District of Columbia, and for the services  
7 of employees to examine lands to determine their suitability  
8 for inclusion in the national park system, \$407,165.

9 Regional offices: For salaries and expenses of regional  
10 offices necessary in the administration, protection, main-  
11 tenance, and improvement of the national park system, in-  
12 cluding maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven  
13 passenger-carrying vehicles, \$262,000.

14 General expenses: For all expenses necessary for the  
15 work of the office of the Director not herein provided for,  
16 including traveling expenses, telegrams, photographic sup-  
17 plies, prints, and motion-picture films, and expenses of em-  
18 ployees engaged in examining lands to determine their suit-  
19 ability for inclusion in the national park system, \$24,000.

20 National parks: For administration, protection, mainte-  
21 nance, and improvement of national parks, including main-  
22 tenance and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles;  
23 \$3,000 for George B. Dorr, as superintendent of Acadia  
24 National Park, without regard to the requirements of the  
25 provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended.

1 and \$3,000 for temporary services for investigation of titles  
2 and preparation of abstracts thereof of lands donated to the  
3 United States for inclusion in Acadia National Park, Maine;  
4 necessary protection of the area of federally owned land in  
5 the custody of the National Park Service known as the  
6 Ocean Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic Na-  
7 tional Park, Washington; necessary repairs to the roads from  
8 Glacier Park Station through the Blackfeet Indian Reserva-  
9 tion to the various points in the boundary line of Glacier Na-  
10 tional Park, Montana, and the international boundary; repair  
11 and maintenance of approximately two and seventy-seven  
12 one-hundredths miles of road leading from United States  
13 Highway 187 to the north entrance of Grand Teton National  
14 Park, Wyoming; not to exceed \$1,000 for the maintenance of  
15 approach roads through the Lassen National Forest leading  
16 to Lassen Volcanic National Park, California; maintenance  
17 and repair of the Generals Highway between the boundaries  
18 of Sequoia National Park, California, and the Grant Grove  
19 section of Kings Canyon National Park, California; not  
20 exceeding \$15,500 for maintenance of the roads in the  
21 national forests leading out of Yellowstone National Park,  
22 Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana; and not exceeding \$2,000  
23 for maintenance of the road in the Stanislaus National Forest  
24 connecting the Tioga Road with the Hetch Hetchy Road  
25 near Mather Station, Yosemite National Park, California, and



1 necessary expenses of a comprehensive study of the problems  
2 relating to the use and enjoyment of Yosemite National  
3 Park and the preservation of its natural features, \$2,224,500.

4 National monuments: For administration, protection,  
5 maintenance, improvement, and preservation of national  
6 monuments, including maintenance, operation, and repair  
7 of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$328,435.

8 National historical parks and monuments: For adminis-  
9 tration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, including  
10 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-  
11 carrying vehicles, \$171,820.

12 National military parks, battlefields, monuments, and  
13 cemeteries: For administration, protection, maintenance, and  
14 improvement, including maintenance, operation, and repair  
15 of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, and including  
16 the maintenance and repair of the approach road to the  
17 Custer Battlefield National Cemetery and the road connecting  
18 the said cemetery with the Reno Monument site, Montana,  
19 and not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements across  
20 privately owned railroad lands necessary for supplying water  
21 to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, \$441,000.

22 Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and  
23 Nevada: For administration, protection, improvement, and  
24 maintenance of the recreational activities of the Boulder Dam  
25 National Recreational Area and any lands that may be added



1 thereto by Presidential or other authority, including main-  
2 tenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-  
3 carrying vehicles, \$74,700.

4       Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For  
5 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,  
6 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of  
7 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park  
8 Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire, storm,  
9 or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or emergency  
10 prevention of forest fires in areas administered by the  
11 National Park Service, or fires that endanger such areas,  
12 including lands in process of condemnation for national park  
13 or monument purposes, \$32,600, together with not to exceed  
14 \$100,000 to be transferred upon the approval of the Secre-  
15 tary from the various appropriations for national parks and  
16 national monuments herein contained, any such diversions  
17 of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual  
18 Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to the  
19 various areas administered by the National Park Service  
20 as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made  
21 by the Secretary only after the obligation for the expenditure  
22 has been incurred.

23       Forest protection and fire prevention: For the control  
24 and the prevention of spread of forest insects and tree diseases  
25 and for fire-prevention measures, including equipment, per-

1 sonal services, and maintenance, operation, and repair of  
2 motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$187,590.

3 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available in  
4 one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That 10  
5 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available inter-  
6 changeably and any such diversion of funds shall be reported  
7 to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided further*,  
8 That no part of the foregoing appropriations for the National  
9 Park Service shall be available for the payment of the sala-  
10 ries or expenses of any employee of the National Park Service  
11 assigned to duties in connection with the Jefferson National  
12 Expansion Memorial in Saint Louis, Missouri.

13 Appropriations herein made for the national parks,  
14 national monuments, and other reservations under the juris-  
15 diction of the National Park Service, shall be available  
16 for the giving of educational lectures therein; for the services  
17 of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit scientific  
18 and historical societies engaged in educational work in the  
19 various parks and monuments as the Secretary may designate;  
20 and for travel expenses of employees attending Government  
21 camps for training in forest-fire prevention and suppression  
22 and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Police  
23 Academy, and attending Federal, State, or municipal schools  
24 for training in building fire prevention and suppression.

25 Appropriations herein made for the National Park Serv-

1 ice shall be available for the installation and operation of  
2 telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or  
3 quarters, occupied by employees of the National Park  
4 Service.

5 Appropriations available to the National Park Service  
6 for the construction of roads and trails and for the construc-  
7 tion and maintenance of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace,  
8 and George Washington Memorial Parkways shall be avail-  
9 able for the maintenance and operation of passenger-carry-  
10 ing automobiles.

11 Investigation and purchase of water rights: The unex-  
12 pended balance of funds available for this purpose for the  
13 fiscal year 1944 is continued available for the same purpose  
14 during the fiscal year 1945, including the maintenance,  
15 operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles.

16 Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,  
17 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational dem-  
18 onstration areas, including personal services and the opera-  
19 tion and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles,  
20 \$133,000.

21 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For ad-  
22 ministration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of  
23 the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Memo-  
24 rial Parkway, monuments and memorials, Lee Mansion,

1 Battleground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Recreational  
2 Area, Federal parks in the District of Columbia, and other  
3 Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46  
4 Stat. 482), including the pay and allowances in accordance  
5 with the provisions of the Act of May 27, 1924, as amended,  
6 of the police force for the George Washington Memorial  
7 Parkway, and the purchase, operation, maintenance, repair,  
8 and storage of automobiles, and motorcycles, revolvers, am-  
9 munition, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for  
10 police, guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per  
11 diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Director  
12 not exceeding current rates for similar services in the Dis-  
13 trict of Columbia, stenographic reporting service, traveling  
14 expenses and carfare, and leather and rubber articles for the  
15 protection of public property and employees, \$450,000.

#### 16 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

17 For salaries and expenses, including the purchase of  
18 printed bags, tags, and labels, without regard to existing  
19 laws applicable to public printing, and traveling expenses,  
20 necessary in conducting investigations and carrying out the  
21 work of the Service, including cooperation with Federal,  
22 State, county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organ-  
23 izations, or individuals, as follows:



## 1 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

2 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-  
3 trative purposes, including personal services in the District  
4 of Columbia, \$196,100.

5 Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair,  
6 alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-  
7 cultural stations, including the erection of necessary buildings  
8 and other structures; propagation and distribution of food  
9 fishes and fresh-water mussels; purchase, collection, and  
10 transportation of specimens and other expenses incidental  
11 to the maintenance and operation of aquarium, \$1,097,555.

12 Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For operation  
13 and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of Rec-  
14 lamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of  
15 fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and  
16 for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the preparation  
17 of designs, and for determining the requirements for fishways  
18 and other fish protective devices at dams constructed under  
19 licenses issued by the Federal Power Commission, \$11,350.

20 Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations  
21 and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and  
22 other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,  
23 and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from  
24 such resources; and maintenance, repair, improvement, equip-

1 ment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biological  
2 stations, \$547,265.

3 Fishery industries: For collection and compilation of  
4 fishery statistics and related information; conducting investi-  
5 gations and studies of methods and means of capture, preser-  
6 vation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants  
7 and products thereof; and enforcing the applicable provisions  
8 of the Act authorizing associations of producers of aquatic  
9 products (15 U. S. C. 521); including contract steno-  
10 graphic reporting services, \$277,540.

11 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,  
12 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, information  
13 on the fishery industry, market supply and demand, com-  
14 mercial movement, location, disposition, and market prices  
15 of fishery products, \$92,420.

16 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and  
17 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,  
18 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of  
19 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,  
20 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence  
21 of employees while on said islands; and contract stenographic  
22 reporting service, \$536,000, of which \$100,000 shall be  
23 available immediately.

24 Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts:

1 For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act  
2 of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-856, 901-915), \$13,850.

3 Fur-resources investigations: For investigations, experi-  
4 ments, and demonstrations in connection with the produc-  
5 tion and utilization of animals the pelts of which are used  
6 commercially for fur, \$126,150.

7 Biological investigations: For biological investigations,  
8 including the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and  
9 migration of animals and plants, and the preparation of maps  
10 of the life zones, and including \$38,500 for investigations  
11 of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section 5  
12 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d);  
13 for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, in-  
14 dependently or in cooperation with other agencies or  
15 individuals, in developing and applying methods for the  
16 control of damage to agricultural and horticultural crops by  
17 birds, and for investigations of the wildlife resources of the  
18 Territory of Alaska, \$193,715.

19 Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For  
20 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-  
21 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-  
22 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other  
23 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other  
24 diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law  
25 (7 U. S. C. 426); and for repairs, additions, and installations

1 in and about the grounds and buildings of the game-  
2 management supply depot and laboratory at Pocatello,  
3 Idaho, including purchase, transportation, and handling of  
4 supplies and materials for distribution from said depot to  
5 other projects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act  
6 approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), \$815,000.

7       Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of  
8 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,  
9 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the con-  
10 vention between the United States and the United Mexican  
11 States (16 U. S. C. 703-711); for cooperation with local  
12 authorities in the protection of migratory birds, including  
13 necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act for  
14 the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668c); for the  
15 enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act approved March  
16 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394), and for the  
17 enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May 25, 1900  
18 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary investigations,  
19 \$322,400, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended  
20 in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose of securing  
21 information concerning violations of the laws for the enforce-  
22 ment of which this appropriation is made available.

23       Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement  
24 of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C.  
25 192-211), \$150,000.



1 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the  
 2 administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and  
 3 bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of  
 4 game introduced into suitable localities on public lands,  
 5 under supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, in-  
 6 cluding construction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters  
 7 for animals, landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone  
 8 lines, rockwork, bulkheads, and other improvements neces-  
 9 sary for economical administration; for the purchase, capture,  
 10 and transportation of game for national reservations; and for  
 11 the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the  
 12 Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, \$590,675.

13 Migratory bird conservation refuges: For carrying into  
 14 effect the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, as amended  
 15 (16 U. S. C. 715-715r), \$58,330.

16 In all, salaries and expenses, \$5,028,350.

17 **MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND**

18 For carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of  
 19 the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-  
 20 718h), an amount equal to the sum received during the  
 21 fiscal year 1945 from the proceeds from the sale of stamps,  
 22 to be warranted monthly; and in addition thereto an amount  
 23 equal to the unobligated balance on June 30, 1944, of the  
 24 total of the proceeds received from the sale of stamps prior  
 25 to July 1, 1944.

## FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), \$800,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury under the provisions of said Act.

Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$5,828,350, and in addition thereto funds made available under the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, of which amounts not to exceed \$784,000 may be expended for departmental personal services, including such services in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$30,000 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles. Funds available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; the installation and operation of telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or quarters occupied by employees of the Fish and Wildlife Service; providing by purchase, construction, or otherwise, facilities incident to such public recreational uses of wildlife refuges as are not inconsistent with the primary purposes of such refuges; books, periodicals, and newspapers (not to exceed \$100), rubber boots, oilskins, first-aid outfits, plans and specifications for vessels, or for

1 contract personal services for the preparation thereof, and  
2 rations for officers and crews of vessels; and for the ex-  
3 penditure from appropriations available for the purchase of  
4 lands of not to exceed \$1 for each option to purchase any  
5 tract of land. Not to exceed 10 per centum of the foregoing  
6 amounts for expenses of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall  
7 be available interchangeably for expenditure on the objects  
8 included within the general expenses of said Service, but no  
9 more than 10 per centum shall be added to any one item or  
10 appropriation.

## 11 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

### 12 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

13 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Sec-  
14 retary, including salaries of the Governor and Secretary;  
15 clerk hire; travel expenses; maintenance, repair, and preser-  
16 vation of Governor's house and grounds; purchase of equip-  
17 ment; maintenance, operation, and repair of one motor-pro-  
18 pelled passenger-carrying vehicle for the use of the Governor;  
19 stationery, lights, water, and fuel, \$38,600, to be expended  
20 under the direction of the Governor.

21 Legislative expenses: For salaries of members of the  
22 legislature, \$36,000; mileage of members, \$13,200; in all,  
23 \$49,200, to be expended under the direction of the Governor  
24 of Alaska.

25 For the establishment and maintenance of public schools,

1 Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures  
2 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
3 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Per-  
4 manent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

5 Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons  
6 legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation  
7 and travel expenses of medical supervisor, transportation,  
8 burial, and other expenses, \$273,500: *Provided*, That  
9 authority is granted to the Secretary to pay from this ap-  
10 propriation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon,  
11 or to other contracting institution or institutions, not to  
12 exceed \$840 per capita per annum for the care and main-  
13 tenance of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year  
14 1945: *Provided further*, That so much of this sum as may  
15 be required shall be available for all necessary expenses  
16 in ascertaining the residence of inmates and in returning  
17 those who are not legal residents of Alaska to their legal  
18 residence or to their friends, and the Secretary shall, as soon  
19 as practicable, return to their places of residence or to their  
20 friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the time they  
21 became insane, and the commitment papers for any person  
22 hereafter adjudged insane shall include a statement by the  
23 committing authority as to the legal residence of such person.

24 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,  
25 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$152,500,



1 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures  
2 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
3 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the  
4 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

5 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,  
6 tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska,  
7 to be expended under the provisions of the Act approved  
8 June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), \$1,000,000, to be  
9 immediately available.

10 Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction  
11 of Richardson Highway, Alaska, \$1,000,000, to be imme-  
12 diately available and to remain available until expended.

13 The Alaska Railroad: All amounts received by the  
14 Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1945 shall be  
15 available, and continue available until expended, for  
16 every expenditure requisite for and incident to the author-  
17 ized work of the Alaska Railroad, including maintenance,  
18 operation, and improvements of railroads in Alaska; mainte-  
19 nance and operation of river steamers and other boats on  
20 the Yukon River and its tributaries in Alaska; operation  
21 and maintenance of ocean-going or coastwise vessels by  
22 ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of  
23 the Government service, for the purpose of providing addi-  
24 tional facilities for the transportation of freight, passengers,  
25 or mail, when deemed necessary, for the benefit and develop-

1 ment of industries and travel affecting territory tributary to  
2 the Alaska Railroad; maintenance and operation of lodges,  
3 camps, and transportation facilities for the accommodation  
4 of visitors to Mount McKinley National Park, including the  
5 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled  
6 passenger-carrying vehicles as authorized by the Act of  
7 March 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 80); stores for resale; pay-  
8 ment of claims for losses and damages arising from opera-  
9 tions, including claims of employees of the railroad for loss  
10 and damage resulting from wreck or accident on the rail-  
11 road, not due to negligence of the claimant, limited to cloth-  
12 ing and other necessary personal effects used in connection  
13 with his duties and not exceeding \$100 in value; payment  
14 of amounts due connecting lines; payment of compensation  
15 and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Injury Com-  
16 pensation Act approved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C.  
17 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That  
18 not to exceed \$6,000 of this fund shall be available for per-  
19 sonal services in the District of Columbia during the fiscal  
20 year 1945, and no one other than the general man-  
21 ager of said railroad shall be paid an annual salary out of  
22 this fund of more than \$7,500: *Provided further*, That not  
23 to exceed \$12,500 of such fund shall be available for printing  
24 and binding.

## 1 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

2 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Sec-  
3 retary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary  
4 (\$5,800), and the private secretary to the Governor  
5 (\$3,100); travel expenses of the Governor; and \$750 for  
6 temporary clerk hire; \$21,600, to be expended by the  
7 Governor.

8 Legislative expenses, Territory of Hawaii: For com-  
9 pensation and mileage of members of the Legislature of the  
10 Territory of Hawaii as provided by the Act of June 27, 1930,  
11 \$47,000.

## 12 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

13 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident  
14 to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.  
15 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), traveling  
16 expenses of officers and employees, repair, preservation  
17 and care of Federal buildings and furniture, purchase of  
18 equipment, stationery, lights, water, and other necessary  
19 miscellaneous expenses, maintenance, repair, and operation  
20 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to  
21 exceed \$4,000 for personal services, household equipment  
22 and furnishings, fuel, ice, and electricity necessary in the  
23 operation of Government House at Saint Thomas and Gov-  
24 ernment House at Saint Croix, \$208,375: *Provided, That*

1 the Executive Assistant to the Governor shall be appointed  
2 by and with the approval of the Governor.

3 For defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal  
4 government of Saint Croix because of the excess of current  
5 expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1945,  
6 \$70,000, to be paid to the said treasury in monthly  
7 installments.

8 PUERTO RICO

9 To enable the Division of Territories and Island Pos-  
10 sessions to continue collection and administration of moneys  
11 due the United States on account of loans made under the joint  
12 resolutions approved December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1067),  
13 and January 22, 1930 (46 Stat. 57), and to make composi-  
14 tions and adjustments in any loan heretofore made, as au-  
15 thorized by Public Resolutions Numbered 59 (49 Stat. 926)  
16 and 60 (49 Stat. 928), Seventy-fourth Congress, approved  
17 August 27, 1935, not to exceed \$28,000 of any unobligated  
18 balances of appropriations made by authority of those  
19 joint resolutions, including repayment of principal and  
20 payments of interest on such loans, is hereby made avail-  
21 able for administrative expenses during the fiscal year  
22 1945.

23 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made for field work  
24 shall be available for the hire, with or without personal serv-



1 ices, of boats, work animals and animal-drawn and motor-  
2 propelled vehicles and equipment.

3 SEC. 3. Appropriations herein made shall be available  
4 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of  
5 vehicles generally known as quarter-ton or half-ton pick-up  
6 trucks and as station wagons without such vehicles being  
7 considered as passenger-carrying vehicles.

8 SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the  
9 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year  
10 1945 in the field service of the Department for periods of  
11 not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by  
12 fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

13 SEC. 5. Appropriations herein made for the following  
14 bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attend-  
15 ance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of  
16 members of societies or associations concerned with their  
17 work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of the  
18 Secretary, \$500; Grazing Service, \$400; Petroleum Con-  
19 servation Division, \$150; General Land Office, \$400;  
20 Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$3,000; Bureau of Reclamation,  
21 \$2,500; Geological Survey, \$1,500; Bureau of Mines,  
22 \$5,000; National Park Service, \$1,500; Fish and Wild-  
23 life Service, \$2,250; and Soil and Moisture Conservation  
24 Operations (all bureaus), \$1,500.

25 SEC. 6. Appropriations available for expenses of travel

1 of officers and employees of the Department shall be available  
2 for traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle, Wash-  
3 ington, or from any point within Alaska, to their posts of  
4 duty in Alaska, and return.

5       SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
6 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person  
7 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that  
8 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
9 States by forces or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
10 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
11 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and  
12 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-  
13 throw of the Government of the United States by force or  
14 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,  
15 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the  
16 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
17 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages  
18 for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this  
19 Act shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be  
20 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than  
21 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty  
22 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any  
23 other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in  
24 cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or

1 sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not more  
2 than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages without the  
3 necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organiza-  
4 tion.

5 SEC. 8. Not to exceed a total of \$25,000 of the appro-  
6 priations contained in this Act shall be available for ex-  
7 penditure for long-distance telephone tolls, and not to exceed  
8 a total of \$25,000 shall be available for expenditure for  
9 telegrams and cablegrams, and the savings effected thereby  
10 in the items "communication services", as set forth in the  
11 Budget estimates submitted for such appropriations shall not  
12 be diverted to other use and shall be covered into the  
13 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

14 SEC. 9. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945  
15 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
16 temporary additional compensation for employees in the  
17 Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act  
18 entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime  
19 compensation to Government employees, and for other pur-  
20 poses", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent  
21 resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30,  
22 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease  
23 to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the  
24 purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions  
25 of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such termi-

1 nated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of  
2 the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

3 SEC. 10. This Act may be cited as the "Interior Depart-  
4 ment Appropriation Act, 1945".





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Union Calendar No. 469

78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 4679**

[Report No. 1395]

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# **A BILL**

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Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma

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APRIL 26, 1944

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed





DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued April 28, 1944, for actions of Thursday, April 27, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 4679 (pp. 3801-31). Agreed to amendments by Rep. Case, S.Dak., to transfer the water-conservation-and-utilization-project functions of this Department to Interior (pp. 3822-3), and by Rep. Mott, Oreg., to prohibit the use of any of these funds to pay the salary of any male person between 18 and 30 who is fit for military duty, deferred at his own or Interior's request for reasons other than dependency or as necessary to war production, and who, 30 days after the approval of this act, still retains such employment (pp. 3827-31).  
Rep. Johnson, Okla., discussed the provisions of the bill (pp. 3801-7).  
Reps. Johnson, Okla., Voorhis, Calif., and others discussed the Bureau of Reclamation item (pp. 3805, 3820-2). Rep. Anderson, N.Mex., defended the number of deferments in Interior, stating that they "have been doing an essential work" (pp. 3809-10) and Rep. Springer, Ind., criticized the number of deferments (pp. 3812-3). Rep. Angell, Oreg., commended the northwestern power projects' contribution to the war effort (pp. 3815-8). Rep. Elliott, Calif., inserted and criticized a BAE questionnaire and Rep. Johnson, Okla., criticized the "ridiculous...questionnaires that have been sent out...by the Department of Agriculture" (pp. 3823-6). Rep. Vursell, Ill., discussed and inserted recommendations of an Ill. business federation for amendments to the Price Control Act (pp. 3818-20).
2. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Acting Majority Leader Ramspeck announced that the tax simplification bill, H.R. 4646, will be considered next Wed., Thurs., and Fri. with the understanding that the vote will come on Fri. (p. 3832).
3. LEND-LEASE. Rep. Bradley, Mich., criticized the uses of lend-lease funds in Mexico (pp. 3834-6).
4. FARM LOANS. Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H.R. 4102, to extend for two additional years the reduced rates of interest on Federal land bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans (H.Rept. 1401). (p. 3836).



5. ADVERTISING. Rep. Celler, N.Y., criticized H.R. 3693, the newspaper-advertising bill, stating, "For the purpose of carrying out the advertising program, the Secretary of Agriculture, the War Food administrator, the Price Administrator, and the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission are likewise given fingers in the pie" and that they would be tempted to influence the publications' statements (pp. 3810-1).
6. PUERTO RICO. Rep. Crawford, Mich., announced that the Insular Affairs Committee had released a report pursuant to H.Res. 159, which authorizes an investigation of the social, economic, and political conditions in P.R. (H.Rept. 1399) (pp. 3810, 3836).
- Rep. Welch, Calif., criticized S. 981, to assist in relieving economic distress in Puerto Rico, claiming that the bill does not properly provide the necessary relief from the present "deplorable" social and economic conditions in the islands (pp. 3811-3).

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Fri., Apr. 28.

BILLS INTRODUCED

7. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. By Rep. Rees, Kans., H.R. 4683 (Apr. 26), to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to exempt annuity payments under such act from taxation. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 3798.)
- By Rep. Rees, Kans., H.R. 4684 (Apr. 26), to extend certain benefits under the Civil Service Retirement Act to employees with not less than 5 years' service who are voluntarily separated from the service. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 3798.)
8. TAXATION. By Rep. Knutson, Minn., H.J.Res. 266 (by request), (Apr. 26), "to amend Sec. 124 (f) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code, relating to amortization of emergency facilities." To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 3798.)
9. VETERANS. By Rep. Bennett, Mo., H.R. 4695, to provide credit for the purpose of reestablishment in civilian employment those persons who served in the U.S. armed forces during the present war. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 3836.)
10. LANDS; MINERALS. By Rep. Fernandez, N.Mex., H.R. 4698, to amend the Mineral Lands Leasing Act. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 3836.)
11. DAYLIGHT-~~SAVING~~ TIME. By Rep. Bradley, Mich., H.Con.Res. 81, to terminate<sup>the</sup>/daylight saving time act. To Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. (p. 3837.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. POST-WAR PLANNING; FOOD PRODUCTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cannon, Mo., claiming that our national food problem is not scarcity but surpluses, favoring continuation of price-support programs after the war by means of a post-war crop control program to be administered by AAA, and including a St. Charles Co. Agricultural Conservation Assn. letter commending AAA activities (pp. A2145-6).
18. POST-WAR FOREIGN POLICY. Rep. Burdick, N.Dak., inserted a Farmers' Union statement favoring active participation of the U.S. in world affairs (pp. A2146-7).



Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, listening to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] proclaim that Frank Kingdon is not a Communist, reminds me of the old story of the pot denying that the kettle is black.

People who know Frank Kingdon's record say that he is a Communist, and anybody who has read his scurrilous attacks on the Congress of the United States is forced to the conclusion that he is not a patriotic American.

I have read his book called *That Man in the White House*, and, in my opinion, it is calculated to do President Roosevelt and the Democratic Party infinitely more harm than good. His support is like the kiss of death. I saw the stuff that he spouted over the radio, and I saw some of it inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; and I repeat that in my opinion he is a Communist and is doing everything he can to smear and destroy the Congress of the United States, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] to the contrary notwithstanding.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4679) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes; and pending that motion I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 2 hours, the time to be divided equally between the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 4679, the Department of the Interior appropriation bill, 1944, with Mr. DELANEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, before entering upon a detailed discussion of the bill, I would like to preface my remarks by calling your attention to several matters of general interest in connection therewith.

First, let me pay tribute to the splendid cooperation on the part of all members of the subcommittee having the bill in charge. Without such cooperation it would have been impossible to present

to you a bill which is well balanced and at the same time economical, and which we believe will meet with the approval of all Members. It is no exaggeration to state that we were in unanimous agreement on substantially every item in the bill. In only one or two instances and on relatively unimportant matters was there any division of opinion whatever. For that reason, I want to take this occasion to thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZPATRICK], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL], the gentleman from California, [Mr. CARTER], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The subcommittee, of which I have the honor of being chairman, held daily hearings on the bill, meeting both morning and afternoon for a period of 4 weeks. We heard representatives from all the bureaus, boards, and commissions provided for under the Interior Department, including such wartime activities as the Office of Fishery Coordination for War and the Solid Fuels Administration for War. All told, there are 24 such agencies, and we heard representatives from each of them, a total of approximately 90 witnesses. In addition, 1 Member of the United States Senate, 24 Members of the House, and a number of representatives of outside organizations were heard.

It is significant to note that only one of the witnesses who appeared before the committee urged a reduction in appropriations.

Many Members of Congress make long speeches about economy, but when some of them appeared before our committee, in every instance save one, they asked for additional appropriations. In fact all but 1 of the 115 or more witnesses who appeared before our committee asked for increased appropriations.

Had our committee approved all their requests we would have added many millions to the total of the bill, instead of drastic reductions in each of the agencies over which the committee has jurisdiction, the details of which I will be pleased to give to you a little later.

Members will recall that when the annual Interior bill was reported to the floor of this House a year ago that the committee was able to make the most drastic reductions in the bill ever made by the committee in its entire existence. Heads of some of the departments and agencies affected complained bitterly that they could not continue to function in anything like an efficient manner because of the operation this committee had performed on their activities. Members of this committee who have the responsibility felt that the time was long past due for such an operation and that the patient would show real signs of improvement after being given definite and rather drastic surgical treatment. The facts speak for themselves as to whether or not the Interior Department was ruined by this committee a year ago.

#### REVENUES OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Members of the committee and others will be interested to hear something about the revenues taken in by the In-

terior Department as a result of its operations. It will also be good news to the American taxpayer that the revenues of the Department are more nearly equal to their appropriations than any department of Government with the possible exception of the Post Office Department. Figures submitted to the committee during hearings on the bill show that actual revenues—excluding trust funds—for the fiscal year 1943 amounted to \$51,655,060, the estimated revenues for the fiscal year 1944 are \$60,090,220, and the estimates for the fiscal year 1945 indicates revenues amounting to \$66,642,075. If we include trust funds the total revenues for the Department for the next fiscal year will approach \$80,000,000.

The above figures represent a most favorable showing as contrasted with the so-called depression years. For example, revenues accruing to the Department from all general and special funds in 1931 were \$13,839,682, in 1932 the total amounted to \$10,485,644, and in 1933 the total revenues dropped to \$9,356,678; in 1934, \$9,094,925; and in 1935, \$10,437,570. Since 1935 revenues of the Department have increased materially year by year.

The primary reason for the tremendous increase, as many Members will realize, is due to the development of great power and reclamation projects in the far West which are supplying millions of dollars' worth of power annually to facilities engaged in manufacturing war materials. It is estimated that during the fiscal year 1945, the sale of power by the Bonneville Power Administration, which includes power generated at Bonneville Dam and the Grand Coulee Dam, will total \$24,826,900. Revenues from Boulder Dam and related projects are estimated to be \$7,512,700. Members who served in the House when these and other projects were under consideration will recall very distinctly how difficult it was to secure appropriations to start these and other great power projects. Organized propaganda was carried on to defeat bills authorizing the construction as well as actual appropriations for the beginning of construction of the projects. Members were deluged with letters by the thousand bewailing the fact that the Government was entering competition with private business and would soon drive all private companies out of business. Congress was also told in no uncertain tones that no market could possibly be found for the power proposed to be generated at Boulder Dam, Grand Coulee, Bonneville, and other great power projects; that Congress was appropriating funds to create what is commonly known as white elephants. And yet, one shudders to think what our situation would be in the war effort if there were no T. V. A., Boulder Dam, Grand Coulee Dam, and other Federal power projects. It is estimated that power generated at these great Federal projects has been used and is therefore responsible for the manufacture of 62 percent of the aluminum produced for the war effort. If we add other metals produced the amount would be increased tremendously. Suffice it to say that we are playing a most important part in the war effort by supplying power and water



without which vast quantities of war materials and millions of dollars worth of agricultural products would not be available to the prosecution of the war.

#### CRITICISM OF DEFERMENT POLICY

I next want to discuss the deferment policy of the Department of the Interior. In my judgment this is the most critical thing this committee has said about the Department, and the Department is deserving of considerable criticism because of that policy.

It has been found that of the 6,996 employees in the Department, 2,200 have received occupational deferments, and that of the latter, 2,073 were deferred at the specific request of the Department. This report is of February 15 last. I am glad to say that since that time Mr. Edgar Puryear has taken over the job of handling these deferments. Members of this Congress know who Edgar Puryear is. He is one of the most efficient men in all the Government service. He has an entirely different viewpoint, and he tells me over the telephone and he is submitting a memorandum to me which I will put in the RECORD, showing that since he took over the job as chairman of the review board last February very few have been deferred, and that this situation is being cleaned up in the Interior Department and other agencies of Government. As the gentleman knows, this committee has seriously criticized the past deferment policy of this Department and has insisted that the matter be cleaned up immediately.

Our committee feels that there are very few or any people holding white-collar jobs in any of the departments of Government who are indispensable. Therefore, we are glad to know that Mr. Edgar Puryear is cleaning up this job in a very satisfactory manner.

The memorandum from Mr. Puryear is as follows:

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION,  
REVIEW COMMITTEE ON DEFERMENT  
OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES,  
Washington, D. C., April 27, 1944.

HON. JED JOHNSON,  
Member of Congress,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN JOHNSON: This is with further reference to our conversation of yesterday regarding draft deferments recommended for the Interior Department by this committee.

As you perhaps know, the review committee of which I am chairman was appointed February 1, 1944, and reference to the number of deferments recommended for the Interior Department was, I assume, the action of the previous committee. For your information, please be advised that my committee has only recommended the 6 months' deferment of 73 persons in the Interior Department.

May I further add that deferments recommended by the previous committee are now being post audited.

I desire to express my appreciation for the courtesy you have extended me in making this explanation.

With every good wish and kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,  
EDGAR F. PURYEAR, Chairman.

#### Summary of action by review committee on deferment of Government employees subsequent to Feb. 1, 1944.

##### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

##### Key positions approved:

Principal scientific illustrators (maps and diagrams for Army)-----	3
Soil scientists (studies for Army operations)-----	3
Range supervisors (forestry and grazing)-----	8
Senior range examiner (forestry and grazing)-----	1
Regional geographer (Java, etc.)----	1
Regional geographer (Japan, etc.)----	1
Regional geographer (Greece, etc.)----	1
Linguists (military mapping)-----	2
Total-----	20

The attention of the committee was called to the fact that 27 young men between the ages of 18 and 20 had received occupational deferments. I am sure I voice the sentiment of a majority of the committee in saying that in a great majority of cases these young men, 27 of them between the ages of 18 and 20, and many of them holding white-collar jobs, could be replaced without taking any serious chance of losing the war. I am glad to say in this connection I have just been advised that of the 27 young men between 18 and 20 years of age to which I have referred, 6 have entered the Army or resigned and that the Department has notified draft boards, in connection with the remaining 21, that it has withdrawn its requests for deferment.

With the growing shortage of manpower throughout the United States and the drafting of many pre-Pearl Harbor fathers in every community in the land, it is deeply to be regretted that so many deferments have been requested for some single men as well as married men with no children, holding positions in the Department which the committee considers not to be essential. The committee has endeavored to impress upon the heads of bureaus that this situation must be eliminated without undue delay.

Earlier in my remarks I mentioned a communication I had received from my good friend, Mr. Puryear, Chairman of the Review Committee on Deferment of Government Employees of the War Manpower Commission, that I have inserted as a part of my remarks. I have also received a copy of a communication addressed to the gentleman from Missouri, Chairman CANNON of the Appropriations Committee, signed by the Secretary of the Interior, in which he takes serious exception to the committee report on this bill and says that it contains statements concerning military deferment of personnel of that Department that are grossly unfair.

The Secretary gives the number of those for whom deferments are asked in the Geological Survey as 754, the Bureau of Reclamation as 315, the Bureau of Mines as 560, the Bonneville and Southwestern Power Administrations as 252, and even the Fish and Wildlife Service has deferments of 97. He rehashes some of the things said in his statement before the committee, but in no instance does he justify his appeal and his caustic asser-

tion that the committee is unfair. At any rate, the committee is already getting results. And I repeat that the deferment policy of the Department of the Interior since Pearl Harbor is not a credit to the Department, to the Secretary, or to the heads of bureaus whom, I am ashamed to say, have recommended more than 2,000 deferments.

#### TELEPHONE CALLS AND TELEGRAMS RESTRICTED

Another matter which I want to bring to your attention has to do with the indiscriminate use of the long-distance telephone and the sending of many unnecessary telegrams and cablegrams in the transaction of departmental business. The committee is advised that during the fiscal year 1943 expenditures for long-distance tolls amounted to \$161,000 and that \$90,000 was expended for telegrams and cablegrams. The committee feels that such expenditures for these purposes are inexcusable and indefensible and should be drastically checked, and that substantial reductions in these items would be a real contribution to the war effort, by relieving the overloaded communication services. To accomplish this it has inserted in the bill a new section limiting the use of funds for telephone tolls to \$25,000 and has also placed a limitation of \$25,000 on the amount available for telegrams and cablegrams.

#### APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

Considering the drastic reductions made in the various bureaus and agencies of the Interior Department a year ago and the economies resulting therefrom, your committee feels that you will be especially interested in further reductions which the committee has recommended in the pending measure. In this connection permit me to now refer to reductions recommended by the committee under the Budget estimates and the 1944 appropriations. When the country is at war a committee reporting a bill containing any nonwar activities is in the position of having to justify them or showing substantial reductions in many items. I am glad to say that this committee reporting this bill can do both.

Here are some facts and figures that speak for themselves:

The committee considered budget estimates totaling \$96,824,207.

The committee recommends appropriations totaling \$87,762,580.

The amount recommended is a reduction under the 1944 appropriation of \$26,279,496.

The bill shows a reduction under the Budget estimates of \$9,151,627, or 9½ percent.

The reduction under the 1944 appropriation is 23 percent.

The reduction of \$9,151,627 in the Budget estimates represents a very substantial cut in practically every activity. In no case has the committee recommended that the appropriations for any organization unit be increased and in only one instance has an individual item been increased above the estimates, and in that case the committee was in unani-



mous agreement that it was an emergency.

#### VALUABLE SERVICES OF COMMITTEE INVESTIGATORS

As most members will recall, this House has made funds available to the Appropriations Committee for use in connection with special surveys, investigations, and audits of the executive departments by experts selected for their efficiency in that type of work. The Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations has made full use of this service and is glad to report that it has secured very satisfactory results. The investigations have enabled our committee to effect considerable savings, and we believe they have also aided materially in offering ways and means of increasing the efficiency of several agencies in the Department. I will refer a little later to some of their recommendations which have been adopted by the committee.

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

In denying all funds for new positions in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, we have cut the Budget estimates by a total of \$89,580. While the committee did not adopt a rigid policy of refusing all new positions requested throughout the estimates, it has refused such requests except in most urgent cases, and the committee did not feel that any of the positions requested for this office came within that classification.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. MOTT. May I inquire whether provision is made for the salary of the additional assistant secretary which was authorized by the Congress only about 6 weeks ago?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. No provision was made for that because the committee happens to know there are several administrative positions vacant in the Department and the committee did not have sufficient evidence to believe that this position would be justified notwithstanding the fact the Congress authorized such an appropriation. I know there are some who come before the committees and say when they present an authorization bill, "This is only an authorization; it is up to the Appropriations Committee to make the appropriation." Then just as soon as that authorization is made they come to the floor and say to members of the Appropriations Committee: "Now that Congress authorized the money it is your solemn duty to make the appropriation. Why do you not do it?" they inquire. We did not do it because we did not feel they actually needed another assistant.

Mr. MOTT. May I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that as far as I can recollect no such assertion was made here, that this was only an authorization for the purpose of getting the authorization bill passed. The gentleman from Oklahoma will remember that it was very thoroughly debated and that even the Speaker himself took the floor in support of the bill. I am unable to understand why in the face of that consideration the Appropriations Committee felt as though they should economize in the case of this position. I think they

should economize but not to the extent of going against the direct authorization of the Congress which in the House at least was very thoroughly considered and thoroughly debated.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I appreciate the gentleman's observation, but the committee heard the evidence. There was considerable discussion about the need for an additional assistant and the committee after hearing all the evidence was unanimous, both Republicans and Democrats, that we could win this war without allowing this additional assistant.

The bill will be read for amendment in a little while. The gentleman is privileged, as he knows, to offer such amendment. If the House wants to adopt it, it will have the opportunity to do so; but I may say to the gentleman from Oregon that as far as I am concerned I shall oppose it. As the RECORD will disclose, I voted against the authorization bill to which he refers. I believed then as now, that it is not essential. In view of the fact there are literally hundreds of vacancies now in this Department and the further fact that some administrative personnel, including a former Member of Congress, have resigned or been laid off because they simply could not find work for them—and I refer to responsible \$5,000 jobs that are vacant at this time—the committee felt justified in its action. Simply because there has been an authorization, it is not absolutely incumbent upon me as a member of the Appropriations Committee to make the money available. I do not agree with such a policy or philosophy of Government.

Mr. MOTT. I did not say it was incumbent; I said I thought it was justifiable. I shall follow the gentleman's suggestion—I had intended to offer an amendment, anyway—and offer an amendment making provision for this assistant secretary which the House decided was needed. On the other hand, I wish to congratulate the gentleman for the other cuts he has made. I think he could well have made more; and, speaking of amendments, when the bill is read under the 5-minute rule, I am also going to offer an amendment to provide that no part of the money appropriated in this bill shall be used to pay the salaries of employees in the Interior Department who have been deferred for occupational reasons and as requested by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The committee has proved results there. Mr. Puryear, who has charge of that job now, is doing a very good piece of work, as heretofore explained.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I prefer not to yield further until I have finished my remarks. At that time I will be glad to yield myself additional time if necessary to answer inquiries.

The committee has denied funds proposed for new positions.

#### OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The committee has denied funds proposed for new positions in the Office of the Solicitor. Two of these positions are actually established and are being paid from funds contributed by other bureaus in the Department. The positions are a consul at large in Alaska and his assistant. In denying these two positions the committee wishes to express disapproval of the practice which has grown up in many departments of establishing new and high-salaried positions without congressional authorization, and confronting the Congress later with the request that appropriations be provided in the regular way to pay the salaries of such positions.

#### DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

The committee has recommended a reduction of \$43,420 in the estimate of \$159,000 for this activity. Of this decrease, \$33,420 was for new personnel, which we felt was not justified in view of the manpower shortage. We have made a further reduction of \$10,000 in funds intended for use in connection with planning for Puerto Rico. The committee is not in accord with much of the planning for this Territory as put into effect by the present Governor, and believes that funds for additional planning should not be provided. I am advised that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], an able and sincere member of the committee, will have something to say on this subject later on.

#### BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

The Bonneville Power Administration is being provided for on a maintenance and operation basis in this bill. Funds for this purpose are provided from an unobligated balance of construction money heretofore appropriated, the carry-over into the next fiscal year amounting to about \$24,969,330. Of this latter sum it is estimated that \$6,935,000 will be used for construction work, funds for this work being available on approval of the War Production Board and without further action by Congress.

#### SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

Due to the impending coal shortage and to the necessity for this agency continuing some of the statistical work heretofore performed by the Bituminous Coal Division of the Department, which is no longer in existence, the work of this activity has greatly increased in the past few months and additional funds recommended are justified on that basis. In testifying before the committee on the subject of a coal shortage during the year beginning April 1, 1944, the able Deputy Administrator, Mr. C. J. Potter, advised us that it is estimated there will be a deficit of about 20,000,000 tons of bituminous and 5,000,000 tons of anthracite. Although the Deputy Administrator has been on the job only a few months, he demonstrated clearly that he has brought a vast amount of knowledge to the Solid Fuels Administration, that his agency is well organized, and he is proving to be a splendid administrator.



This agency is engaged in the conservation, distribution, and utilization of solid fuels. We feel that it is performing an important service in the war effort and that sufficient funds should be provided for its efficient operation. The amount recommended by the committee is \$4,669,200, which is a reduction of \$355,800 in the Budget estimate. In view of the fact this agency now has 548 vacancies out of a total authorized strength of 1,465, we feel that it will be impossible to recruit and maintain the additional personnel requested and that no hardship will result from the reduction we have made.

#### SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

The Southwestern Power Administration is engaged in the distribution and sale of power developed at the Grand River Dam in Oklahoma, the Denison Dam in Texas, and the Norfork Dam projects. Of the three projects, the Grand River project is the only one now generating and distributing power. It is estimated that power will be available for distribution from the Denison Dam in June and the Norfork Dam in July of the present year. Funds in the bill are for distribution and sale of power at the Denison and Norfork Dams, the Grand River project being operated from revenues from the sale of power. We are providing \$140,000 for operation of these projects, which is a reduction of \$10,000 in the Budget estimate.

The committee is of the opinion that the accomplishments of this agency under the efficient guidance of its administrator, Mr. Douglas G. Wright, has been of definite assistance to the war effort. The part he and his organization has played in the integration of power in the Southwest, both private and public, has been a remarkable achievement.

#### GENERAL LAND OFFICE

The committee has recommended small reductions in a number of items for the Land Office, which is justified as reflecting the need for economy in non-war activities. Vacant positions and the inability to secure replacements should enable this Office to absorb these reductions without serious hardships. The total amount recommended is \$2,388,400. This agency has made an excellent record in the collection of revenue, the estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1943 amounting to \$9,758,066.

#### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Before discussing appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs I would like to take a moment to tell you a little of the part Indians are playing in the war. There are 23,000 Indians serving with the armed forces. They come from a total Indian population of less than half a million men, women, and children. Last year I referred to Indians who have served with distinction in the Army and Navy. I have previously referred to Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker, an Osage Indian who commanded the armed forces in Hawaii and who was the first American general to be killed in action. Only recently a new Indian warrior was added to the list. I refer to Lt. Ernest Childers, the hero of Salerno, who comes from Broken Arrow, Okla. This week the

Oklahoma Delegation in Congress had the honor of entertaining him and others at luncheon in the Speaker's dining room. All of you have heard of Lieutenant Childers' heroism which led to the award of the Congressional Medal of Honor. Of course, there are a great many Indians of other tribes from other States who are distinguishing themselves to the country they love during these dark and perilous hours.

In addition to front-line service the Indians of this country have produced and sold food sufficient to sustain for 1 year 200,000 soldiers. Their production of beef cattle and sheep totaled almost \$13,000,000 in 1942.

These are only a few of the contributions to which Indians of the various tribes have reason to point with pride.

I would now like to refer to the administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the direction of the present commissioner.

As heretofore indicated the committee had occasion to have a special investigation made of the administration of the affairs of this Bureau. This investigation was very helpful and enlightening. Among other things, the report of the investigation disclosed that:

First. The Office of Indian Affairs was able to furnish only statistics regarding reallocations in the departmental service by reason of the decentralization of personnel records previously mentioned.

Furthermore, records were not maintained to make readily available the number of promotions and would require the detailed analysis of over 11,000 personnel cards.

Second. The various superintendents of Indian offices throughout the country were practically autonomous. The central office appeared to have very little control over their activities and were not too well informed as to what was being done in the field. It appeared to be a definite lack of accurate statistics even to the extent of knowledge as to actually how many Indians were under the jurisdiction of the Office of Indian Affairs. Without such statistics, it would appear the officials of the Office of Indian Affairs were probably making decisions and conducting the business of their respective offices on a rule-of-thumb basis which might or might not be accurate.

Permit me now to call your attention to our committee report stating, in substance, that the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs is conscientious and has a desire to improve conditions among the Indians, but that in addition to being a weak administrator, he has many impractical ideas and is often unfortunate in the selection of supervisory personnel. I am certain I voice the sentiment of all members of the committee in stating that the Office of Indian Affairs needs a thorough overhauling and reorganization with a view to securing greater administrative efficiency and control with the resultant economies which will necessarily follow.

#### WITHDRAWAL OF FEDERAL AID TO INDIANS

While we are on the subject of Indians, let me refer to legislation introduced in another body which would have the effect

of withdrawing Federal aid to Indians. Such legislation would throw all Indians, old and young, on their own resources. Many tribes are seriously disturbed over the situation.

While the Committee on Appropriations does not have jurisdiction over legislative matters, I am sure I express the unanimous sentiment of the committee that such proposals are visionary, impractical and short-sighted, and that it has confidence no such program will be enacted into law by this Congress or in the near future.

In recommending total appropriations of \$28,451,777 for the Indian Service we have made a reduction of \$971,560 in the Budget estimates.

The major reductions are—

Industrial assistance has been cut \$93,500.

Funds refused for National Indian Institute.

Members will note by examining the committee report, that funds were denied for the so-called National Indian Institute, which was created by an Executive order following the ratification of a treaty by the Congress. However, Congress has not made any specific appropriation for this Institute, which, apparently was established for the purpose of aiding and improving conditions among Indians in Mexico and the South American republics. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs appeared before the committee this year as well previously and made a fervent and enthusiastic appeal for funds in this connection. However, the committee was not convinced that the Institute should be set up as a permanent item as the Commissioner apparently is intent upon doing, and therefore denied the request. The Commissioner appeared to be more interested in the welfare of Indians in Mexico and South America than in Indians in the United States.

Education items have been reduced \$225,850.

There has been a very definite reduction in the number of Indian students particularly in the upper classes who have taken jobs of one kind or another in the war program, and we do not believe the reduction recommended will result in children being deprived of educational opportunities. Moreover, the committee feels that Indian children should be encouraged to attend public schools wherever it is possible and practicable for them to do so.

Items for support and administration of Indians have been reduced by \$393,600. In this connection, we have denied all funds for new positions and have effected a further general cut of \$75,000 in the belief that the manpower shortage will be so acute during the next fiscal year that many vacancies will exist which will permit the Indian Bureau to absorb the cut without difficulty. The estimate for rehabilitation and relief of Indians amounting to \$700,000 has been cut to \$500,000. If relief appropriations for Indians are ever to be reduced this is the time to make reductions. The committee, however, recognizes the fact that there are still a considerable number of old, dependent, landless, and



homeless Indians who must continue to rely on this item for sustenance, and, therefore, have made \$500,000 available for this purpose.

#### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The 1943 food production on the western irrigation projects served by the Bureau is outstanding. From the on 44 projects in 15 Western States came 4,000,000 acres of land under cultivation fifty-three and one-half million bushels of potatoes, four and one-half million bushels of beans, and three and three-fourth million tons of alfalfa. The potato production I have mentioned would feed 25,000,000 persons for a year, and the beans would meet the annual requirements of 57,000,000 persons.

The committee is strongly of the opinion that hereafter all new reclamation projects should be financed with money appropriated from the reclamation fund. Estimates submitted to the committee during hearings on the bill show that at the end of the fiscal year 1945 there will be a balance in the reclamation fund of \$30,306,460. The committee believes that a return to the former practice of securing all reclamation construction money from funds deposited in the reclamation fund is a desirable goal, and that as repayments of construction costs on existing projects increase, the charge against the general fund should diminish and finally disappear.

The committee is of the opinion that the attention of the Interior Department should be called to the fact that the primary purpose of the reclamation law and the establishment of the Bureau of Reclamation is and always has been the construction of reclamation projects, with hydroelectric power a secondary and incidental consideration. Although the Department may have strayed from this policy in some instances in recent years, I personally feel that under the able leadership of Commissioner Bashore, the Reclamation Service is now and will continue to play an important part in winning the war, by assisting in producing the food essential to feeding our gallant men on the many far-flung fronts of the earth.

The bill includes \$13,783,200 for operation and maintenance, continuation of construction, investigations, and other expenses in connection with the activities of the Bureau of Reclamation. In addition, unobligated balances totaling in excess of \$42,000,000 will be available for continuation of construction as stop-work orders are lifted by the War Production Board, making a total of approximately \$54,000,000 available for construction purposes during the fiscal year 1945.

At the time of hearings on the bill the War Production Board had cleared 22 reclamation projects and since that time I am advised that the stop order against the Lugert-Altus project in Oklahoma has been removed in order that it may do its part in producing food for the war effort. Inasmuch as the Lugert-Altus project is the only one actually under construction in my State, our citizens will be interested to know that the bill carries \$545,000 for the project and that an unobligated balance of \$750,000 will

also be available, making a total of \$1,295,000 for this project.

The bill includes \$250,000 for preliminary construction of certain features of the project in Idaho known as the Palisades project. The project will ultimately cost \$24,092,000. We have recommended that actual construction be deferred.

We have eliminated \$1,000,000 contained in the Budget estimates for the Kings River project in California, intended to provide for preliminary work. The committee was advised during hearings by responsible representatives of the water users in that area that they did not want the project, so we have left it out of the bill. I understand that a pending flood control bill authorizes construction of certain features of the project as a flood control measure.

We have also reduced a total of \$2,280,000 for surveys and investigations by \$1,005,000. We understand the Department now has on hand detailed field reports on projects estimated to cost in excess of \$525,000,000, so there is no need to recommend a large increase over current year appropriations.

The committee has recommended an appropriation of \$1,420,000 for continuation of construction of water-conservation projects. The amount recommended, together with the unobligated balance of \$4,346,383, estimated to be on hand on June 30, 1944, will provide a total of \$5,766,383 for work during the fiscal year 1945. The committee calls attention to the fact that there are 56 water utility conservation projects either approved or in process of being approved. One of the outstanding projects in this group, which is now under consideration by the War Food Administration, is the Canton project in Oklahoma. This project is one which can be constructed to produce food for war at an early date with the use of a minimum quantity of critical materials.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The next bureau I would like to refer to is the Geological Survey. We have recommended a total cut of only \$94,810 in this activity. We have made few reductions in this Bureau because, with the possible exception of the Bureau of Mines, its work is more closely related to the war effort than any other bureau in the Department. The work that it has performed in the mapping of strategic areas, the location of deposits of strategic and critical minerals, and the development of petroleum reserves have all added to the successful prosecution of the war.

#### BUREAU OF MINES

I doubt that anyone will question the statement that the Bureau of Mines is contributing more to the war effort than any other bureau in the Department. It has performed an important part in locating new ore reserves and it has also carried on research and experimental work in the development of these discoveries. It has developed improvements in the methods of producing chromium, manganese, and other war metals and significant discoveries have been passed on for use in connection with the war effort. Exploratory, laboratory, and pilot-plant work has produced important

results in connection with nonmetallics. At Amarillo, Tex., and from a newer plant recently completed, the Bureau has increased the production of helium 25 times since 1941 and is now producing all the helium required by the Army and Navy. The Bureau has likewise contributed to the production of high-test gasoline and other petroleum products and is assisting the Solid Fuels Administration for War in the work of that office.

In recommending a total appropriation of \$12,726,855 for this Bureau we have effected a reduction of \$452,870 in the budget estimates. The 2 major cuts are in the coal mine inspection service, where an increase of \$331,380 was requested for 45 additional mine inspectors and for other related work; and a reduction of \$100,000 in the estimate of \$3,000,000 for investigations of deposits of critical materials. We have allowed \$100,000 of the proposed increase for the employment of additional inspectors for the coal mine inspection service on the theory that this valuable inspection work should not be expanded too rapidly in wartime; and we have taken into consideration the fact that \$8,740,765 has been heretofore appropriated for the investigation of strategic minerals, in recommending the reduction of \$100,000 in that item.

Funds are provided in the bill for the second successive year in connection with work of secondary recovery of oil. Surveys have recently been made in the States of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Illinois, and the committee is advised that reports on specific projects may be expected during the next fiscal year, in order that operators may benefit by these experiences.

The committee questioned the Bureau of Mines officials at length concerning the Franklin, Pa., laboratory, where research work in connection with the secondary recovery of oil is being conducted. We also listened to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] on the general subject and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN] regarding the Franklin laboratory. We were told by departmental officials that a request was being presented to the Bureau of the Budget for an estimate of about \$800,000 for this general purpose, of which about \$50,000 would be spent at Franklin. Up to this date the estimate has not been received and we have not felt justified in inserting funds in the bill until the matter has been worked out by the Bureau of Mines and the Budget Bureau. I understand that a number of estimates for this Bureau are under consideration and will be sent to the other end of the Capitol in time for consideration by that body. If that happens there will be an opportunity to give the matter consideration in conference.

Mr. REED of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. REED of New York. I am very much interested, as the gentleman knows, having appeared before his subcommittee, in the secondary recovery of oil. I requested \$40,000 as an appropriation for a laboratory in Franklin,



Pa. As the gentleman realizes, there are about 133,000 of these stripper wells in the Pennsylvania area. Lubricating oil is absolutely invaluable and practically indispensable to this war. I would like an explanation as to just why that item is not in this appropriation bill. I am not criticizing because I know there must be a reason for it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say that the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] did appear before our committee and did make a very able presentation of the matter and impressed the committee that this money ought to be expended. Members of the committee got in touch with the Budget and we also heard the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN] regarding the Franklin laboratory. We were told by Department officials that the request was being presented to the Bureau of the Budget for an estimate of about \$800,000, if I recall correctly, for this general purpose, of which \$50,000 would be spent at Franklin. Up to this time the estimate has not been received and we have not felt justified in inserting this in the bill until the matter has been worked out by the Bureau of Mines and the Budget Bureau. I understand that a number of estimates for this Bureau are under consideration at this time. The committee felt, under the circumstances, it would probably be better to wait until the Budget estimate arrived.

Mr. REED of New York. Then throughout this bill it is your policy to include no item that has not been recommended by the Budget; is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I would say that is generally correct. It does not mean that we could not make, and have not in the past, at least, made exceptions to the rule, but on an item of \$800,000, where the committee did not have the information it had requested either from the Bureau of Mines or from the Bureau of the Budget, the committee felt it would be better to wait until the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of the Budget decided on a program. We did not know whether they needed \$800,000 or \$1,800,000.

Mr. REED of New York. That is for the whole country?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes. So, considering the information we had, we did not feel justified in inserting this item in the bill without a Budget request, or without a detailed report from the Bureau of Mines.

Mr. REED of New York. I realize that the gentleman cannot predict ahead what will happen in the Senate when the bill gets over there, but would it be his opinion, if the recommendation does come up from the Bureau of the Budget prior to the consideration of the bill in the Senate, that it might be included in this bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Does the gentleman mean prior to the time it comes to the Senate?

Mr. REED of New York. No. You will be through with this. But I say the Senate could take action if that recommendation came up, could it not?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I assure the gentleman that if this Budget esti-

mate is approved and if the Senate should put the item in the bill, this committee will certainly give it very careful and sympathetic consideration. I cannot speak more definitely for the entire committee.

Mr. REED of New York. I wish to thank the gentleman for his explanation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Before yielding for further questions, I would like to conclude my statement. I want to discuss next the National Park Service. The Park Service has been cut in all 25 percent. The Park Service is doing a great job as far as convalescent soldiers are concerned. I would like to discuss that at great length, but I feel I would be trespassing on other Members' time if I did that.

#### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

In considering estimates for this activity we took into account the fact that drastic reductions have been made in Park Service appropriations for the past 2 years. While it is true that the number of visitors and other activities in the national parks has dropped off drastically in the past 2 years, it is necessary to keep a minimum force to protect the parks and the investment the Government has in them. However, we have made substantial reductions during the past 2 years, the total cut since Pearl Harbor amounting to approximately 23 percent. We have made a further reduction in the pending bill which will bring the total cut since Pearl Harbor to about 25 percent.

During hearings on the bill we discussed with the Director and his staff the use of facilities in the national parks for convalescent soldiers and sailors. As many of you know, the magnificent hotel facilities in Yosemite Park are now being used as a naval hospital rehabilitation project. We were advised that negotiations are under way with military authorities for the use of more facilities in other park areas. We have urged the Park Service to do everything in their power to cooperate with the military and naval people in this connection.

Under a special act the executive branch has authority to designate certain areas as national historic sites or monuments. In many instances the Congress is called upon, at a later date, to provide funds for operation and protection. At the present time there are 21 such areas. We are opposed to the designation of additional areas as historic sites or parks during the war period and recommend discontinuance of the exercise of the authority contained in the act above referred to until after the cessation of hostilities.

#### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

We have recommended a total of \$5,828,350 for this Service which is \$319,140 less than the 1944 appropriation and \$534,950 less than the budget estimates. Like the preceding item which I have just discussed, this activity has been cut

substantially during the last 2 years. Many of the projects which have suffered reductions are for worthy purposes and I hope some of them can be restored after the war. Several of the somewhat substantial reductions we have recommended are as follows:

Fishery industries.....	\$65,000
Biological investigations.....	50,000
Control of predatory animals.....	50,000
Protection of migratory birds.....	25,000
Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations.....	76,000
Federal aid in wildlife restoration.....	200,000

As I have said, many of these are worthy items. However, we have felt obligated to cut and slash wherever it would not hurt the war effort and we feel the cuts I have just mentioned come within that classification.

#### GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

The bill includes appropriations for the salary of the Governor and secretary of the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and for their expenses, as well as for certain expenses of the Territorial legislatures, which meet next year.

In connection with the Virgin Islands, we have again left out funds for the salary of the Government secretary. As many of you know, we eliminated the salary of that position last year because we did not believe the occupant of the job should be retained in office. The Department sought to have the salary restored this year, but we feel that under existing conditions funds for this position should be withheld.

The first question several Members have asked me is, Have you included the salary for one Robert Morss Lovett? The answer is "No." We have eliminated that position. I understand that he is on another job.

We have also withheld funds for continuation of the operation of the agricultural experiment station in the Virgin Islands. As presently operated, we feel that the station is not serving the best interests of all the people. We believe that the station would operate more efficiently under new administrative control. It has been suggested that the Agriculture Department, which formerly had charge of the station, could place it on a more efficient and effective basis.

Mr. Chairman, in summing up the accomplishments of the committee, we have again made drastic cuts in each of the 24 agencies of Government contained in the bill. Many of the requests for new positions were backed by reports of overworked offices, long hours, and a huge backlog of departmental business. Under ordinary conditions the committee might have felt justified in granting some requests for additional help. But these are not ordinary times, and the committee feels that it would rather be criticized for being too economy-minded, too hard-boiled, and too drastic in its reductions than to be charged with making appropriations for a single position in Government that is not proven to be actually essential.

In cutting appropriations 9½ percent below the Budget estimates and 23 percent below the 1944 appropriations, the committee presents you a bill that you



can vote for without apologizing to your constituents, to your conscience, or to any of the departments of Government for having thus supported it. Let me assure you that the appropriations made are ample for the continuation in an efficient manner of every agency and department of Government concerned. Next year I predict the revenues of the Interior Department will continue to grow, as we have seen them grow from a mere \$9,000,000 in 1933 to more than \$66,000,000 for the next fiscal year. We are glad to be able to present you a bill for a department of Government with all of its mistakes and shortcomings, many of which we have frankly pointed out, that is producing revenues to the Treasury comparable to the appropriations made for the maintenance of the entire department.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. I agree with the gentleman that the Bureau of Mines has done a great piece of war work. How does the appropriation for this further work compare this year with that of the preceding years?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I will say to the gentleman that it compares favorably with preceding years. We have made several reductions, amounting in all to \$452,870. These reductions were made primarily in nonwar activities.

Mr. MURDOCK. May I expect to find in the hearings, then, a complete statement of what the Bureau of Mines has recommended?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct. In my remarks of today you will find that statement also.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. Is it reasonable to assume that your distinguished subcommittee gave its imprimatur of approval to the construction, under the auspices of the Petroleum Resources Corporation, of which Mr. Ickes is the head, of the Saudi-Arabian pipe line? Can that be assumed?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I do not know how that could be assumed. We asked him some questions about it. I do not know of any member of the committee who has made any statement, either publicly or for the RECORD, about it. I think if the gentleman will read the questions that the chairman of the subcommittee asked him he can assume that he did not approve of that proposal.

Mr. CELLER. I noticed that, and I approve the questions, but I wonder whether we can assume likewise that, because of possible imperialistic difficulties that might result, the building of that pipe line might not be in order.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. So far as our committee is concerned, I would not say it was in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 additional minutes.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. I wonder if the gentleman could tell us whether or not there is provided in this bill an automobile for the use of the Secretary?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I believe that is correct. Each year the Department has asked for a number of automobiles and this year we have made fewer available, because of the rubber and gas shortage and for other reasons, than we have ever made.

Mr. TABER. Is the gentleman familiar with the fact that the Secretary also has an automobile at his personal disposal from the Petroleum Administration for War?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I believe that is also correct.

Mr. TABER. That means he has two automobiles available as against one for each of the other Cabinet officers.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am not sure what the other Cabinet officers have.

Mr. TABER. I have been reading some language on page 6 that intrigues me. It has to do with the contingent expenses of the Office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department, except as otherwise provided, including furniture, carpets, ice, lumber, hardware, dry goods, advertising, and so forth. I am wondering what they are doing buying dry goods and all that kind of service.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. These are miscellaneous items used for packing purposes, preparation of charts, and for a great many other purposes. Of course, the Department of the Interior is a tremendous agency, and it is carrying on a vast business, most of which has direct connection with the war effort.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. DOUGHTON. The gentleman has informed us of the automobiles for the use of the Secretary. Can he inform us as to the number of automobiles for the use of the Department, if any, other than those for the personal use of the Secretary?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I think the distinguished gentleman will find that information in the hearings.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, at the outset of my remarks I wish to pay the highest compliment possible to our able chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JED JOHNSON]. He has endeared himself in the hearts of every member of the committee by his untiring efforts and the fine manner in which he carries on the deliberations of the committee, as well as by his con-

stant insistence that every dollar that goes into this bill be necessary and be spent in a manner beneficial to the welfare of our country.

I also wish to pay compliment to the other members of the committee, on both the majority and minority sides. We worked long hours, days, and weeks in sitting and listening to testimony and questioning the witnesses who came before our committee asking for appropriations. As the chairman has said, there were some who came before our committee asking for appropriations and that appropriations be increased, but only one asked that they be reduced in his particular district. However, we do not want the idea to go out to the people that it was only Congressmen who were asking for these increases. However, a number of Congressmen did come before the committee and ask that certain projects be approved and certain moneys be appropriated for projects in their district, which is quite normal procedure of course.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. While the gentleman is throwing bouquets, permit me to compliment the committee and the gentleman from Iowa, upon the splendid work done in the preparation of this most important bill.

This particular bill at times has been called a pork-barrel appropriation bill. Its nature is such that it can very easily carry unnecessary appropriations. The committee this year has certainly done a worthwhile job. To those Members who go through these bills and look them over in an effort to reduce expenses, the bill has been sort of a disappointment because I think the committee has cut wherever cuts should be made. I think the country is entitled to know that this committee has had the courage to do a good job and has done it, and has realized that essential things only should be appropriated for at this time. While the gentleman from Iowa has not had long service on the committee, he has already established a reputation for sound economy.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman for his kind remarks. I may say that the committee have been very careful in not appropriating money for things that were not necessary, as far as it was within their power to get the needed facts. Of course, there are times when we do not have the necessary information.

However, I am glad to report that we took advantage of the investigating staff which has been furnished by the Congress and which the Committee on Appropriations has in charge. This investigating staff was quite helpful. I am only sorry that we do not have an investigating staff that works year in and year out. The men we did have worked only 3 or 4 weeks, but I am sure the work they did and the information they brought to the committee has been beneficial to the taxpayers of this Nation.



So I say that their work was good, but we just do not have enough of it.

The Interior Department has requested more money for 1945 in the regular administrative branches of the Department than it did for last year. In fact, it asked for more money and more manpower in almost every branch of the Department, which was not pleasing to the committee. For that reason the committee did not feel at this time that it could be justified in giving the Department of the Interior more manpower and the right to expend more dollars on things that are not necessary, that are not war needs. So the committee took it upon itself to make reductions in almost every branch of the Interior Department. I am sure we can defend every cut we have made.

We were not at all pleased with the record the Department has made in the matter of deferments. They have asked for 2,073 occupational deferments. If you will read the hearings you will note that the committee used plain language in suggesting changes in this respect. As the chairman of our subcommittee, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON], has told us this morning that we have made progress in that direction, I am sure the Congress and the country will be surprised to know that deferments have been requested for 27 young men between the ages of 18 and 21 in the mapping service. The committee took action to ascertain just why these boys had been deferred; since that time 6 of them, I understand, have now gone into the service, and the Department has refrained from asking that any of them be deferred in the future. So they have been taken off the list of requests for deferments.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

You will note we cut this bill \$9,151,627 below the Budget estimate. There still remains in the bill \$87,672,580. The estimated revenues for the Department in the year 1945 will be \$66,642,075. That is a difference of some \$21,000,000 which the taxpayers of the Nation will be called upon to pay. It has been my contention that if the Department of the Interior were run as economically as it should be and if the Government would receive the proper compensation for the power which is generated by the power plants owned by the Government, the Department of the Interior could be made a great deal more self-supporting. As one member of the Committee on Appropriations in charge of appropriations for the Department of the Interior, I am going to try to see to it that people in one section of the Nation are not charged for part of the power used in other sections of the country where Government power is made available below cost. We should charge enough for this power so as to be fair to private enterprise and, further, so that the price charged will produce such revenue as the Government should receive from these power projects. At least, I am sure I am one of the members of the subcommittee who is going

to insist that the rate on power is placed where it should be.

Relative to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, we are spending in this bill \$28,451,777. I am not going to say a great deal about that except to say as a result of the hearings which we held and the questions which the committee asked of the Bureau members, I for one have come to the conclusion that a rather thorough housecleaning is needed in the Bureau of Indian Affairs from top to bottom and the committee has already started that move. You will note from the hearings that we made certain recommendations and before those recommendations could be carried out by the Congress a resignation was effected which clears up at least one bad problem which existed in one of our States.

In relation to all the power projects which the Government owns, the Boulder Dam project is the ideal set-up. It was set up under a plan which has been working most satisfactorily.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

There is no controversy in any manner, shape, or form between those who use the power or the farmers who receive the water from the Boulder Dam. It is paying its way. The indebtedness of the project is being paid on schedule. I hope every project which the Government enters into, or projects which we have at the present time, will finally be placed under the same kind of rules, regulations, and administration as the Boulder Dam project has and is now operating under so very successfully.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes; I will be glad to yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I may say to the gentleman, we in that area concur heartily with what he says regarding the excellent program and the way the Boulder Dam project is working out and the Boulder Dam compact. But I also wish to call to his attention—not by way of controversy—to the fact that another Department of Government, the State Department, has now stepped in and in spite of the contracts let under the Boulder Dam compact, is proposing to give away part of that water upon which the area depends, which is involved in the Mexican treaty which is now being considered by the Senate Committee.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman. I hope that he will give the committee more information about that matter. Certainly we do not want that project bothered out there, because it is operating in the finest manner possible.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. I was interested in what the gentleman said with regard to the Indian Bureau. Being a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs and having a great many Indians in my own State, I, too, am interested in the whole proposition. Will the gentleman from Iowa indicate what he has found with re-

gard to Indian schools and Indian education?

Mr. JENSEN. The committee went into that thoroughly. We have been quite liberal in appropriating for Indian schools. There is one thing the committee is going to insist on and that is Indian children shall have the opportunity to go to public schools and where they can go to such schools they should attend them. We find, in many areas, the Indian Bureau is encouraging Indian children not to go to the public schools. We want to get away from that. What did the gentleman have in mind particularly?

Mr. MURDOCK. I was thinking about the Navajo Reservation, which is so vast. There it is not practical to send Indians to public schools. Many of the Navajo young men who ought to be in the armed forces, are debarred from service because of illiteracy and the Army itself is carrying on a training program which ought to have been done years ago by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Mr. JENSEN. Yes. Of course, our committee cannot do much about that. That would come under the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. Yes.

Mr. TABER. I understand that the Department of the Interior has been setting up regional offices all over the country and that those offices are breaking down whatever of really effective organization there might be in these territories. What would the gentleman say about that?

Mr. JENSEN. I would rather speak about that a little later when I have more time if the gentleman would not mind. The gentleman has touched upon a subject which would require a longer time than I have right now to properly develop that question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this bill is a milestone in the history of the major supply bills. It carries the heaviest retrenchment ever made in the annual appropriations for the Interior Department. It is in every sense of the word an economy measure. It provides for a reduction of 23 percent under the cost of operating the Department during the current year. And the cuts are so carefully considered and imposed that the reductions will not materially interfere with the efficient administration of the various agencies for which it provides. Of course, reductions in appropriations cannot be made without giving rise to protests and criticism—and sometimes recrimination—but the bill speaks for itself.

I congratulate Chairman Johnson and his committee on the admirable way in which the bill has been prepared and presented. It is a bill in keeping with the needs of the times—economical, adequate, and patriotic. Mr. Johnson has the advantage of many years of experience in the preparation of appropri-



tion bills. In my opinion, he has a wider knowledge and a more intimate and sympathetic acquaintance with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Grazing Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the National Park Service, and their special needs, than any man who has ever served in the House of Representatives. It is due largely to his efficient management that the bill has been reported to the House without amendment, and is now on its way to final passage after a brief 2-hour debate, the most expeditious consideration ever accorded this bill in the last 20 years.

A notable feature of the preparation of the bill has been the service rendered by the research staff of the Committee on Appropriations. As the gentleman from Oklahoma, Chairman JOHNSON, explained in his opening speech, the data compiled by the staff made possible the elimination of all conflicting and overlapping activities and the saving of millions of dollars. It is the first time the service of the staff has been enlisted in the formulation of the bill and the results are both practical and gratifying.

And now, may I digress for a mild criticism of the manner in which the unanimous Consent Calendar was considered last week, April 18. As usual, the defect is not inherent in the procedure of the House but in the manner of its administration. The Consent Calendar is one of the most useful of all the rules of the House. It offers opportunities for the consideration of bills of a minor character which otherwise would be to a large extent impossible if the ordinary procedure had to be followed. But the usefulness of the rule—if not its preservation—depends on the meticulous care with which it is guarded. The rule is susceptible of grave abuses, and if bills of doubtful merit are allowed to pass without preliminary examination, it will be necessary for Members to object to all bills offered on the calendar in order to insure rejection of such a measure as was permitted to pass unchallenged when the calendar was last called.

Six Members are delegated to examine the bills filed for the Consent Calendar, three from each side of the aisle. They are carefully selected and are men of exceptional qualifications. Knowing that these six men are on guard, the Members of the House who have pressing duties elsewhere, can leave the Chamber secure in the conviction that no objectionable legislation will be considered.

But evidently that assumption is not well founded for on April 18, 1944, as reported at page 3594, one of the most reprehensible bills ever filed in the House was allowed to pass by unanimous consent without a word from any of the six watch dogs supposed to be on guard.

It was House Resolution 139, referring to the Court of Claims, a bill which has been before this House for 10 years. It is a bill to deprive the Smithsonian Institution of valuable property and is a bill utterly without legal or moral merit. Eight times it has been introduced in the last three or four Congresses and eight times it has been considered and rejected by committees of the House and Senate.

The late Senator Robinson, at the time majority leader in the Senate, read into the RECORD a statement by the then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Hughes, to the effect that the claim was fraudulent. And yet the bill was allowed to pass without inquiry or notice of any kind to the Smithsonian Institution or the Members who represent it here in the House.

It is incredible and incomprehensible that the six Members charged with the protection of the calendar should have permitted such a measure to go through. And the fact that a bill of such notorious record in the archives of the House should have been permitted to pass without notice to those concerned and without debate of any kind, shakes confidence in the efficacy of consent procedure.

It is too late to remedy this grave injustice, which will involve both inconvenience and expense to one of the notable philanthropic institutions of the Nation, but I trust we may expect a more careful scrutiny of the calendar in the future and at least notice of the clearing of a bill which has been repeated rejected by both Houses of Congress over a period of 10 years.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I asked the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] to yield because I wanted to say to him that the people of my State appreciate very much the visit he made to them and the careful and conscientious way in which he handled his work on the committee.

I want at this time to say a word or two about the draft-deferment situation in the Department of the Interior, which seemed to catch the newspaper headlines yesterday. Of course, I am no apologist for the Department of the Interior, but I do know that all through the Western States the Department of the Interior has been performing very essential service. I assume that it has been so working over the rest of the Nation. Therefore, when I saw the newspaper stories I called the Department and tried to find out something about what the situation actually was.

There seem to be in the Department some 6,696 men of military age. Of that number 2,073 actually are deferred by authorized request at this time. One hundred and forty-eight in addition to that have been deferred without request from the Department of the Interior.

I recognize that seems like quite a few, but practically all of those are in professional, technical, or specialized positions. There are 754 in the Geological Survey. If my reports from the Department of the Interior are any criterion, these have been doing an essential work. I have already seen a number of the geological reports or surveys that have been made of critical and essential metals and materials, by those men traveling through the Western States. I suggest to this

House that a great deal of tremendously vital information has been compiled and that this country has been able to meet many of its critical situations in minerals and metals because these men have discovered and made available to the war effort a number of new minerals that we did not know the United States actually possessed.

There are 560 men in the Bureau of Mines. Those are tied directly to the Geological Survey, because the Bureau of Mines has been making studies of manganese, of aluminum, of fluor spar, and many other forms of minerals all through the Western States, not only the Western States but through a great number of other States.

There are 315 deferments in the Bureau of Reclamation. We have felt that food is very essential and that these reclamation projects tied in directly with the war effort by providing food for fighting men.

There are 101 on the Alaskan Railroad. It is my understanding that work on that railroad is difficult and that it is very hard to find people willing to move there under those circumstances. Those who go are principally engineers, geologists, chemists, metallurgists, and helium-plant operators. There is a small number in the lower-age brackets.

There was some discussion about those lower-age brackets and someone pointed out that people had been deferred as essential workers in the lower-age brackets. I think the difficulty was that the Department of the Interior went to the War Manpower Commission and listed positions, and the War Manpower Commission came back and said that 3,409 positions in the Department were approved as key positions. They did not pass upon the particular individual that happened to be occupying the position. They passed upon positions as a whole. The result was that when the Department came down to find the actual person in a job, sometimes that person was in the lower-age group.

But, of the group under 26 years of age, 97 percent of all those people under 26 years of age are in technical jobs. That is, of those who were deferred and who were under 26, 97 percent of them were in technical jobs of map-making in the Geological Survey, under a section where the work is being directed and paid for by the War Department. Under normal circumstances those people would be working in the Pentagon Building or some other area directly connected with War Department activity and nobody then would raise any question about it. But, it happens that the Interior Department has map-making facilities, and the War Department has asked the Department of the Interior to handle this task for them. The Department has had to recruit from the schools and colleges of this country, young men who are trained in photometric measurements. Their job consists in receiving negatives which represent pictures taken by pilots in flight over combat zones. They develop those negatives and make a map out of them and have that map available to the pilots of other airplanes operating over



that combat zone within the course of a few days, usually not to exceed 3 days.

I submit that is a type of work that might be done inside the War Department just as well and be called a war effort. The mere fact that it happened to be done in the Interior Department should not be held against that Department.

There are some deferred clerks, 28 in all, 9 of these deferred by local boards without the request of the Department. There are 3 of these people in helium plants doing vital war work, and I think that should be taken into consideration. All in all, the true picture is not bad.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Mexico has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DEWEY].

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order for 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Chairman, the seizure of Montgomery Ward & Co.'s offices and store in Chicago by the military upon order of President Roosevelt is a high-handed procedure and marks the culmination of a series of arbitrary, dictatorial, and illegal actions that marks a new high in official lawlessness.

Montgomery Ward is engaged in retail merchandising, hence is not subject to the provisions of emergency powers granted the President. Montgomery Ward's contract with C. I. O. had expired. Mr. Avery, chairman of the board, contended that a majority of the employees objected to being any longer represented by C. I. O. and asked for a referendum of the workers to determine what the majority preference really is. He and his company stand ready to abide by the results of such referendum.

This controversy is of the greatest importance to all our people. If President Roosevelt can seize Montgomery Ward & Co., he can seize any private business in America. The time has come for Congress to step in and protect our people in the rights they are supposed to enjoy under the Constitution and the Bill of Rights; hence my resolution to create a special investigating committee by the House of Representatives. This Gestapo business has already gone much too far.

Under permission to extend my remarks, I will include a paid advertisement which appeared in a Washington paper recently:

MONTGOMERY WARD'S REPLY TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

MR. PRESIDENT: We have your telegram of April 23, 1944.

Ward's welcomes the suggestion that an election be held at an early date to determine the employees' choice of representation. The question whether the union represents a majority of the employees in Ward's mail order house and store in Chicago has been pending since November 16, 1943. Ward's has repeatedly urged a prompt determination of this question, and has publicly announced a readiness to recognize the union when proof

of its representation is presented. Although over 5 months have elapsed since the question arose, the union has refused to show that it is the majority choice of the employees by either a card check or an election.

Ward's will continue to observe the wages, hours, and related terms of employment as they were before the expiration of the former contract. Ward's has made no change in any of these conditions since December 8, 1942, and could not do so under the wage stabilization law without prior governmental approval.

Your assertion that the strike is interfering with the distribution of essential goods is based upon misinformation. On April 13 the United States post office, presumably acting on orders from Washington, removed its 70 employees from the mail order house. For more than 30 years the Post Office had maintained this department for the purpose of handling parcel-post shipments to Ward's customers. On April 17, the United States Post Office refused to deliver to Ward's incoming parcels from customers on which postage had been fully paid. Despite the assistance given to the strike by the United States Post Office, Ward's store has been open for business during the usual hours each day since the strike began and Ward's is up to date in the filling of mail orders.

Although Ward's welcomes an early election, Ward's cannot, under the law, grant special privileges to the union pending the election, to grant maintenance of union membership before the election is held, as the War Labor Board has ordered, would not only violate the employees' fundamental liberty of free choice but it would also permit the union to demand the discharge of all the employees who have resigned from the union since December 8, 1943. Compliance with the Board's order would thus make a mockery of the democratic right of employees to choose their bargaining representatives freely and without interference.

By ordering the retroactive reinstatement of maintenance of membership, the War Labor Board has demonstrated its utterly unfair character, and its complete disregard of the command of Congress that its orders conform to the National Labor Relations Act.

Ward's experience with the War Labor Board over a period of 2 years has convinced Ward's that the Board is a means by which special privileges are granted to labor unions. The union members of the War Labor Board are men chosen for leadership by the unions, and have actually advanced the interests of the unions. The so-called public members have consistently joined with the union members to support the demands of organized labor. The so-called industry members are committed to a policy of supporting the majority vote of the union members and the union-dominated public members.

The War Labor Board has always claimed that its orders are law and must be obeyed; it has coerced innumerable employers into acceptance of its orders by threatening the seizure of their businesses.

When Ward's brought suit to have the Board's orders declared illegal, the Board asked the courts to dismiss the case. In direct contradiction to its previous claims of power, the Board's plea to the court was that its orders were not "legally binding," but were only "advice" which Ward's need not accept. The purpose of this plea was to deny Ward's a trial before the courts. The issues raised by Ward's case against the War Labor Board are judicial questions which under the Constitution only the courts may decide. The War Labor Board, by asking you to force Ward's to comply with its order while seeking to deprive Ward's of an opportunity for a hearing in the courts has demonstrated its lack of respect for our Constitution and the fundamental rights which the Constitution guarantees.

Your assertion that if Ward's does not accept your direction you will take further action, has been construed by the press to threaten the seizure of Ward's plant and business.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to the people the protection of those fundamental rights without which there can be no liberty under the Constitution. Congress is the sole lawmaking authority. Neither the President of the United States nor any other official has the legal right to seize any business or property either in time of peace or in time of war unless Congress has expressly given him the power to do so.

Congress has given the President no power to seize the nonwar business of Montgomery Ward. Any seizure of Ward's plant or business would be in complete disregard of the Constitution which the President is sworn to uphold and defend.

Ward's has violated no law nor denied to the union any privilege to which it is legally entitled.

Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & Co.,  
SEWELL AVERY, Chairman.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, some time ago, the House passed House Joint Resolution 159, Seventy-eighth Congress, which authorized a subcommittee of the Committee on Insular Affairs to make an investigation of the social, economic, and political conditions in Puerto Rico. I am informed by the clerk of the committee that the first report of that subcommittee was today filed with the Speaker and I assume it will be made a House document and will be made available to all Members of Congress and the public who are interested in further familiarizing themselves with the social, economic, and political program which is now being carried on in Puerto Rico under the governorship of Mr. Rexford Tugwell, and insofar as the insular government is concerned under what might be termed the political leadership of Señor Muñoz Marín, of San Juan, P. R. I simply call the attention of the House to the fact that this report has been filed and will make no further comment because the report speaks for itself and has the signatures of most, if not all, the members of the subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, of all the proposals for "free rides" that have ever appeared in Congress, to my mind the most unfortunate is that involved in the so-called Cannon bill, H. R. 3693, which requires the Treasury to purchase space in newspapers for the promotion of War bond sales. The cost will be \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. I always hesitate to differ with our friend, CLARENCE CANNON, most worthy Representative from Missouri. But I cannot in this instance travel along with him.

Private industry has always provided suitable advertising in publications to "needle" the public into the purchase of War bonds. There is no charge to the public. There is no need for this bill, unless we wish to throw down the drain twenty-five to thirty million dollars.



This bill involves an out and out subsidy to so-called small dailies, as well as weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers. A great many of those who were yelling for this "pap" are in all likelihood those who are complaining like stuffed pigs against consumer subsidies in order to prevent runaway markets and panic buying and to stabilize prices to consumers.

This Cannon bill and its companion Bankhead bill in the Senate is a small-town newspaper drive on Congress to get money to which these publications are not entitled. We all love the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] but I fear in this instance he suffers a "lapse from grace."

It is interesting to note that the National Editorial Association is one of the sponsors of this campaign. It syndicates editorials for these small-town publications. It has set up an affiliate known as the Newspaper Advertising Service, Inc. It handles advertising for these publications at a commission of 8½ percent. The Newspaper Advertising Service, Inc., through the Cannon bill and its companion bill, the Bankhead bill, demands upward of one-half the sums appropriated for the purchase of advertising space for weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly and monthly newspapers, but that the Secretary of the Treasury must, in placing its bond ads, cooperate with "recognized existing nonprofit national newspaper publisher associations," including, "one representing only weekly newspapers." It would appear that the National Editorial Association is the only representative association that would answer the designation contained in the bill, to wit: "One representing only weekly newspapers." Therefore, the National Editorial Association would have handed to it on a silver platter an 8½-percent commission on upward of twelve and one-half to fifteen million dollars worth of space purchased by the Treasury in its weekly, semiweekly, and triweekly newspapers. Eight and one-half percent would total over \$1,000,000, which would fit nicely and snugly in the pockets of the National Editorial Association, which is most vociferous in demanding favorable action on the bill.

This small town newspaper "pap" is a direful threat to freedom of the press. Beyond peradventure of a doubt, the Treasury with this vast amount of money at its disposal could command and undoubtedly influence editorial policies of the favored publications. For the purpose of carrying out the advertising program, the Secretary of Agriculture, the War Food Administrator, the Price Administrator, and the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission are likewise given fingers in the pie. They would have something to say in the parceling out of the "pap" and the "spoils." The temptation on the part of its officers, honest, loyal, and sincere as they may be, to direct and fashion the type of criticism appearing in its weeklies, would be most tempting.

It would take the wisdom of an Athena to determine a fair allocation of the advertisements. The whole business bristles with all manner and kinds of

difficulties and the bill strikes a dangerous note and should be defeated.

Thousands of display advertisements appear in the papers all over the country, paid for by private industry. There is no need for the Government to pay for that which merchants, manufacturers, department stores, railroads, and public entities cheerfully and patriotically donate.

The Government is constantly advertising and spending considerable sums of money to make the Nation war conscious and to build up war morale. The War Department, the Navy Department participate in these advertising campaigns. Both large and small newspapers benefit. There is no need for more expenditures.

Private industries and private corporations have done a splendid job in their advertising of War bonds and in their campaign to make the Nation war conscious. They have rendered yeoman service in all the War Loan drives. The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. All the bond drives so far have been oversubscribed. Why make belated changes in the process that has been eminently successful? Government-sponsored drives paid for by Government funds would not create a greater war support or martial spirit; would not develop greater sales power for bonds.

On the contrary this wasteful subvention must seriously jeopardize the voluntary program of private cooperative advertising that has contributed so much to the several successful drives for sale of War bonds. This fine cooperative method might have to be scrapped. You cannot have the Government pay some and not others. You must pay all or none at all. Is it not wasteful and inane to pay some when the vast majority, as at present, willingly come forward and defray in truly patriotic manner, expenses for huge advertising campaigns?

Secretary Morgenthau has vigorously opposed the scheme and adds:

At the Senate hearings on the bill it was indicated that firms advertising bonds, can as a result, take certain credits on their tax liabilities which are not otherwise available. This is untrue. Under present regulations a firm is permitted to regard a reasonable amount of advertising, if this has been its custom in the past, as legitimate business expense. Advertising used to promote War bonds represents conversion of publications or billboard space, or radio time, which the advertiser would use otherwise to promote his products or to keep his trade name alive during the war. It cannot be said, therefore, that the Treasury is paying for bond advertising even indirectly.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. I believe the gentleman will admit however, regardless of how he speaks about the bill, that the country editors of our country have supported the bond drives and made a wonderful contribution to their success in their districts and localities. There will be additional War bond sales.

Mr. CELLER. There is no need for this bill because War bond sales have always reached quota and gone over quota. You cannot treat newspapers

differently; you cannot say to one group of newspapers that we will give them subventions and say to another group that we will not give aid to them; you have got to treat all alike. You have got to give subventions to all or to none because it would be, according to the American system, highly unfair to discriminate in favor of one group as against another.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Is it not a fact we are giving the magazines and newspapers now between \$125,000,000 and \$130,000,000 a year as a subsidy on the second- and third-class mail privileges?

Mr. CELLER. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

(Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH].

#### PUERTO RICO AND THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Insular Affairs has held extensive hearings on the social and economic situation in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and has reported a bill to the House of Representatives. This bill does not properly provide the necessary relief from the present deplorable social and economic conditions in the islands. We should take whatever action is necessary to build a humanitarian social structure and a sound economy in both Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

The military and naval importance of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands to our national defense cannot be overemphasized. Situated about 1,000 miles east of Key West with their southern shores bathed by the waters of the Caribbean Sea and their northern and eastern beaches in the Atlantic Ocean, the Army quickly took steps to use them at the outbreak of the war. This brought temporary employment to a large part of the population, but the Army has now completed its work and has been gradually slackening up in its civilian employment.

When Puerto Rico came under the American flag in December 1898, following the close of the Spanish-American War, it had a population of about 900,000, but since that time the number of its inhabitants has increased to more than 1,800,000, or more than double. Today it is one of the most thickly populated areas in the Western Hemisphere with some 544 persons per square mile compared with 44 persons per square mile for the entire United States.

Puerto Rico is essentially an agricultural country. Almost its entire population is engaged in agriculture and allied industries. Only 26,711 persons were employed in manufacturing industries of Puerto Rico in the year 1939. However, its limited area for agricultural production and its dense population make it necessary to import an abnormal amount of food. Puerto Rico's prin-



principal crop is sugarcane, and its principal industry is sugar refining, in peacetime years. Coffee, tobacco, and fruits are also grown in limited areas, but peacetime importation of civilian goods before the war amounted to some 100,000 tons per month, or more than a million tons of shipping per annum.

The social and economic conditions now existing in these islands are such as should make every American mother and father heartsick. The war has accentuated this situation. Lack of shipping space has placed the normal economy of the islands in a strait jacket gradually stifling the people through actual hunger and starvation. It is known that children have been seen scavenging among garbage cans for food for which to sustain their bodies. Young girls in their early teen ages are selling their very souls in order to secure money with which to buy necessities of life. The already poor social conditions in the islands are made more tragic as the result of the poor economic situation of the people.

Many studies have been made of the distribution of income in Puerto Rico. In 1942-43 the Works Progress Administration made a survey of some 2,000 families and estimated that the average annual income per family of 5.5 members was \$341; and that each family averaged 1.58 wage earners. Based on an investigation by the National Resources Planning Board, it was estimated that in the years 1941-42 the annual average income of wage earners was \$187. The official statistician for the Puerto Rican Government thought this figure was too high. It is reported that in 1937-38 three-fifths of the laborers worked from 8 to 43 weeks during the year. The average annual earnings per worker was \$102.34. The annual income of families was on the average of \$171.29 and the annual income per capita was \$28.71, or 8 cents per person per day for all the necessities of life. Four-fifths of the weekly income was spent on food.

The whole social problem is further complicated by the illiteracy rampant in the islands. In Puerto Rico fully one-third of the entire population is classed as illiterate. Of the total number of children entering the schools in 1931-32, only 23 percent completed the eighth grade and only 5 percent finished their high-school education. Such conditions as this cannot be permitted to continue under the American flag.

Lack of sanitation and hospital facilities plays another important part in destroying social morale. The Governor of the Virgin Islands testified before the Committee on Insular Affairs that at St. Thomas there was a single, old dilapidated hospital with only 60 beds, lacking in facilities even for private consultations. Persons suffering with all manner of venereal diseases are herded together in a single room, while medical examinations and interrogations were going on at the same time in the same room. Psychopathic cases are grouped together in another single-roomed structure, with no facilities for proper supervision, particularly during the night hours. This has brought about a deplorable state of affairs which we cannot countenance.

Examination of the statistics available seems to indicate that only one industry has been materially benefited by war conditions. The United States internal revenue tax on alcoholic beverages shipped to the United States in 1940 totaled three and one-half million dollars for the entire year. This has steadily increased until in the single month of December 1943 this tax amounted to more than \$6,000,000, or almost twice as much in a single month as for the entire year 1940. Certainly, if it has been possible to ship rum into the United States, it has been equally possible to ship sugar and molasses, particularly when molasses is so sorely needed in the manufacture of alcohol for war purposes. Such huge quantities of molasses accumulated in Puerto Rico during the fall months of 1943 that I am informed storage facilities were not available and it was necessary to store it in open ditches in the fields. All this was going on at a time when badly needed grains for cattle and poultry feeding in the United States was and still is being diverted to the manufacture of alcohol.

Congress should take immediate steps to build a sound social and economic structure in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. These huge sums received from alcoholic-beverage taxes should be returned to the islands in the form of appropriations for a public-works program that will give permanency to the social, industrial, and commercial development of the islands. Roads should be built, schools should be constructed, the island fisheries should be developed and expanded with necessary cold-storage facilities also being built; sewerage and drainage systems should be installed, modern hospital facilities and institutions for carrying on humanitarian work in elevating standards of living should be made available. Much of the materials for such a public-works program is already available in the islands, the labor is available, and the needs of the people are so great that they demand our immediate attention.

Political abuses have grown up to such an extent that we should make such amendments to the organic law as will eliminate waste and duplication. Legislative action is necessary to insure economy in administration and the elimination of graft and political favoritism. It has been testified before our committee that one example of this political chicanery is well illustrated in the case of the janitor of a school. He spends 2 or 3 hours daily attending to his duties, being paid \$100 per month, while the school teacher of the same school is paid only \$75 per month. Puerto Rico, about 100 miles long and 35 miles wide, is divided into more than 70 political subdivisions. This engenders and encourages political strife. It increases taxation, not only on the poor people of the islands, but it stifles the development of industry. The islands must be rid of this problem by our action.

(Mr. WELCH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the Record.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER].

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, it is my desire, in this time, to speak on one particular branch of this measure. However, at the very outset I wish to compliment the subcommittee for the work it has done on this bill. The reduction made in the total appropriation is illuminating, and is in entire accord with the views of the people at home. The people want economy in government—and, during this frightful war, they want more and more of economy in our government. They want our Government to practice economy just as they are compelled to practice economy in their everyday lives. Anything short of this policy will not suffice.

I wish, also, to commend our colleague, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] for the vast amount of work he has done on this measure, and for the care and caution he has observed in making appropriations under this particular measure. The very fact that a reduction of more than \$26,000,000 has been accomplished under the appropriation for last year is evidence of the fine service that has been rendered by our colleague, and those associated with him on the subcommittee which has handled this measure.

Mr. Chairman, the particular point to which I desire to refer, is the question of military deferments of personnel in the Department of the Interior. I was greatly disappointed when I read the report submitted with this measure, because it shows that in this particular department of Government there are 6,696 male employees between the ages of 18 and 37 years of age. The point that has caused great disappointment on my part is that 2,221 of that number have received occupational deferments from Army service in this war, and the fact, and I presume it is a fact because it is shown in the report accompanying this measure, that 2,073 of those deferred from service in the Army were so deferred at the specific request of the Department is very disappointing. Those employees who have been deferred are not indispensable, I am certain. Many of them are holding mere clerical jobs, and whose places can easily be taken by men or women who are unfit physically for military service, or by those who are over age for military service. The people of this country dislike to learn of any department of our Government asking for deferments for the men who are employed therein. We are engaged in a frightful war. We must win this war. Every man, who is strong and healthy, and who is employed in some department of our Government and who is deferred from service in this war because he is so employed, merely means that some keyman in some defense plant, or some farm boy or some farmer who is producing the necessary food for our victory, must respond and go serve in place and instead of the deferred Government employee. This is entirely unfair, and this is a policy that the people disapprove of. They want fair treatment—that is all. But they do not want their boys in their own communities drafted and taken into the Army—taken away from their jobs at which they are producing either food or munitions of war—simply because some boy working



in the Government has been deferred and kept on his job, which many others who are unable to fight can easily fill.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot subscribe to that policy whereby any of the departments of our Government can seek and secure deferments for their employees, so they may be kept on their job. If that rule should obtain, generally, we could never secure an army for our defense in time of war. The manpower situation in Indiana, and throughout every State, is critical. The men and boys from our great factories, mills, and plants, have been largely taken. They are wearing the uniform of our country and they are following our flag. Their Government did not seek their deferment—and those in charge of our governmental policies did not seek to keep them working and producing, but to the contrary our Government drafted them and took them away from their jobs. They were, in large part, producing. These Government employees do not produce anything that is essential in time of war. They simply absorb the resources of our Nation. Quite recently men, with large families, have been taken into the service. I had reported to me, very recently, the fact that one man, who was married and with eight children living, had been drafted and taken into the service. He was a farmer and he was producing food. Yet he was drafted and taken into the service. No agency of Government attempted to secure his deferment, and this man—true American that he is—did not try to hide behind the skirts of his Government in order to avoid serving his country in time of war. When we analyze the cost to the Government of this soldier—with his own meager compensation, his food, and his clothing and equipment, but when we add to this the allotment to the wife and eight children this staggering amount means much to our Nation. If an entire army should be so composed, or if any considerable part of it should be so constituted, the cost would be staggering. The resources of the Nation would be sapped away. And may I say that many of those men in the Department of the Interior who have been deferred from service are single men and without dependents.

So I say, Mr. Chairman, that I am greatly alarmed, and I am disappointed, because this particular department has intervened and has secured the deferment of 2,073 men from military service. That means that 2,073 other men—farmers, machinists, lathe men, men working in the plants and mills, men engaged in business—will have to go into the service to fill the places which would otherwise have been taken by those boys who were deferred. This is tragic in the extreme. Each man should take his place in this war, who is physically able to do so, regardless of his employment in some Government agency. If any deferments should be granted those should go to the men and boys who are producing—producing the food, and those who are producing the munitions of war.

As we go forward in this war—and we have gone forward for quite a period of time—the people of this country have come to realize that we have a long and a hard path to travel. We must reduce the cost of war, and those in charge of every agency of government must cut down and materially reduce their spending of money in their departments. Every nonessential item which costs money must be entirely eliminated. We must get down to the one question of winning this war, and we must win it as quickly as possible—we must save the lives of our men and boys insofar as it is possible to do so. But let the Government employee take his place with all the others in our effort to win this victory.

(Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

#### THE MIDWEST IS WATCHING, MR. PRESIDENT

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, the whole Midwest is disturbed by the seizure of the Montgomery Ward plant by the administration. Public Law No. 89, under which the President presumes to act, does not give him any authority to seize a plant unless it is a war plant or there is involved a war contract or subcontract. The Smith committee, anticipating this action because there have been indications of it before, held hearings, and a bill—H. R. 4647—was introduced April 24 by the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. HOWARD SMITH, which, if passed by the House, will take care of this situation.

This bill would amend the act in two particulars. It would provide, first, that the War Labor Board shall not issue an order calling for action of the kind here directed until the National Labor Relations Board, acting under the Wagner Act, has called an election and a bargaining agent has been determined in the good old American way, that is, by virtue of an election. The second amendment provides that a challenged order shall not be enforced until the court has determined whether or not the order is valid, another good old American way of settling disputes, not by strikes, not by use of the armed forces, but by settlement through judicial decision, to which all would yield.

The President of the United States ordered the Army to seize, and the Army seized, and now has possession of, the offices, the stores, and the business of Montgomery Ward & Co. in the city of Chicago.

Acting under the orders of the President, soldiers who either enlisted or were conscripted to carry the "four freedoms," including the right to do business throughout the world, picked up Mr. Sewell Avery, chairman of the board of Montgomery Ward & Co. and, by force, removed him from his office, from the business place of Montgomery Ward & Co., where he had a right to be.

Never before in the history of our country has so arbitrary, so unjustifiable a use, of Executive power been exercised to deprive a citizen of his legal rights.

The people of this country, especially those of the great Midwest, are watching this administration and they want to know whether the un-American, unconstitutional seizure of Ward's business was the act of a sick man who is now said to be attempting to regain his health, or whether it was the act of "the power behind the throne."

To many of us it appears to be an act of the administration looking toward the appeasement of a radical labor group which has pledged its resources and its political support to the President.

To some of us it appears to be the carrying out of a bargain between the administration and the C. I. O.'s committee for political action, which boasts a war fund, for political purposes, of \$2,000,000.

Why did the President or the power behind the throne, some member of the palace guard, order the seizure of the Ward plants? Let me give you the facts; then form your own conclusion.

More than a year ago Ward's, when ordered by the President to comply with an order of the War Labor Board, entered into a contract with the C. I. O., which was acting as the bargaining agent for its employee members working at Ward's.

That contract contained a maintenance-of-membership clause under which members of the union had a stated period to resign from the union. If they did not resign, then for the life of the contract they were required to remain members in good standing, pay all dues and assessments, obey the rules and regulations of the union. If they did not, Ward's was forced to discharge them.

Not all employees of Ward's—in fact, Ward insists a majority never willingly belonged to the union. That contract expired in December of 1943.

The only authority which any union has to act as bargaining agent for the employees of a company comes from the National Labor Relations Act, sometimes known as the Wagner law. That act provides that employees shall have the right to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

The only legal way that a union can become such representative is through an election where, on vote of the employees, it is selected to represent the employees.

Ever since last November, Ward's has been asking the National Labor Relations Board to hold an election to determine whether its employees wished to be represented by the C. I. O. The Board has refused to hold such an election.

When the C. I. O. demanded that the contract, which expired on December 8, 1943, be renewed, Ward's refused to do so, stating that it would continue to observe the wages, hours, and related terms of employment, as contained in the expired contract, but insisted that before it enter into another contract an election be held—and that is the American way of deciding issues—and that it be de-



terminated whether the employees desired to be represented by the C. I. O.

Ward's stated that, if the C. I. O. was selected at such election, it would bargain with it. Was that fair?

But the C. I. O., perhaps fearful of the result of such an election; in any event, apparently relying upon the support of the administration, as exerted through the War Labor Board, went on strike, threw picket lines around the Ward offices in Chicago.

The Chicago police restrained the pickets from using violence against employees desiring to enter the plant and continue at their jobs. The strike failed. Ward's continued to do business.

But the C. I. O. was not satisfied. So in stepped the War Labor Board and ordered Wards to sign a new contract. Ward's refused. Then the War Labor Board certified the case to the President and the President ordered the Army to, and it did, take over the business.

The War Labor Board had no authority to order Ward's to enter into a contract containing a security of membership clause. The Board assumed to act under Public Law No. 89 of the Seventy-eighth Congress. That act gives the Board authority, when there is a labor dispute in a war industry, to decide the dispute, provided its order is "fair and equitable to employer and employee under all the circumstances of the case"; and provided also that the order shall conform to the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act.

Under the National Labor Relations Act, neither the closed shop nor any form of a closed shop can legally be forced upon an employer or his employees. In fact, the National Labor Relations Act makes it an unfair labor practice for an employer to in any way suggest that his employees should or should not join or remain a member of a union.

Nevertheless, the War Labor Board ordered Ward's to sign a contract containing a security-of-membership clause, under which employees who belonged to the union would have a limited time to resign; and if they did not do so, they must thereafter—for the duration of the contract—remain members of and pay all the dues and assessments levied by the union. If they did not pay such assessments, they might be expelled from the union, and, under the contract, if so expelled, the company would be forced to discharge them—throw them out of their jobs.

Now the significance of the President's action is disclosed when we remember that the C. I. O. has endorsed the President for a fourth term; when we recall that the C. I. O. Committee for Political Action has a campaign fund of \$2,000,000 and that it is engaged throughout this country in an active campaign to reelect the President.

Do not forget that many of the affiliates of the C. I. O. have levied a political assessment of \$1 upon its members. Beyond question, C. I. O. will attempt, sooner or later, to compel the employees of Wards—each and every one of them who belongs to the union—to pay a dollar into the campaign fund which is to be used to reelect President Roosevelt, who

issued the present order, and Senators and Congressmen pledged to his support.

Why talk about appeasement? Is the President not appeasing the C. I. O., his political ally in the campaign now being carried on for a fourth term? Will not this order in effect compel citizens of the United States to contribute to a campaign fund which is to be used for his own political advancement and for the advancement of his political friends?

Has the War Labor Board not ordered Ward's to violate the National Labor Relations Act by forcing some of its employees, in order to hold their jobs, to pay the dues and assessments which may be levied by the C. I. O.?

If anyone has the idea that this case does not affect him, let him stop and consider. The administration gives as its reason for the taking over of the plant that Wards is engaged in activities which contribute to the prosecution of the war.

It is not engaged in either manufacturing, selling, or transporting munitions of war as such. It is doing an ordinary civilian business. It is quite true, as stated by some administration spokesmen, that it supplies the machinery to farmers who are engaged in producing food for the war. It is equally true that every implement dealer, every hardware dealer, is also engaged—in a much smaller degree—in furnishing materials to the farmer. The farmer himself is producing food for the armed forces, for our allies, as well as for the civilian population.

In a sense, each and every one of us who does any useful work is engaged in business which aids in the prosecution of the war. If the reasoning of the administration in this case be followed to its logical conclusion, then every business in the United States, no matter how small, any farm in the United States, could be taken over by Executive order.

Such a result is absurd and no such power was granted to the President by Public Law 89 of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

The President bases his action upon the order of the War Labor Board. That Board had no authority to require Ward to enter into a contract containing a security-of-membership clause. The Board had no authority to enforce its order.

Ward's has brought an action in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, challenging the validity of the Board's order, and the Board, answering in court, contends that the court has no jurisdiction to determine the validity of the order and admits that it has no authority to enforce that order.

So the President, coming to the rescue of the Board and to the aid of the union, which is his political ally, notwithstanding the fact that Ward's is neither a war contractor nor a war plant—one of which it must be to come within the terms of the act which authorizes seizure of plants—uses the armed forces of the United States to deprive citizens of their property; to force citizens to grant special favors to the affiliate of an organization which has pledged him its political support in the coming election.

On November 14, 1941, the President promised employees that—

The Government of the United States will not order, nor will Congress pass legislation ordering, a so-called closed shop.

Then, talking face to face with John L. Lewis, the President said the Government would never compel employees to join a union by Government decree. That, he said, "would be too much like the Hitler methods toward labor."

Yet, by his present order against Ward's, enforced by the rifles and the bayonets of the Army, the President is forcing the employees of Ward's to continue as members of the C. I. O., to pay not only their regular dues and assessments but, if it be levied, a political assessment of \$1 each.

The people of the Midwest are watching; they are waiting. They are patient and they are long-suffering. They have paid exorbitant taxes without complaint. They have given liberally of their money to the Red Cross, to the purchase of war stamps and war bonds. They have sent their daughters and their sons by the million to fight on foreign soil, although the President once promised them that those sons never should be so sent.

With grief in their hearts, they face the fact that hundreds of thousands of their loved ones may suffer and die in the coming invasion. They face the future with courage. But they are determined that the freedom for which their sons are fighting shall not be taken from them here at home; that, when those who survive this war return, they will find here a constitutional government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, it has been my observation that two appropriation bills usually encounter great difficulties in this chamber; that is to say, the Interior bill and the Agricultural bill. It happens that both of those bills are of vital interest to my constituents, and that is why I am sorry when I see cuts made, unless such cuts are absolutely necessary. I acknowledge the fact that we must make cuts in these war days, but I fear some have been pretty extreme in this measure. I want to say to the chairman of the subcommittee, my good friend from Oklahoma, that in his zeal to protect the Treasury he often, as in this bill, cuts too deeply. I know of no subcommittee chairman who makes a clearer record for economy by cutting under the Budget estimates.

There are certain omissions from this bill which I have noted. Four minutes will not permit me to enumerate all of them, so let me begin with this one. Some time ago we passed a measure here which authorized an additional assistant for the Secretary of the Interior because it was thought the Secretary's load was increasing and the onerous duties of his office demanded it. Now, I do not find any provision for an appropriation for such an assistant. I do not know



whether I should complain of this particular omission from this bill, as it may be taken care of otherwise, but it is one of several omissions.

Last July the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON] and several other Congressmen and I, together with several Senators, went down to see Donald Nelson. We said to him: There are many projects for food production and irrigation projects on Indian lands and some others nearly completed, and if we could only get the stop order lifted and the green light given, these nearly finished projects could be completed and food production on them could begin at once. Soon after that Donald Nelson of the War Production Board, on the advice of the Food Administrator and others, did lift the stop order on 13 of those projects. However, the necessary money has not yet been appropriated for all of them, even the small amount necessary.

I have in mind one which I believe and hope is included in this bill on page 34, line 21, if I read it aright. On the Salt River Indian Reservation near my home there are 3,000 acres of good land as level as this floor, now growing desert vegetation. It has a canal flowing alongside of it, with good laterals already provided. Ninety percent of the entire expense to put this land in final and proper condition has been expended and yet in this case the other 10 percent has been slowly furnished. I have contended that these Pima Indians, the best farmers of the Indian race in our entire country, could produce great quantities of food on that land. I know there is more than the 3,000 acres the Indian Bureau asked to treat there and I am wondering why it has not been subjugated according to the terms of the matter as we presented it a year ago to Donald Nelson. However, I do congratulate the committee on this degree of favorable action.

My friend from Iowa speaks of education. I want to say to the gentleman from Iowa that I feel he is right in regard to education of Indian children generally, that they should have the benefits of our public schools where practical, but I want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that with a great reservation like the Navajo Reservation, larger than most all of the New England States, it would be impossible for the Navajo children to go to the public schools. We are far from the point where we can call upon the public schools of the States to furnish Indian education.

Mr. JENSEN. I want the gentleman to know that the committee took that into consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

(Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the Record.)

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Chairman, we in the West are greatly interested in this bill (H. R. 4679) now under consideration, which provides appropriations for the Department of the Interior. First of all I want to compliment the subcommittee of this great Committee on Ap-

propriations which visited us last summer and gave us an opportunity to show them the work that is being carried on under the Department of the Interior by the appropriations this committee has been making from time to time. The committee was very gracious and gave us as much of their time as was possible, and we were happy, indeed, to have that opportunity.

As you know, this bill covers a variety of activities that are of great importance to the Nation as a whole, particularly, of course, to the West, but they are important to the Nation in this time of war because in the West we have these large projects, such as Bonneville and Grand Coulee, producing hydroelectric power which is going directly into the war effort. I may say if it had not been for those great power projects being fully constructed and ready to go forward and do their part in the war effort, we would have been, indeed, greatly crippled in carrying on the defense of this country and the prosecution of the war. We are producing in that area alone some 30 percent of the aluminum which is needed in the construction of the airplanes which are bringing victory to us on foreign fields.

There is very little in controversy today, however, with reference to the appropriations for these great projects. For the Bonneville Administration there have been some cuts made by the committee. I want to commend the committee for their wise consideration of the various projects which came under their consideration. They have made some very substantial cuts. Some, of course, may appear to those of us who are interested in the projects involved to be rather severe and possibly not justified to the full extent that the committee made, but I do know that the committee has been very diligent. They have given fair consideration to all of us who appeared before them, and I am sure the cuts that they made, in their own judgment, at least, were justified, and I am inclined to believe that they were.

I want to call to your attention briefly, however, the appropriation which is made for the Bonneville Administration, appearing on page 9 of the bill. There is made available there a sum not to exceed \$3,686,540 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation for construction, operation, and maintenance of the Bonneville power transmission system for the fiscal year 1945 for expenses of marketing and operation of transmission facilities and administration costs.

This, as you will note, is not a new appropriation. It is merely making available moneys that were heretofore appropriated. There is also included an item of \$24,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia. You will note in the report of the committee, on page 6, that these recommendations are discussed in some detail and the reasons for the disallowances made by the committee are set forth.

There was one item of \$254,000, a supplemental item, which was requested as a last-minute appropriation for this department to take care of the loss in power development which probably will

come to pass by reason of cut-backs which are now taking place in the production of certain supplies for our war effort.

As the war is proceeding now in high tension there are certain developments of war activities which heretofore required a vast amount of material which are being cut back by reason of the completing of those particular projects for the supplying of that material, by reason of the change in conditions overseas requiring different types of material. So the Budget Bureau at the last moment sent up this supplemental item of \$254,000, which was disallowed by the committee because they thought there was not available at that time proper justification for it. I will discuss it later in my remarks.

Mr. Chairman, to present a clear understanding of the Bonneville appropriation, now under consideration, it will be necessary to separate the two estimates included in the total Budget. If this is not done it will be impossible to act with understanding, namely, first, operating and maintenance expenses appearing in printed budget; and second, the supplemental amendatory marketing estimate.

The regular operating and maintenance item totaling \$3,734,000 was sent up to Congress by the President in January. It is the submission detailed out in the printed Budget. It must be remembered that this represents operating expenses alone. Last month the President also sent up a supplemental amendatory marketing estimate totaling \$254,000, which I will discuss after placing the operating budget in its true prospective, and discussing the contention that there is an increase in operating expenses between 1944 and 1945.

#### THE MYSTERY LOAD

By the time this estimate reaches the Senate, the so-called mystery load will go into operation. I have designated it the "mystery load" as military secrecy prohibits any detailed discussion. I think I can say with propriety that it represents a new weapon of warfare, developed by new manufacturing processes that will turn large volumes of electricity into the most important projectile yet developed. Purposely, so I understand, all reference to this load was deleted from the hearings. From my own knowledge I estimate that it will consume more power than presently used in the environs of Portland, representing a population of around half million.

The nature of this new manufacturing process is such that any impairment in the continuity of electric service may prove disastrous. Therefore this House should approach any curtailment of operating expenses with great caution. Any small possible cut in the operating expense, through any floor amendment, will not, in my opinion, justify this House in assuming such a risk in the critical period of this war, with the information now available. There may be some very minor items in this operating estimate, which further factual evidence would show as contrary to my thinking. These have not been brought out in the record,



but I do know the highly significant characteristics of the mystery load and the consequences of curtailing continuity of service. Therefore I consider it my duty to call this to the attention of this House, where for military reasons so little is known about the so-called mystery load. Remember that this is a new load which was not in operation the major part of the fiscal year 1944.

A careful study of the Budget estimates will remove any misconceptions regarding the indicated, but nonactual, increases in operating expenses. The operating estimate now before the House does not represent new funds but rather the earmarking of previous construction appropriations, for the specific purpose of what has been called in the hearings Operation and maintenance.

#### OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE EXPENSE BUDGET

For brevity I will call this the regular O. and M. budget. It is regular in every use of this word. It was submitted in the regular course, and its regular functional use has been detailed in the hearings.

It is evident that confusion has arisen from considering only the language covering the operation limitation in the regular 1944 fiscal year act, and the one now before this House. If the component figures and the physical set-up of confidential war loads, as given in the detailed justification submitted to the committee, last year, and this year had been analyzed in the light of laws passed by Congress between the two dates, this confusion would disappear.

Let me initially emphasize one highly important point that must not be left out of this consideration. Under instruction from Congress the 1944 estimate was submitted on one basis, while the 1945 estimate was submitted on an entirely different set-up. The principal cause for the different requirements in the last 2 years was the enactment of Public Law 49 by this Congress. This I will explain after making a general statement.

If the 1944 and 1945 estimates are analyzed on an actual comparable base it will be found that there is no actual increase in expenses, but rather a different method of presenting the book-keeping entries, resulting from a change in law, and previously appropriating for a separate item outside of the 1944 limitation.

The \$3,270,000 operating estimate included in the act covering the fiscal year 1944 did not include any overtime requirements, as Public Law 49 had not been passed when the Budget estimate was submitted to and considered by Congress. The partial requirements of this act for the year 1944 were later covered by a blanket deficiency bill, and do not appear in the \$3,270,000 item written into the language of the 1944 act. From inquiry I find that Bonneville in the year 1944 met this requirement from savings from previous years, which carried a continuing provision in the enacted law.

In addition there is another item which does not appear in the 1944 limitation and that is purchase of power and the lease of facilities. As was pointed out before the committee, Bonneville is

tied in to a vast power pool. To avoid duplicating facilities and thus wasting critical materials, the Federal agency leases private and State public transmission facilities. This item costs in round numbers \$241,000 per year. The amounts previously appropriated for this service were handled as a separate item in 1944 and for some reason, unknown to me, were not included in the 1944 limitation, although to conform to the basic act passed by Congress in 1937 it should have been included within the 1944 operating expense limitation. Funds were actually spent in 1944 for such service. Evidently this oversight was corrected in the 1945 estimate. If the principal differences I have briefly pointed out are put into balance-sheet form it will be found that the alleged claim of operating increases over 1944 evaporates. Actually there is a saving.

#### BALANCE SHEET SHOWING

In order to clarify this, I have worked out from the committee hearings the following actual balance sheet, connecting the 1944 and 1945 budget estimates:

Operating limitation included in the 1944 act.....	\$3, 270, 000
Power purchase and facility lease, covered by a separate item outside the limitation in 1944.....	241, 000
Overtime allowances, fiscal year 1945 according to Public Law 49.....	326, 146
Total indicated but not actual increases.....	567, 146
Subtotal.....	3, 837, 146
Savings, 1945 over 1944:	
Personal services less \$120 miscellaneous expense.....	81, 730
Savings in elimination of positions.....	21, 416
Total savings 1945 over 1944.....	103, 146
Subtotal.....	103, 146
1945 estimate after considering above.....	3, 734, 000

This later figure represents the estimated limitation submitted with the 1945 Budget.

All of these figures were taken from actual submissions to the committee, and can be found in the record. My only contribution in this connection is bringing them together for a quick, accurate demonstration. The explanation of the above \$241,000 and \$326,146 items can be found in the printed hearings, and I will not take the time of this House to elaborate further. The detailed break-down on a true comparative actual basis is also in the hearings, and tie in with the brief summarizing balance sheet that I have presented.

#### OPERATING EFFICIENCY

In January of this year the Northwestern Federal Power System established a new record. In this month the Grand Coulee plant turned out more than 600,000,000 kilowatt-hours, which was transmitted over the Bonneville network, to war loads and private and public systems. This represents the largest output from any single plant in the history of the industry. Therefore we must

realize that we are dealing with volumes of power not usually encountered. Under the 1945 regular estimates this will be handled at a much higher efficiency than in 1944.

To demonstrate such a general statement I will present a few facts for your consideration.

All of the previously proposed units in the two plants are now in operation. The last units went on the line in the two plants within this quarter. Therefore this capacity was not fully available in the entire fiscal year of 1944, but will be in 1945. Yet the over-all operating expense will be lower in 1945 than in 1944.

Within this year the salable capacity of the two plants increased from around 700,000 kilowatts to 1,300,000 kilowatts rated capacity, which is being worked at an overload of from 10 to 20 percent. This represents an increase of 90 percent, which will be fully effective in 1945. Such an increase of power capacity, of course, requires a corresponding increase in line and substation capacities, but, as I have shown, these increases will be handled without any actual increase in regular operating expenses.

The revenues in previous years, compared with estimated 1945 revenues, under fairly static expenses, is another available yardstick to measure comparative efficiency. The revenue figures presented to the committee, and taken from the record, are as follows, given on a fiscal-year basis:

1940.....	\$367, 507
1941.....	1, 911, 896
1942.....	5, 271, 083
1943.....	12, 226, 559
1944 (estimated for balance of year).....	19, 950, 900
1945 (estimated for entire year).....	24, 826, 900

Mr. Chairman I call attention to the following testimony in the hearings, pages 238, 239, showing the revenues from Bonneville and Grand Coulee for the years 1943, 1944, and 1945:

Mr. JOHNSON. I would like to know what revenues you are now receiving annually from Grand Coulee and Bonneville, and what you estimate your revenues will be for the next fiscal year. Do you have that?

Mr. MARLETT. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. You have an estimation for the next several years?

Mr. MARLETT. Our revenues for the current fiscal year, 1945.

Mr. JOHNSON. What is that, Bonneville?

Mr. MARLETT. I am sorry—1944. Revenues of Bonneville Power Administration, which covers the output of both Grand Coulee and Bonneville, are estimated at \$19,950,900.

Mr. JOHNSON. That covers both projects?

Mr. MARLETT. Both projects.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is the revenues for 1944?

Mr. MARLETT. Yes, sir. That is the estimate for the current year, the fiscal year 1944.

Mr. JOHNSON. Now, what did you actually receive for 1943?

Mr. MARLETT. Our actual revenues for 1943 were \$12,226,559.

Mr. JOHNSON. Now, do you have an estimate for 1945?

Mr. MARLETT. Yes. Our estimate for 1945 is \$24,826,900.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you have an estimate any further in advance?

Mr. MARLETT. Not beyond 1945.

Mr. JOHNSON. Will they be above or below, or will that be the peak?



Mr. MARLETT. That will probably be the peak inasmuch as we do not have any additional generators going in at the present time. All generators will be in by 1945. We believe additional generators should be under construction now, but they are not.

Dr. RAVER. It depends upon the war, I think, the length of the war.

Mr. MARLETT. It is subject to that, of course.

These figures speak louder than any inferential generalizations. These revenues, under the 1937 act are deposited with the Treasury, and the project each year has to come to Congress for appropriations to cover operating expenses. The record also shows that the project after considering all items chargeable to interest, amortization, depreciation, operating expenses, and the in-and-out cost of the two Shasta units is making a substantial profit for the Federal Government. These operating expenses are all paid from revenues.

#### HANDLING THE REGULAR SUBMISSION

The facts that I have presented justify the statement that it is contrary to the best public interest and the prosecution of the war for this House to cut the Bonneville operating budget at this time. The regular submission should be considered apart from any marketing expenses.

#### UTILIZATION OF COLUMBIA RIVER POWER

Mr. Chairman, on numerous occasions I have presented factual evidence of the colossal contribution to the war effort resulting from the foresight of Congress and the House Committee on Appropriations in early providing power facilities on the Columbia River. We must remember that the high-strength, low-weight metals and chemicals used in our airship, tank, and ship program are nothing but frozen kilowatts. To be specific, I might say that out of the frozen kilowatts of the Columbia have come the following contributions to the war effort, during the past year:

Sufficient aluminum to produce 75,000 fighter planes or 37,000 bombers, or about one-third of the entire air program, annual production rate.

Power and welding heat to produce 240 ships.

Ferrochrome in sufficient quantities to produce the armor for 30,000 heavy tanks.

Acetylene needed for welding and cutting the steel going into 220 ships.

Sufficient ferrosilicon to deoxidize 2,600,000 tons of steel, which represents the steel going into over 100,000 tanks.

Additional ferrosilicon for the production of 56,000,000 pounds of magnesium, which represents 11,000,000 incendiary bombs.

In addition to these actual contributions, I might say that during this year will come another major war contribution which for military reasons I cannot discuss, as much as I would like to.

The low cost of this delivered power is also a sizable factor resulting in saving the taxpayers over \$200,000,000 on the cost of metals during the past fiscal year.

I have demonstrated this saving in my presentation before the committee. Furthermore, the two Columbia River

plants have saved the situation for most of the industries located on private power lines in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and Utah. These Federal power plants pumped into the private power systems in excess of a billion kilowatt-hours of energy per annum to make good deficiencies resulting from increased war demands. This was accomplished by overloading the generators at Bonneville and Grand Coulee, up to 18 percent of their rating.

Nowhere in this country have such sizable contributions been made with such a small amount of manpower.

When the accurate history of this production is written, the foresight of a small group in Congress will stand out in large perspective. To those of us who know, the foresight of the House Appropriations Committee was remarkable. At no place in the entire war program has greater wisdom been shown.

The House has still an opportunity to exercise further foresight in the bill now before us.

Nearly 2 years before Pearl Harbor, I presented to this House an analysis of the contributions low-cost Federal power could make both in war and peace. The war has accentuated the analysis I made in 1940.

This Nation must be prepared to shift sixteen to twenty million men from war to peacetime employment. The material that I have accumulated, as I stated before the committee, indicates that unless we concentrate on programing the utilization of our resources we will find that around 75 percent of ex-service men and women will be looking for jobs immediately after demobilization.

The Administration has sent up an amending budget estimate of \$254,000 to start such a program. I hope that this House will see the import of the provisions for marketing, included in the bill and not curtail such a meritorious effort. Involved in this present proposal is immediate employment for at least 75,000 returning veterans, and long range possibilities for at least 125,000 veterans.

The amount of money involved is small compared with the benefits accruing. As I have stated before on this floor, preparedness is based on the exercise of vision. As early as 1937 this House caught the vision as to what could be accomplished through the use of the Columbia River power. Let us continue to exercise this vision through the post-war period.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL AMENDMENT

This supplemental budget was disallowed by the committee because of the lack of supporting data sufficient to satisfy the committee at this time as to its necessity. I want to discuss it briefly.

In this House I have on numerous occasions outlined procedures necessary to insure the proper utilization of Columbia River power. About the time that I initially outlined the proper course to achieve this objective, the State granges of Oregon and Washington independently took up a study of this subject and later offered policy suggestions. These suggestions fitted into the

outline I originally proposed on this floor long before Pearl Harbor.

Because of widespread public interest in the two States, the delegations have also closely followed such proposals, and in this effort I have been acting as chairman of this informal group. Therefore I have had long and close contact with this subject matter, and offer the following explanatory remarks, which I have checked against the record in order to secure the utmost accuracy.

At the time the regular supply budget for 1945 was prepared the administration issued instructions to the effect that submissions should be based on the assumption that the war will be continued through the fiscal year 1945. Such instructions carried with them the understanding that the status quo of war industry would continue through 1945, and accordingly no items to insure such continuance were included in the \$3,734,000 submission.

The ink had hardly dried on the printed budget, which was based on such a status quo, when W. P. B. announced their policy of production cut-backs. This is a long story, but I will condense the recital to a few sentences. Since the first of the year certain forces in the war agencies have been continuously trying to cut-back aluminum production in the Northwest, when the over-all costs in these plants, including freight, to the Federal Government is much less than from plants in every other section of the country.

The reason for such cut-backs is the excess inventory occasioned by importation of Shipshaw metal at double the total Northwestern cost. Such a procedure will cost the taxpayers \$60,000,000 additional per year. Nevertheless, the cut-back efforts continue. When the elimination of the status quo was demonstrated, the Bonneville agency asked for supplementary Budget hearings. This request was granted, and then Bonneville submitted an estimate of around \$550,000. This estimate was submitted with the tacit understanding that no post-war items were included. After screening by the Budget Bureau, on the basis of availability of manpower, the President sent up for the consideration of Congress a supplemental marketing estimate in the amount of \$254,000, as a suggested amendment to the regular supply bill. This is strictly a marketing allowance, aimed to alleviate revenue loss resulting from cut-backs.

#### USE OF THE MARKETING FUNDS

The Bonneville Administration is now carrying the war risk on all war industrial power sales, on a present Federal power investment of \$325,000,000. Congress should give the Administration the tools to continue such use, first in the war effort and later under decreasing requirements of the terminal stages of the war. This constitutes unemployment insurance. These marketing funds will be used to commercially demonstrate the feasibility of new war and industrial power uses. Eighteen different projects for use extension have been submitted to the committee, and I need not duplicate these descriptions. An examination



of these projects shows that no project contains post-war plans or a duplication of work performed by other agencies.

#### MARKETING JUSTIFICATION

Such a function is recognized by State laws as a necessary adjunct to private utility operations and is included universally in all private rate bases. The private electric industry in the country spends annually around 3 percent of its gross revenues for such activities. The Bonneville marketing estimate, now before you, represents 1.02 percent of Bonneville's annual revenues, or one-third of what private companies normally spend, without facing cut-backs affecting large blocks of power.

The denial of this supplementary marketing estimate transfers the responsibility for continued use and revenue accruals from the Administration to Congress. Does Congress desire to assume this responsibility?

I am certain that Congress wants to afford every opportunity for an early return of this Federal investment. Congress or the Administration cannot afford to permit this power to flow unused to the sea. The supplemental appropriation is to be used only to develop new outlets when and if necessary and to replace revenue loss from cut-back.

This, in my opinion, affords sufficient justification for favorable consideration of the supplemental estimate.

Mr. Chairman, the Bonneville Power Administration is a war agency responsible for maintaining a flow of electric energy to the war plants of the Pacific Northwest. Eighty-five percent of the power generated at Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams which now supply more than half of the total power from all sources in Oregon and Washington, is being supplied directly to 5 aluminum plants, 1 magnesium-reduction plant, 1 aluminum-rolling mill, 2 shipyards, and 14 military or naval establishments.

The system of transmission lines and substations constructed and operated by the Administration extends over an area of approximately 100,000 square miles, and consists of 52 major substations on 2,500 circuit miles of transmission lines—additional substations and lines are now under construction to meet demands of war activities and will increase these figures as projects are completed. These include additional facilities for service to the Hanford Engineering Works near Pasco, Wash., and a 183-mile line from Grand Coulee Dam to the Puget Sound area scheduled for completion in the fall of 1944.

The annual power revenues of the Administration have risen steadily from five and a quarter millions of dollars in 1942 to twelve and a quarter millions in 1943, and indications are that revenues from power in each of the fiscal years 1944 and 1945 will be well in excess of \$20,000,000. The flow of power supplying the needs of war industries in March 1944 amounted to 838,377,404 kilowatt-hours, a rate in excess of 10,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours per year. Bills rendered for these power sales in just the month of March 1944 totaled \$2,100,000.

The revenues produced by the sale of this tremendous volume of power will

create a net income of approximately \$6,000,000 for fiscal year 1944, over and above all operating expenses, and interest and depreciation charges on power facilities. These costs include those applicable to Bonneville Dam, operated by the Corps of Engineers, United States War Department, those applicable to Grand Coulee Dam, operated by the Bureau of Reclamation, United States Department of the Interior, as well as those applicable to the transmission system of the Bonneville Power Administration. In other words, the approximately \$6,000,000 net income for the fiscal year is after all power costs—generation, transmission, and marketing—and will bring the Administration's accrued earned surplus, after covering all operating costs of the early developmental years, to more than \$7,500,000 on June 30, 1944. The net income for the fiscal year 1945 is expected to add well in excess of \$6,000,000 to this accrued earned surplus.

The administration's budget estimates for 1945 cover the direct operating costs of the agency. These include the maintenance of lines, substations, and building, which is performed by unclassified hourly rate personnel in the field, the operation of substations and the dispatching of power over the entire system, the promotion and execution of new power-sales contracts, and the general engineering and administrative work.

For the fiscal year 1945 these estimated requirements of the Administration are \$3,734,000, which compares with more than \$20,000,000 in estimated revenues for 1945 and over \$6,000,000 net income after covering these and all other power costs.

The Administration's operating budget for the fiscal year 1944 was \$3,270,000. The apparent increase of \$464,000 includes two new and special items which were not in the 1944 Budget; namely, the fund from which power purchases and lease of transmission facilities will be paid, and the costs of overtime to annual employees.

#### ITEM I. PURCHASE OF POWER AND LEASE OF TRANSMISSION FACILITIES

In 1942 an appropriation amounting to \$250,000 was made available to the administration to cover costs of power purchased and lease of transmission facilities in the normal conduct of its business as an operating utility. This fund was included in its construction appropriation. In its 1945 Budget an estimate of \$241,000 has been included to replenish this fund, which will have been exhausted by the end of 1944, but it is included in the operating Budget, since the Federal Power Commission's accounting system, which the Administration is required by law to follow, designates this type of expense as an operating item.

#### ITEM II. COSTS OF OVERTIME UNDER PUBLIC LAW 49

The second new item included in the 1945 estimates is the amount of \$326,146 to cover overtime paid to annual employees under Public Law 49. This requirement was not provided for under the 1944 budget of \$3,270,000.

Employment and labor policies of the Administration include application of

the Civil Service Classification Act with regard to its annually paid employees, and the maintenance of prevailing wage standards and conditions of employment with regard to all hourly employees. At the time Public Law 49 became effective and a standard 48-hour workweek was adopted for annual employees, it was necessary to assign hourly employees to a comparable workweek involving the payment of overtime rates for work in excess of 40 hours. Periodical wage adjustments are made by the Administration to keep abreast of the prevailing wage standards of its operating area. As a matter of fact, a wage adjustment now being considered will result in an increase of operating expense to the extent of possibly \$70,000 per year. In accordance with its past practice the Administration will make every effort to absorb extraordinary costs without requesting deficiency appropriations, and it is hoped that the wage adjustment can be offset by economy measures to be effected during the fiscal year. However, the system additions completed prior to and during the fiscal year 1944, will be operated on a wartime basis for the entire fiscal year 1945, and factors which contributed to the absorption of overtime costs in 1944 will no longer be available to apply against these additional overtime costs in 1945. Continuous supervision is exercised over operating unit costs, and the Administration has been successful in steadily lowering its operating costs.

The added special items of expense—overtime costs, costs of purchased power, and lease of transmission facilities—provided for under the limitation for operation and maintenance during the fiscal year 1945 total in excess of \$550,000, whereas the amount of the Administration's Budget request has been increased over the 1944 Budget only to the extent of \$464,000.

In submitting its 1945 Budget estimates, which provide for continuing its important contribution to the production of war supplies, I believe, the Administration recognized that under war conditions it has a direct responsibility for maintaining an uninterrupted flow of power to its war industry and Military Establishment customers. I submit, Mr. Chairman, in view of this necessity, as well as the comparison of its revenues with its operating expenses, demonstrating that the Federal investment is more than paying out on a business basis, no reduction in the 1945 Budget estimates should be made.

**THE CHAIRMAN.** The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired.

**MR. JENSEN.** Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

**MR. VURSELL.** Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order, and to revise and extend my remarks.

**THE CHAIRMAN.** Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

#### MEND PRICE CONTROL ACT

**MR. VURSELL.** Mr. Chairman, within a few weeks now we, the direct repre-



sentatives of the people—their only voice here in Congress, are going to be called upon to extend the O. P. A. Price Control Act. What we do in further improving the act will benefit not only the merchants we represent, but will also add to the convenience of the people they serve. What we fail in our duty to do in compelling those who administer the act to use practical common sense in their rules and regulations will continue to work hardships on both the merchants and their customers.

Mr. Chairman, the Members of this House will remember the fight we had a year ago in writing into the act the amendments which drove out of the organization hundreds of visionary and impractical dreamers, university professors, and bright young lawyers who, bloated with their new-found power with no practical experience, were driving the businessmen to despair and wrecking the organization. We made, then, a great contribution to price control. There is work to be done again and we must unite our strength and further improve the act and eradicate from it many grievous abuses.

Mr. Chairman, I want to see this done in the interest of the little businessmen in my district and the Nation as well as for the people they serve.

The little businessman who has not been driven out of business—and there are many who have been—has been hard hit. He and his business must be saved if we are to preserve distribution and free enterprise. They are the ceaseless, throbbing dynamo and the bed-rock foundation of community interest and free enterprise. No group of men on the home front has carried the torch of victory in this war with greater energy or firmer step.

They have lead the bond drives—the scrap drives. They have bought bonds to the limit, and in peacetime as well as in war, they have helped to maintain the churches and schools and have led, all the time in the civic and cultural efforts for the benefit of their respective communities.

Businessmen in my district have been harassed and persecuted by some of the regulation in the administration of the Price Control Act. In the extension of this act its purposes should be clarified and in order to stop such abuses there should be written into the act, by amendments, certain definite prohibitions to stop them.

Mr. Chairman, let me point out one abusive regulation well known to the retail trade known as the highest price line. In my district recently some merchants, who were supposed to have violated this price line, were brought before an O. P. A. panel, asked to sign up that they had violated this O. P. A. regulation, and were informed that they should make restitution, either to the customer or to the Federal Treasury.

The complaint was that they had sold ladies' coats above higher than the frozen price of 1943 which was \$27.50. The merchants admit that in order to supply the demand of their customers, who would go to the big cities to buy if they did not, they felt they were within the

law and their rights if they bought more expensive garments, which cost \$39.50 wholesale, as long as they marked these up for retail at the regulation percentage mark-up. This they admit they did—not knowing they were violating the O. P. A. regulation.

The inspectors came along the other day and rudely awakened them. They were informed that, after signing up, they had violated the O. P. A. rule, they should contact all customers who had purchased garments and refund the difference between \$27.50 and the merchandise sold of the better quality up to \$50. Failing to locate the customer they should go through their records and in such instances mail these amounts to the Federal Treasury.

Now—get this point—please. They were not to mail the difference between \$39.50 and \$50 or more, according to the retail price, but that they were to mail the difference between \$27.50 and \$50, notwithstanding that all the garments sold cost the merchant, at wholesale, \$39.50. In fairness to the O. P. A. organization here in Washington there has been some temporary relief granted in some of these cases, but it is only temporary and the merchants from coast to coast will be harassed and probably prosecuted unless the O. P. A. repeals this ruling or that the Congress writes into the law a definite prohibition against such practices to protect the little businessman of this country.

In this case if the merchant makes refunds he is ruined with the people of his community who would not understand and brand him as a profiteer. If he fails to do so he can, under their regulations, be prosecuted so he has no relief—no way to turn—because he is barred from going into a regular constituted court of equity.

I submit, first, that the Office of Price Administration does not have the right, under the act, to issue such an order; secondly, that the O. P. A. should nullify and revoke the order, and third, that an amendment should be written into the act definitely stopping, in the future, such an unfair practice and policy.

I want to call to your attention a few amendments that the Illinois Federation of Retail Merchants, after giving a great deal of study and based on practical wisdom that has come out of over 2 years' experience, have recommended should be written into the act. These men want to see price control succeed. They want to help to prevent inflation. There are no more patriotic men left on the home front. They want to be practical and helpful. Please give their recommendations your serious consideration and support.

#### 1. EXTENSION OF THE ACT

First. They recommend the act be extended for only 1 year.

#### 2. CHANGES IN BUSINESS PRACTICES AND THE HIGHEST-PRICE-LINE LIMITATION

The highest-price-line limitation which I have discussed should be prohibited and there should be a bar against compelling changes in business practice unless these changes are clearly for the purpose of circumvention or evasion of

the act. This section has been abused by compelling the merchant to make a great many changes which were and are not necessary. The Illinois Federation of Retail Merchants suggests the following amendments to cope with both these questions as follows:

Proposed Amendment: Section 2 (h) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 is hereby amended to read as follows: "The powers granted in this section shall not be used or made to operate to compel changes in the business practices, cost practices or methods, or means or aids to distribution, established in any industry, except to correct circumvention or evasion of any regulation, order, price schedule, or requirement under this act. In the event that any regulation or order shall require changes in the business practices, cost practices or methods, or means or aids to distribution, the Administrator, in any proceeding in which the validity of such regulation or order is challenged, shall have the burden of establishing affirmatively the necessity for the regulation or order to prevent circumvention or evasion. Nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing the administrator to issue any regulation or order which does not allow all sellers to compete freely in all commodities available for sale. Any rule, regulation, directive, order, or highest-price-line limitation heretofore made, issued or promulgated, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as amended, is hereby declared discontinued and of no further effect."

#### 3. CLASSIFICATION OF STORES

The following proposed amendment would prevent the classification of chain and independent stores which is grossly unfair, unnecessary and which is now opposed by both independent and chain stores:

Proposed amendment: Section 2 (c) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 is hereby amended by adding to the first sentence thereof the following: "Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any classification or differentiation in the maximum price or prices which may be fixed for any commodity or commodities among competing sellers of the same or similar products."

#### 4. EMERGENCY COURT

The following amendment would repeal the O. P. A. Court of Appeals and permit the merchant to adjudicate his litigation in the circuit court of appeals in his district:

Proposed amendment: Section 204 (c) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 is hereby repealed. All pending cases before the Emergency Court of Appeals shall be forthwith transferred, without prejudice to the rights of any party to such action, to the circuit court of appeals of the circuit in which the plaintiff has its principal place of business or to the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, as the plaintiff may elect, for further proceedings. All future proceedings under Section 204 (a) shall likewise be brought in such circuit court of appeals, or in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, as the plaintiff may elect.

#### 5. WILLFUL AND NEGLIGENT VIOLATIONS

Recent decisions of courts have held that consumers, who can prove that they have been overcharged, are entitled to \$50 or three times the amount of the overcharge if that amount is greater. Many of these suits have been brought as a result of innocent violations, or misinterpretations of orders establishing price ceilings. Some appear to have been



brought in a deliberate effort to trap the merchant. Courts before whom such charges are brought should be vested with the discretion to award or withhold the \$50 verdict, depending on the circumstances.

Proposed amendment: Section 205 of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 is hereby amended by adding a new subsection as follows:

"(f) It shall be an adequate defense to any suit or action brought under subsections (a), (e), or (f) section (2) of this section if the defendant proves that the violation of the regulation, order, or price schedule prescribing a maximum price or maximum prices was neither willful nor the result of failure to take practicable precautions against the occurrence of the violation."

#### 6. PROFIT CONTROL

This proposed amendment is an attempt to keep O. P. A. on the beam, so to speak; that is, to confine the administration to price control rather than to profit control, which latter power was not given to the O. P. A. but which is the prerogative of Congress. In many instances O. P. A. has taken the control of profits into their own hands without legal right or congressional authority.

Proposed amendment: Section 1 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 is hereby amended by adding to the first sentence thereof the following: "but it is not the intention of Congress that this act be used for the purpose of profit control, as such."

Mr. Chairman, to accomplish these beneficial corrections in the present act it will require the united efforts of the Members of Congress who want to see price control succeed in a legal and in an American way. It is apparent that these amendments, if they are to prevail, will have to be written in on the floor of the House. It is for this reason that I discuss this subject today and suggest your thoughtful consideration. Illinois merchants believe these safeguarding amendments are fair and just, will improve the act, and meet the general approval of the small and big businessmen of the Nation.

May I close by suggesting it is the purpose of a committee now making a study of the oil situation of the Nation to also attempt to write into the bill an amendment that will provide for the increase of the price of crude oil which is now bringing the producers only 60 percent of its value. This and other inequities I have pointed out can and should be corrected by the proper amendments.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK].

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, there is one matter in this bill that I think I ought to call to the attention of the Congress, and that is the matter of Indian courts. In some sections of the country, I think all of them with the possible exception of Oklahoma, the Indian Bureau has established by some method unknown to me a regular system of Indian courts. They have an Indian code. I do not know where they got the code unless they wrote it up here in Washington; but they have every crime described. They have their courts set up in the country and the Indians are judges.

I notice in this bill that they want to increase the salaries of these judges. I think the total amount of money paid to these judges is about \$16,000 annually. The trouble is that there was never any authority granted by Congress to establish an Indian court in the first place.

The way this court was established and the code written was that they went back through the years and found some Executive orders and some orders issued by the Indian Bureau in the Department of the Interior, and gathered up all of these documents and made a code out of them. Now they have a code established, and I would say that in dimensions it is about 2 inches thick and about 6 by 10.

The trouble in our territory, North Dakota, is that we have State courts and we have Federal courts. I handled all the Indian cases for the Federal courts for a number of years, and there was no case involving the Indian country where the Federal Government refused to act. The State courts are open and doing business.

In the State of Oklahoma there is no attempt to force this Indian code on the Indians of Oklahoma, and one-fourth of all the Indian population of the United States is in that State.

In my State just a few months ago an Indian held a party. He was told that his family would be under quarantine for diphtheria or some such thing, but he did not pay much attention to that and had his party just the same. So he was brought into the Indian court and fined all that he made last summer. There does not seem to be any appeal from this court.

I think this is a matter Congress ought to look into. I do not think you can do it in this appropriation bill, but I can tell you that you are appropriating money to maintain this kind of court.

The second proposition I wish to present to you is that under the Wheeler-Howard Act a new deal was started for the Indians. It was presented by the senior Senator from Montana, who was very interested in establishing this new deal for the Indians.

Now the same Senator is very anxious to repeal it. If there was any reason to establish it in the first place, my question is, What is the reason for abandoning it now? The trouble is, this new deal is causing a lot of trouble among Indians. Those who do not want to receive the benefits of this great system say, "Let the other Indians go into the program if they want to, but we want to stay out." There are individual Indians who believe in their own home and in their own individual way of life. The fact is they have just about the same attitude of mind as I have. I like to run my own business as far as I can without interference from my neighbor and at the same time support my country. These Indians who do not want to come in are getting the worst of it because they have a tribal fund and the administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is using that tribal money which belongs to these Indians who do not want to have anything to do with that system, to perpetuate that very system.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK].

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me the least this Congress can do is to amend the Wheeler-Howard Act so that if an Indian does not want to come in, he can stay out. Let the Indian come in with his own money if he wants to come in, and let the Indian stay out who wants to stay out; but at the same time, let his money stay out. Do not permit his money or his tribal funds to be used to put over a program which he does not want to take part in. It is creating so much dissension among the Indian families where we had peace for 50 years until this came along. Their program of handling cattle has been good; that is, their program of going into a common enterprise in the raising of cattle. It is just about the same thing we have done on Indian lands for the past 50 years of grazing the cattle in common and then in the fall we ship them out and divide the money. But we have our individual interest in those cattle. Our brand is on those cattle. My neighbor may ship my cattle with my brand on them, but I get the pay for those cattle. But there are a lot of Indians, just as there used to be years ago, who do not know anything about the title to land. All the Indian knew was the right to occupy the land and when he quit occupying it, it was common property for anybody else. These Indians all over North Dakota have pieces of property which belong to them and upon which they live. They occupy the land. They are learning how to farm and they are learning how to produce cattle and they do not want the title of this land taken away from them and put into a common enterprise. They want to retain the fruits of their individual efforts and their individual gains. I think the sooner Congress amends that act to permit some Indians to go in if they want to and other Indians to stay out if they want to stay out and keep their funds separate, the sooner we will have peace established on these Indian reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Dakota has expired.

[Mr. PHILLIPS addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the District of Columbia and other necessary expenses, \$95,000, including not to exceed \$3,500 for printing and binding.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we have now reached the portion of this bill that has to do with the Bureau of Reclamation. In the report of the committee I read certain language which I would like to read to the House:



Another fundamental question on which the committee wishes to express an opinion is that having to do with the sale of power developed in connection with reclamation projects and distributed in a competitive market. The committee believes that under present circumstances this practice is unsound and unfair, and that the construction of transmission lines, substations, etc., result in taking much valuable property off the tax rolls, to the detriment of the tax structures of many communities.

Mr. Chairman, I want to speak to that for a couple of minutes. I cannot read that language any other way than having it mean that the committee is saying that when money is spent on a reclamation project and the development of power is incident thereto, that that power resulting from falling water—and if anything in the world is the gift of God that is—shall not be sold in a market where any private utility has preempted that market beforehand. Such a doctrine is certainly not going to pass unchallenged as far as I am concerned.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I agree with the gentleman, because while I approved of the bill as a whole, I did not approve of that part of it.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I thank the gentleman very much. I was sure he felt that way. If that is what this report means, I cannot remain silent; I flatly and completely disagree with it.

It is not true that every community in America, because some public utility has heretofore served it at possibly high rates, has to be doomed to continue to pay those high rates forever and a day, even though money is expended on a public power development which might make possible a reduction of those rates. To say that is to attempt to stop dead the hope of our people for a progressively higher standard of living and lower costs of agricultural and other production.

In the second place, the fight that some of us have carried on has been for the further development of the Central Valley project, whereby there might have been constructed transmission lines so that the sale of this power, made possible by the expenditure of many millions of dollars of public funds at Shasta Dam, might have been handled in the most economical, possible way. We have wanted that power sold in such a way as to have brought it as cheaply as possible to the people who would use it; in such a way as to have yielded the best revenue to the Government. Without a transmission line outlet so that there can be more than one possible customer such a realization is impossible.

I am not offering an amendment. I know it would be useless to try to do so in the present temper of the Congress. But I do want to point out that once you spend public money to build a dam where there is going to be the development of power, the only sensible thing to do is to make that a coordinated and rounded development and enable yourself to sell that power in such a way as to give the maximum possible benefit to the people.

Furthermore, the cost to farmers for water in connection with this project is

going to be reduced to the extent that power revenues are increased. And power revenues will never be increased by selling it all to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. at the dam, nor by increasing rates so as to avoid competition with that huge concern or any other one.

The report states further:

It is the consensus of the committee that in establishing power rates for the sale of project power, the Department and other Federal agencies concerned should take these factors into consideration and that the additional sums received through increased rates should be applied to payments in lieu of taxes where justified, and in reimbursing the Government for the construction costs of the power and irrigation features of such projects.

Let me thrice underline the words "through increased rates."

Revenues should of course be used where possible for payment in lieu of taxes. They should of course be used for retiring the cost of construction. But the right way to increase revenues is not by increasing rates so as not to compete with the rate structure of private utilities. On the contrary the way to increase revenues is to reduce rates where economically feasible and to induce greatly increased volume of consumption, and a little bit later on this very report refers to the Tennessee Valley Authority and points out that the T. V. A. is going to pay \$2,155,000 in lieu of taxes to States and counties in that area. Why? Because T. V. A. reduced its rates in order that people all through that area, not only farm consumers and city home consumers, but industrial and commercial establishments and everybody else, could greatly increase their consumption of electricity; and in accordance with the old fundamental principle of economics that volume production at low rates will bring more revenue in the long run than smaller production at high rates the T. V. A. has reached today the position to which the committee points with pride.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. It has been possible by a reduction of those rates and increasing consumption to put the thing on a basis where they have a sound project and where it is possible not only to serve the people at rates which are commensurate with the real cost of the electric energy but also to make those payments in lieu of taxes, which I am, of course, strongly in favor of.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. BURDICK. There would be no chance for the people to get away from high costs unless they had a chance to be relieved through this method.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Exactly; in other words, this report seems to me to be a complete repudiation of the whole use of a public power project as a yard-

stick to determine what the real cost ought to be. In my own section of the country the City of Los Angeles is served by the Los Angeles Bureau of Water and Power, a publicly owned agency. Right side by side with that agency and in the area I happen to represent, the Southern California Edison Co. serves us. The Southern California Edison Co. has not been driven out of business, but it does furnish electricity at rates that are comparable to those charged by the Los Angeles Bureau of Water and Power, and those rates have been reduced about eleven times since Boulder Dam was built, and they ought to have been reduced eleven times. So ought other rates in other sections to be reduced insofar as they can be.

It seems to me that this program for increased rates in order that they may reduce taxes in a community is going the sales tax one better; in other words you charge all the farmers, all the consumers, and everybody else in a community an increased cost for electricity and then you reduce taxes. I do not want high taxes any more than anyone else, but if you follow this idea out to its logical conclusion, you would make the rates for electricity in Los Angeles high enough to relieve every piece of exceedingly valuable property in the center of that city of any tax payments at all, and it would be done at the expense of every little consumer of electricity in the place.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Can the gentleman tell me whether the price at which Central Valley power is being sold at the present time is comparable with the price of electric energy in Los Angeles?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I do not know whether the rates are exactly comparable or not. I doubt it. But Central Valley power from Shasta Dam is only beginning to be made available. And that power is to be sold en bloc, the whole output to one purchaser, the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. There is where the trouble lies.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, may I say that in my respectful opinion the recommendation of the committee with regard to this matter would, if carried out, mean that wherever a private utility has staked its claim against the falling water which God gave to all the people, then in that case no public power project should sell power in competition with that private utility or reduce rates below those already established by the power company, no matter if those rates are far higher than can be economically justified.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

(Mr. VOORHIS of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to remind the Members that when the Central Valley project in the State of California was



proposed, the people, especially of northern California, were told time and time again that the completion of the power features of the project would enable them to enjoy a considerable reduction in their power bills. The Central Valley project was to be constructed for the people. At the time we were practically assured that power would not be sold to a private agency; but now that about \$150,000,000 has been spent on the northern end of the project we find it has changed from what was intended in the beginning to be a project to bring water to the parched lands of the San Joaquin Valley, into a power project pure and simple. To date not one shovelful of dirt has been removed to provide the canals to bring the water to the farmers.

What has happened? We have heard the Secretary of the Interior say time and time again on the radio, to public gatherings, and we have read statements he has made in the press, to the effect that the people of the State of California would receive cheap power. Last year just at the time when it seemed that power would be made available to the people in the State of California, as had been promised, all of the power generated at the northern end of that project was contracted to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. up to and including 1949. So the picture we have now is that a project that was set up originally to bring water to the San Joaquin Valley has been turned into a power project with all the power contracted to one company. It has been misrepresented to the people by the Secretary. As many members of the Committee on Appropriations know only too well, over \$20,000,000 has been spent for the Friant Dam. Through that dam there goes to waste today water to the extent of 900,000 acre-feet a year, and not one dollar has been spent to excavate and open the canals that are so badly needed at the present time in the State of California to bring the relief the project was set up to afford. So the truth has not been told to the people at all. It was supposed to be a project, first, to bring water to the San Joaquin Valley. We got nothing. Then the people were told they would get cheap power, but after the Federal Government has spent its money in building the power projects the Secretary of the Interior sells it to the Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

What are we, the people most concerned, to do? As I have said before, I now repeat, partly why I am a Member of Congress is to see what I could do to bring water to the people of the San Joaquin Valley. At present we have a drought in that area threatening to starve our livestock. They will soon be starving unless they are moved out of there. Because of the maze of rules and regulations, those people who had hoped for relief have received none; they have received only misrepresentation and promises.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I yield.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Is it not a fact that because of war priorities the material is not available to complete the project?

Mr. ELLIOTT. I will answer the gentleman by saying that no material is needed to excavate the 160 miles of canal that must be constructed first. Moving dirt requires no steel, requires no material; and the equipment is available in the San Joaquin Valley. My associates and I have furnished the War Production Board, the War Food Administrator, and the War Manpower Commission complete lists of the equipment that is available; and the contractors, 14 of them, sent telegrams and letters assuring that they had manpower available to do the work. They need only 250 men for a period of 8 or 9 months for this excavation.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. But there is a priority of materials in that section; the gentleman knows that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For continuation of construction of the following projects and for general investigations and administrative expenses in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same manner and for the same objects of expenditures as specified for projects included hereinbefore in this act under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation" under the heading "Administrative provisions and limitations," but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, to be immediately available, to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to ask a question or two in order that we might have the RECORD show what the facts are. I inquire in reference to the water conservation and utilization projects found on page 65 of the bill, wherein we appropriate \$1,420,000, and I would like to ask if there has been any money heretofore appropriated that will be available for expenditure in addition to this amount?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. CURTIS. How much?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. If the gentleman will turn to page 15 of the report he will find that there is an unobligated balance of \$4,346,383 for such purposes.

Mr. CURTIS. And this bill continues to make that available?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is true.

Mr. CURTIS. The limitation of expenditures appearing in the bill, lines 7 to 11, inclusive, page 59, does not apply to these small water conservation projects?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. No. This limitation applies to projects provided in the bill to be paid from the reclamation fund. The projects to which the gentleman refers are appropriated from general fund money and, therefore, will not be affected by this limitation at all.

Mr. CURTIS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, I am glad that the committee continued the language in this bill providing that prisoners of war and other internees in the country may be used for the construction of much needed water projects. The continuation of prisoner of war camps in this country is costing the taxpayers a great deal of money and it is only just, fair, and sound that these prisoners be used for worth-while construction work. We do not have much food in this country. The recent order freezing corn on the farms in some 125 counties in the United States indicates that we have a most serious problem in reference to available corn. We need more of all these products and I hope that before many months have elapsed these war prisoners may be used on some of these potential food projects which under the Case-Wheeler Act might be started by using war prisoners, thus saving the taxpayers a great deal of money especially at this time when we are so pressed for food.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

For the construction of water conservation and utilization projects and small reservoirs, including not to exceed \$140,000 for surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses in connection therewith (of which not to exceed \$22,500 shall be available for personal services in District of Columbia), all as authorized by the act of August 11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590y, 590z), \$1,420,000.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE:

Page 65, line 8, strike out "\$140,000" and insert "\$120,000."

Page 65, line 12, strike out "\$1,420,000" and insert "\$1,400,000: *Provided*, That any funds appropriated to and unexpended by the Department of Agriculture for carrying out functions assigned to the Secretary of Agriculture by the act of August 11, 1939, as amended, are hereby transferred to the Department of the Interior together with the functions which the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to perform."

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I have just offered is designed to facilitate the work of the Department of the Interior in promoting water conservation and utilization projects under the terms of the original act of August 11, 1939, as amended, and particularly as amended by the act of October 14, 1940, by consolidating in the Bureau of Reclamation work that is now divided between the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.



Under the present law the Secretary of the Interior is required to make a finding of feasibility on certain bases, then the law states in section 3:

In connection with each such investigation, report and finding, the Secretary—

That is the Secretary of the Interior—shall consult with the Secretary of Agriculture regarding participation in the proposed project by the Department of Agriculture under the authority of sections 5 and 6 and the Secretary—

That is the Secretary of the Interior—shall also transmit to the President a report by the Secretary of Agriculture to the President on the participation, if any, proposed by the Department of Agriculture.

Section 3 is the section which details various steps, at least seven different things, on which the finding of the Secretary of the Interior must be based and on which he must consult the Secretary of Agriculture. Each report and each consultation consumes time, labor, and money.

In the language I have just quoted the Secretary of the Interior is required to consult with the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to the very many provisions in sections 5 and 6 with regard to co-operative agreements, arranging for the settlement of the project, extension of guidance of the settlers, acquisition of land, arrangement for improvement of the land, subjugation of the land, and so forth.

In actual operation, Mr. Chairman, we have found that this has operated to delay and slow up the program of these projects. The effect of my amendment is directed to require a saving of \$20,000 in the investigation which would be more than saved by the elimination of this double passing back and forth; and in addition to that, on the basis of my talks with those who are administering the act, I am convinced that it would mean more as far as the welfare of the country is concerned in effectively pushing forward the program.

The Bureau of Reclamation, with regard to the large, regular reclamation projects, does all of these things that here we have divided between two different agencies for handling with respect to these very small water conservation and utilization projects. Obviously, if the Department of the Interior, through the Bureau of Reclamation, can handle all these matters with regard to the large irrigation projects, it is a much simpler thing for them to handle the same problems with respect to these very small projects.

The amendment will save time, money, and personnel for the Government, Mr. Chairman, and on that basis I urge its adoption.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] is author of the original legislation which he now proposes to amend and in view of the fact that the gentleman is very much interested, deeply concerned, and very familiar with this legislation, taken in connection with

the statement he has just made that it will facilitate the expenditure of these funds, the committee does not feel that it should make a point of order against the amendment and will not oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], for whom the committee has such high regard.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized, during the fiscal year 1945, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, the chairman of the subcommittee paid high tribute to the work of the Bureau of Mines throughout our war effort. I join him in that deserved tribute, coming as I do from a great mining State, I have appreciated what needed to be done for mining and what mining could mean to our Nation at war in this age of mechanization. A few minutes ago I criticized the meagerness of this appropriation measure in certain respects, but I want to praise the committee for all that portion of the bill pertaining to the Bureau of Mines from page 70 to page 85. Now this is more nearly what we have been struggling for for years, even before the present World War began.

The language of the bill speaks for itself. It is but a continuation of the generous support we have lately given the Bureau of Mines when we commissioned these scientific men to go forth and find what we have in the earth within our own borders, and to show us how we can put the strategic and critical minerals and metals to the greatest possible use. Undoubtedly we shall go far into the age of lighter metals following the war as we have done during it. That phase of development is justly stressed. I confess I have been a little discouraged in what I regarded as the inadequate encouragement given the small mine operators during the war. But this promotion of the mining industry in its newest phases through the Bureau of Mines is partial compensation. Even the new fuels have not been overlooked, though I am somewhat disappointed that our latest authorization is not carried out in this appropriation.

It will be recalled that some weeks ago the House passed a bill authorizing the appropriation of \$30,000,000 to establish pilot plants and develop the "know how" of transforming coal, shale, and other substances into liquid fuel. A subcommittee of the House Mines and Mining Committee, headed by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], and of which I am also glad to be a member, urged the passage of this measure both as a wartime measure and as a needed post-war requirement. During the first week of this month the Pres-

ident signed this measure and it became law. I know, of course, that that was too late for this subcommittee to implement the act by an appropriation in the bill before us now. But I do feel that such an appropriation for that purpose would have rounded out quite properly the whole appropriation for the Bureau of Mines contained in the bill before us. We are entering upon a new age of science in regard to the utilization of wealth taken as raw material from the earth and the Bureau of Mines is admirably fitted to point the way, which fact is recognized by these appropriations.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

For salaries of the Governor and employees incident to the execution of the acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C. 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), traveling expenses of officers and employees, repair, preservation, and care of Federal buildings and furniture, purchase of equipment, stationery, lights, water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$4,000 for personal services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice, and electricity necessary in the operation of Government House at St. Thomas and Government House at St. Croix, \$208,375: *Provided*, That the executive assistant to the Governor shall be appointed by and with the approval of the Governor.

Mr. GEARHART. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the proviso beginning on line 24, page 102, and ending on line 2 of page 103 of the bill, that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 6. Appropriations available for expenses of travel of officers and employees of the Department shall be available for traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle, Wash., or from any point within Alaska, to their posts of duty in Alaska, and return.

[Mr. NORRELL addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words, and ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Chairman, several weeks ago my attention was called to a situation in my State where the Department of Agriculture was sending people about to secure from the farmers answers to certain questions. At that time I spoke of it on the floor of the House.

I have here a questionnaire from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, and I want to read it to you:

Budget Bureau No. 40-4414  
Approval expires 6-30-44

Sched. No. ....  
Community .....

## A-

## H—

4. Birthplace of head ..... 5. Wife .....  
6. Birthplace of father of head ..... 7. Ethnic group .....  
8. Year of arrival in community (of head) ..... (No. of yrs. ....) C-  
9. Last previous residence ..... I-  
10. Number of California towns you have lived in since 1935 .....  
11. Number of towns outside California you have lived in since 1935 .....  
12. Give acreage for 3 major crops: (1) ..... a. (2) ..... a  
(3) ..... a. Total acreage ..... (A.-E. size ..... a  
Tenure ..... (Type of farm ..... ) G- D-  
13. How many separate jobs have you held since 1935 .....  
14. What do you consider your home town .....  
15. Does this neighborhood go by a special name ..... What .....

## B. MEMBERSHIPS

- (Total members \_\_\_\_\_; total attenders \_\_\_\_\_; percent churchgoers \_\_\_\_\_)

- (Total memberships \_\_\_\_\_; memberships per person \_\_\_\_\_.)

- [illegible]







Agricultural Economics \$70,000 of taxpayers' money in connection with the Central Valley project. I trust and pray that that money is not being wasted in the manner that their activities show here.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the very timely remarks of the gentleman from California. For months and months I have said that I have been fed up with these insane, ridiculous, inexcusable questionnaires that have been sent out not by the Department of the Interior but by the Department of Agriculture and other departments. I think the time is long past due when we should put a stop to such asinine questionnaires, which are an insult to the intelligence of the American people.

I call attention to the fact that this questionnaire was sent out by another department. If anybody knows of any such foolish questionnaire that is sent out by the Department of the Interior, I would appreciate it if he would call the attention of this committee to it. We have tried to eliminate that practice. There has been too much of it in this department. We have eliminated some of these questionnaires, and we hope to eliminate many more before we get through.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. The gentleman is a member of the Committee on Appropriations. He is chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior, Department Appropriations, but he is also a part of the general committee. May I hope that he will see to it that when the agricultural appropriation bill comes up there will be a provision in the bill preventing such tomfoolery?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for this next year has already gone through. I have repeatedly called attention to these foolish and impractical questionnaires, and I repeat that the time is long past due when there ought to be a stop put to it.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at that point in the RECORD where the reading of the provision for the Bureau of Mines was concluded.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have just listened to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL] bewail the fact that private enterprise may not survive. We just heard the gentleman from California [Mr. ELLIOTT], and also a member

of the committee which has charge of the bill we are considering, condemn in no uncertain terms a prying, inquisitorial, unjustifiable questionnaire that is being put out by an agency of the Government. This morning, through the press and over the radio, our attention was called to the fact that private enterprise is on the way out, if this administration has its way. When the second greatest mail-order concern in the Nation is taken over and deprived of the privilege of doing business, and the only apparent purpose is to aid a labor union, it is time that Congress does something about it. We are responsible for the destruction of free enterprise, of civil liberties, if we let this administration continue on its arbitrary drive for dictatorial power. Some have wondered just why the President should have issued this order, if he did issue it. Some have wondered why the Army and armed men with guns should go into the office of Montgomery Ward & Co. and carry the president of the company out and put him in the street as did two soldiers of the Army today while acting on instructions from Attorney General Biddle. Perhaps I have in my hand an indication of the solution. It may be that the move is wholly political. That the President is willing the C. I. O. shall coerce working men and women until they become dues-paying members. As you will recall, the War Labor Board issued an order that the company should sign a contract with the maintenance-of-membership clause in it. That meant and means, if the company signed, that all those in the company's employ who belong to the C. I. O. must continue therein for another year and must comply with all of the union rules and actions, pay all union dues and assessments. Here is a copy of a bill put out by the C. I. O. Political Action Committee, Cleveland Industrial Union Council C. I. O., 1000 Walnut Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. It indicates the course that is being followed there and which undoubtedly will be followed in Chicago. The top of that circular reads as follows:

#### THE C. I. O. DOLLAR CAMPAIGN FOR POLITICAL ACTION

##### THE CAMPAIGN

One dollar contribution to the political action fund by every C. I. O. member.

There are some 5,000 Montgomery Ward employees who are eligible for C. I. O. membership. It has in all some 78,000 employees. Let me continue reading. This is a goal set by the Cleveland C. I. O. in this one union:

Fifty thousand dollars as financial goal to be raised in a lively 3-month drive.

Each C. I. O. local union has been assigned a quota of contributions in proportion to size of membership.

Prizes to local unions that fulfill their goals first.

Then in another bill:

##### THE C. I. O. DOLLAR CAMPAIGN

It takes money to put up a real fight. The Cleveland C. I. O. Political Action Committee has a plan for financing. Here it is:

The plan—\$1 from each.

Each C. I. O. member is being called upon to pitch in a buck. As a receipt each con-

tributor will be given a swell lapel button, showing he did his part.

The political action buttons will soon be in your shop. Have your dollar ready.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield for a question.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Is there anything in that leaflet, or does the gentleman know of his own knowledge whether these members are compelled to contribute a dollar; or is it not a fact that this contribution is a voluntary contribution?

Mr. HOFFMAN. It is supposed to be voluntary, just as joining the union is voluntary when they have a picket line around the plant. It is voluntary as paying dues is voluntary. You know how that works when a dues-paying picket line is thrown around a plant. You either pay or you get out of the union, and under the contract with the employer where there is a maintenance-of-membership clause if you do not pay you lose your job. In one union of which I have knowledge C. I. O. men have assessed against them an extra dollar. Some 300 union men of the C. I. O. are ready to lay their regular monthly assessment of \$1.50 right on the line. Under the union rule the union will not accept the \$1.50 monthly dues until the employees pay the dollar political assessment. The result is that unless each union man comes across with a dollar for the political fund which is to be used to aid in the reelection of the President, he may be out of the union and out of a job. From the foregoing can any inference be drawn as to the reason for the effort to force Ward's into a contract with the union?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not use the 5 minutes, but I think that the RECORD should be clear on the matter of these contributions to the C. I. O. Political Action Committee mentioned by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]. These contributions are purely voluntary. A union member has a perfect right to contribute or not to contribute. No union member is forced to contribute and when the gentleman from Michigan refers to these voluntary contributions as "dues," then I am compelled to state that he certainly is beclouding the issue and is leaving the record most confused and misleading.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then why it is that the C. I. O. union in the 1900 Corporation of Benton Harbor will not accept the monthly dues until the members pay this dollar assessment?

Mr. MARCANTONIO. I am sure if the gentleman checks that information which he has now given us he will find it is not correct.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It was given to me by a member of the union within the week.



Mr. MARCANTONIO. Again I say, if the gentleman checks that information he will find that it is not correct. All of these contributions are voluntary. Just as unions appeal to their memberships for contributions to the Red Cross national war fund and other charitable causes, labor has a right to ask for voluntary contributions from its membership in order to protect its rights and defend labor against its enemies in the political field. Business does it, finance does it. Every enterprise in America does it. Why do you complain when labor seeks voluntary contributions from its membership for political purposes? Labor has a right to organize. Labor has a right to engage in political action. Labor is now doing it. Labor will continue its political action. It does so as its constitutional and democratic right. No amount of speeches, misinformation, or distortion will stop labor's political activities.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not more than 30 days and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organization.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I offer a corrective amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment: Page 105, line 9, strike out the word "forces" and insert the word "force."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 10. This act may be cited as the "Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945."

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MOTT: On page 107, after section 10, insert a new section, numbered section 11, as follows:

"Sec. 11. No part of the money appropriated in this act shall be used to pay the salary of any male person between the ages of 18 and

30 years who is physically and mentally qualified for military duty, as shown by his selective-service classification, and who has been deferred from military duty, either at his own request or the request of the Secretary of the Interior, for reasons other than dependency or as necessary to war production, and who, 30 days after the approval of this act, still retains such deferment."

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Oregon desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. MOTT. Yes; I do, Mr. Chairman. I have examined this thoroughly, and the gentleman will find no language in the amendment except pure language of limitation. If the gentleman can point out where there is any language except language of limitation I would like to hear what it is.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Should that not be on the paragraph that contains the appropriation?

Mr. MOTT. It should not be. This is at the end of the bill which appropriates money in every paragraph. It is the only logical place where such an amendment could be placed.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. DELANEY). The Chair is ready to rule. In the opinion of the Chair the amendment is a limitation, and the point of order is overruled.

Mr. MOTT. Mr. Chairman, ever since the war began we have been reading about the unwarranted deferments of Government employees within military age, who are physically qualified for military duty, and who have no dependents. We have read the recent reports of the Military Affairs Subcommittee which disclosed that most of these improper deferments were made at the request of the heads of the various executive departments and agencies of the Government, and that the practice was prevalent in nearly all of them.

In regard to the Interior Department, the practice there, in my opinion, has been exceptionally obnoxious. The Secretary of the Interior, you will remember, on a number of occasions, according to the reports, has stated that he had not been asking for enough deferments; that he intended to ask for more. I believe every Member of this body was shocked to read the report of the Committee on Appropriations when it presented this Interior Department appropriation bill to the House yesterday. You have all read what it has to say about deferments in that Department. I just want to read one line of it now.

Statistics set forth on pages 8 to 11, part 1 of the hearings, show that as of February 15, 1944, there were 6,696 male employees 18 to 37 years of age, holding positions in the Department; that of this number, 2,221 had received occupational deferments, and that of this latter figure 2,073 were deferred at the specific request of the Department. The report goes on to say that the committee condemns this practice and that it has endeavored to impress upon the heads of bureaus that this situation must be eliminated without undue delay.

I call your attention to the fact, however, that the report does not propose that the Congress do anything about it. I propose that we shall do something about it, and I propose that we do it now. That is the purpose of my amendment.

The amendment I have offered is a very mild one. It will harm no employee who is legitimately entitled to deferment, but it will effectively stop the practice of deferring those who are not entitled to it. It simply provides that "no part of the money appropriated in this act shall be used to pay the salary of any male persons between the ages of 18 and 30 years who is physically and mentally qualified for military duty, as shown by his selective-service classification, and who has been deferred from military duty, either at his own request or the request of the Secretary of the Interior, for reasons other than dependency or as necessary to war production, and who, 30 days after the approval of this act, still retains that deferment."

This is a fair and a very direct method of curing a disgraceful and unfair practice which has been carried on not only by the head of this Department but by the heads of a number of other executive agencies of the Government. This is the only way, Mr. Chairman, by which we can do it, because we know from past experience, from reports of the subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs, that the heads of these executive agencies never will do it on their own account. They may have extended some promises to the Committee on Appropriations, as the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma has said, but my opinion is that those promises will not be carried out, and that this is the only effective way to compel the heads of these departments and executive agencies to heed the spirit of the Selective Service Act, which is to afford fair and equal treatment to everyone who is subject to the clear provisions of that act.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I think the gentleman's amendment is timely and good and necessary, and I shall be pleased to support it.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I am sure the gentleman does not want to incorporate in his amendment those technical duties, such as those engaged in the mapping division?

Mr. MOTT. No. That would clearly be classified as war production. The Mapping Division makes the maps which the Army uses, and my amendment specifically excepts those engaged in war production in the Interior Department.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOTT. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I think our committee went pretty strong in pouring it on the Department because of its laxity in this matter.



Mr. MOTT. I have already congratulated the gentleman for pouring it on in his committee report. I think he did a fine job, but he poured it on rhetorically, while in this amendment I am endeavoring to pour it on legislatively.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am wondering if it is not pouring it on too much. I am of the opinion that the gentleman's amendment would go far enough to include geologists—and I am so advised—engineers, technicians, chemists, doctors, scientists in the Bureau of Mines who are not actually in war production, but who are doing something that is very important in developing the war program.

Mr. MOTT. The work of chemists, doctors, scientists, and other technicians in the Bureau of Mines doing work necessary for the prosecution of the war, has already been classified as work in war production. It is exempted as such by the language of my amendment. There is no question about that classification.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOTT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Does not the gentleman think there is some question as to how much irreplaceability has been accumulated by the age of 26 in these people? Does not the gentleman think they can be spared?

Mr. MOTT. They can be spared, and they are certainly not irreplaceable. According to the statement made by the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee here on the floor today, there are hundreds of physically fit young men within the draft age and without dependents down in the Interior Department who are performing little or no useful work at all. They should be in uniform.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oregon has expired.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have no knowledge about the deferment situation in the Department of the Interior, but I have a very strong conviction that this is not the right way to legislate. We have a Committee on Military Affairs which is dealing with this question now. It is within their jurisdiction and we ought to leave it there, because we do not know anything about the details of it and this is not the way to legislate. It is not going to help this Congress to adopt such proposals as this as riders on appropriation bills. That is why the country criticizes us so much, because we take snap judgment about things which cause us to have emotional feelings.

The gentleman from Oregon [Mr. MOTT], is a member of the Naval Affairs Committee. The last time I was in the Navy Department they had fine, strapping Marines acting as messenger boys down there. Why not clean up that agency before tacking riders onto this appropriation bill about things we have not had any chance to go into?

Mr. MOTT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. MOTT. May I require whether the gentleman saw any fine, strapping young fellows in civilian clothes?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I do not know. There may be some down there. I think, no doubt, there are some in every agency of the Government.

Mr. MOTT. Not in the Navy Department.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Well, I am not so sure about that. The departments all make mistakes. But this is not the way to cure it. We have a committee that has jurisdiction over the matter. They have been investigating it. They ought to bring in legislation and we ought to have the courage to vote to tell the Selective Service what to do about it.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman speaks about snap judgment. This matter of deferments in Government departments has been bothering the Congress and has been disturbing to the American people and even the armed forces, and our military leaders for a long time, not only this year but last year. Certainly if the gentleman thinks we have been taking snap judgment, I want to say we have been going into this thing quite thoroughly. The Military Affairs Committee has handed the Appropriation Committee a list of deferments in the Department of the Interior and it does not look very good.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Then why does not the Military Affairs Committee bring in legislation as an amendment to the Selective Service Act, to reach that problem? It is within their jurisdiction. It is not within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MOTT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. MOTT. Will the gentleman tell me how that might be reached in a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes. They could say you should not defer anybody between the ages of 18 and 30, just as you do in your amendment.

Mr. MOTT. The selective-service law does not say that. The selective-service law provides for the deferment of many people between those ages; those mentally and physically not qualified and those with a sufficient number of dependents. This amendment simply attacks that practice in the Interior Department, of deferring physically and mentally qualified young men without any dependents, and without any use in war production.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes; the gentleman by his limitation is doing just this: The Congress passed the Selective Service Act; they put it within the power of the draft boards to make deferments on proper representations made to them. The Congress did that. Now the gentleman says by limitation "notwithstanding the fact that the board has deferred you, because you are a Federal employee working in the Department of the Interior, we are going to overrule your board which passed judgment in accordance with the law that Congress provided." If that makes any sense, I cannot see it.

Mr. MOTT. Does the gentleman know anything about the pressure that is brought on the selective-service boards when a request for a deferment on occu-

pational grounds comes in from an executive officer in one of these departments?

Mr. RAMSPECK. They certainly do not have to grant it if in their judgment it should not be granted, because the law gives them that specific authority.

Mr. MOTT. The law may give them that specific authority, but great weight is given to a request made by a Cabinet Member. The gentleman does not doubt that.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Oh, no; but they ought not to be deferred if in the judgment of the draft board the facts do not warrant it. The gentleman by his amendment would overrule the judgment of the draft board and say to the man that we will put him in the Army notwithstanding the fact that the board exercised its authority under the law as we enacted it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. NORRELL. As a member of the subcommittee that brought in this bill I have gone along with the language in the report; but is it not a fact that if we adopt the amendment now pending we would repeal a law that the Military Affairs Committee has already reported to this House and that we have passed?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct.

Mr. NORRELL. Because that committee gave these departments the right to make these requests, and gave the draft boards the right to defer men. This amendment would repeal that provision of the basic law as it applies to the Department of the Interior.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The gentleman is correct, and that is exactly what I am objecting to. I am perfectly willing to put all the able-bodied people in the country in the Army. I voted for the Selective Service Act. If the gentleman from Oregon wants to make a rule that nobody between 18 and 30 who works for the Government shall be deferred and will make it a part of the selective service procedure, all right; but let us not make fish of one and fowl of another; and let us quit this wrong practice of trying to legislate on appropriation bills by riders adopted without proper consideration and which are not general in their application.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. CASE. On the point the gentleman just mentioned, it seems to me the gentleman is confusing the idea. We are not trying to legislate here, we are not trying to change the basic law; we are merely saying that the people of the country are tired of having the taxpayers' money used to pay able-bodied men for running around doing these things.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The gentleman from South Dakota is entirely too smart



to make a statement like that, if he will only think about it.

Mr. CASE. We are not talking about whether a man should be deferred or should not be deferred; we are merely saying that public money is not going to be used to pay their salaries.

Mr. RAMSPECK. The gentleman knows that the effect is to overrule the action of the local boards charged with responsibility under an act this Congress passed and directed them to execute.

Mr. CASE. It does not overrule them unless it cancels deferments, and the action proposed does not cancel deferments.

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is equivalent to saying that a man discharged from employment is not deprived of income because he can get another job. Maybe he can and maybe he cannot; he has first got to get a release from the Government or his employer. But the point I want to make is that I think we ought to change the rule; there ought not to be any limitation in an appropriation bill except where you can show that you are saving some money; otherwise you are simply evading the rule against legislation on appropriation bills by making it in the form of a limitation. In this instance the amendment changes the Selective Service System and it is made to apply to the employees of one department of the Government only.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, that is because the head of that Department claims special privileges.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, the thing that the public and the country criticize this Congress for more than anything else is when we fail to stand up and meet our responsibilities when they come before us. Right here we have a situation where 2,073 men have been deferred at the request of the Interior Department. Their deferment was so questionable and so doubtful that the Military Affairs Committee which has been investigating this situation referred these names to the Subcommittee on Appropriations, which was going into the question of an appropriation for the Interior Department. That committee asked questions of the Interior Department about it, and after they were through they wrote this report:

The committee is disappointed in the showing made by the Department in this connection and is of the opinion that such persons now holding white-collar jobs could in a great majority of cases be replaced without detriment to the war effort. With the growing shortage of manpower throughout the United States and the drafting of many pre-Pearl Harbor fathers in every community in the land, it is deeply to be regretted that so many deferments have been requested for some single men as well as married men with no children holding positions in the Department which the committee considers not to be essential.

We have run into a case where there has been grave abuse on the finding of the committee of this opportunity to request deferments under the Selective Service Act.

Is the Congress of the United States going to dodge and duck its responsibility? Or is it going to stand up to the rack and pass this amendment that has been offered by the gentleman from Oregon? I am in hopes that we will stand up and do our duty at this point.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. In a moment. I do not believe there is a single case where an injustice will result. I do not believe there are any geologists, chemists, or physicians in the employ of this Department under the age of 30 years whose deferment can be justified.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Why does not the gentleman leave it for the appropriate committee to report legislation if they feel it ought to be done?

Mr. TABER. Because it has been notorious for a long time and nothing has been done.

There is only one way this situation can be reached. The deferment of those who are on the Federal pay roll is a growing scandal; it is something that makes worse feeling among the boys called to serve than anything else we have had.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York may proceed for 1 additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. JENSEN. I may say in answer to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] that I believe the committee would have brought out some legislation had it not been for the fact that we were reasonably assured that action was being taken to eliminate these deferments, and that many of these men were going into the service. In the age group 18 to 21 seven were recently taken into the service, and from the age group 21 to 26 several were taken also.

Mr. TABER. If we pass this amendment the Department will meet its responsibility and cease to ask for the deferment of those who ought to go.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, although I am granted the right or privilege to do so, I do not concern myself with general legislation unless Alaska is involved. This amendment, while general in its scope, does affect a number of citizens of Alaska and it does affect the operations of the Government in Alaska, therefore I think I ought to invite the attention of the House to the situation which will confront us in the Territory if the pending amendment is agreed to.

We have in Alaska a Government institution known as the Alaska Railroad. It is owned and operated by the United States Government. I have just inquired

as to the situation with reference to employees of the Alaska Railroad and I understand that a hundred and some odd are deferred from military service. They are among the number deferred because they are engaged in operating the Alaska Railroad.

Mr. MOTT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIMOND. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. MOTT. Those are exempted.

Mr. DIMOND. I am not so sure about that. I do not know whether they are exempt or not under the language of the amendment. While I have the highest regard and respect for the gentleman from Oregon, I fear that they will be included.

Mr. MOTT. The operation of a railroad in the Territory is war production.

Mr. DIMOND. I do not know whether it is or not. I do want to say, however, if you take these 100 or more men who are employed by the Alaska Railroad and who are now deferred, and they are drawn into the military service, it will merely mean that men will have to be taken from the Army to operate the Alaska Railroad.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIMOND. When I have finished this thought. In fact, there was such a shortage of employees on the Alaska Railroad at one time that something like a thousand soldiers were taken out of the Army and assigned to service on the Alaska Railroad. They are working there now. Therefore, I suggest it would be highly unwise to take a few civilians who may be eligible for military service, put them in uniform, then take an equivalent number out of the Army and set them to work on the Alaska Railroad. If an employee of the Alaska Railroad is engaged in hauling supplies for the Army he may be considered to be in war work, but if at other periods of time he is engaged in hauling supplies for civilians, no one knows whether he will then be held to be engaged in war work. I now yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN. My question is this: If the employees of Montgomery Ward & Co., the clerks in that establishment, are engaged in war production, does not the gentleman think the engineers and other railroad operators ought to be?

Mr. DIMOND. I am not going to get involved in this Montgomery Ward controversy, because it has nothing to do with the subject I am discussing.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman thinks they should be exempt because the railroad might be classified as war production. If these clerks in Montgomery Ward & Co. are engaged in war production certainly your engineers and trainmen will have to be.

Mr. DIMOND. I do not know whether they will be or not. I do not know how far this amendment will go.

Another incident was brought to my attention recently that compels me to speak here today. We have an agency in the country known as the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which does survey work on land and water. The Navy has wanted the Coast and Geodetic Survey to do work in Alaska and that agency



intended to do the work for the Navy, but before the Coast and Geodetic Survey could get the work started, a considerable number of its employees were drawn into the military service, and so the whole work was stopped temporarily until other men may be recruited, if they can be recruited, to carry on the work. This is hard, dangerous work to do, and you cannot take old men, and put them at such jobs. It is necessary to have young, vigorous, active men who can meet this responsibility.

Mr. NORRELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIMOND. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. Would this amendment affect the teachers in the schools of Alaska, the male teachers and doctors in your schools and hospitals in Alaska?

Mr. DIMOND. I am fearful it might as to some of them. The gentleman knows that the work the teachers of Alaska are doing is helpful in the war effort.

Who is now able to state with any degree of certainty the construction that will be placed on the words "war work" or "war production"? Who will make the final decision? Congress will not be able to make the decision and perhaps the Department, which is now under attack, will feel constrained to hold that none of the employees are really doing war work because they are not employed by the War Department or the Navy Department. If the final decision is left to the Comptroller General of the United States, is anyone able to forecast with assurance just what that judgment will be? So far as the war effort in the Territory of Alaska is concerned, it is likely to be impeded rather than advanced by the adoption of the proposed amendment. Our local boards and appeal boards in Alaska can be depended upon to do justice under the law in all cases of requested deferment, nor is there the slightest reason to suspect that any selective-service official in the Territory will for a moment be influenced by any unfair or unjust demand made by any Government department or official. So far as I am aware, no such demand has been made. Moreover, in principle this proposed amendment, which amounts to indirect piecemeal amendment by limitation to the selective-service law is completely repugnant to the recognized canons of legislative procedure, as has been so ably pointed out by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK]. The proposal is both wrong in principle and likely to be hurtful in operation. I suggest that the amendment should not be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. DIMOND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

(Mr. O'HARA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, in view of the published statements in the newspapers of Washington and the state-

ments that Mr. Ickes made with reference to his insistence on deferment of employees of that Department, and because I have traveled by the Interior Department at times when these bright-eyed young employees were coming out of the building, and this applies also to some of the other Departments of our Government; I try to reconcile what I observe in Washington with what I observe in my own State; when I go back to my district and see a farm upon which an old couple of some 60, 65, or 68 years, trying to operate 160 to 200 acres, with their last son having been taken from that farm, I cannot but favor the pending amendment. When I go back to my home town, it is like a deserted community, with scarcely a man there under the age of 35 years; when I have seen married men, the heads of business, with 3 or 4 little babies in the house, being drafted and their business having to be sold or closed up until their return, I have very little solicitude for whether or not Mr. Ickes is going to be slightly inconvenienced by the war.

Mr. Chairman, we have reached the point in some of our selective service thinking where it is a national scandal as to deferments here in the Nation's Capital. We see young men who have no reason under the sun for being deferred who are deferred, young men able physically, and I hope mentally, able to serve in the Army. I see no reason why we should not do something about it. I want to tell the members of the committee frankly that one of the things that burns most deeply at home is the very fact that the people at home know of these mysterious deferments for these young men here in Washington, and they compare that condition with the condition they are undergoing, trying their patriotic best to carry on their job out there, even though practically every living person under the age of 35 years has been taken from their own homes, their community, or their business. Under such circumstances I do not have a great deal of sympathy about whether or not this is the orderly way of doing it. I say it is time for Congress to do something and, therefore, I am heartily in favor of and will support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. MOTT].

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. BARRETT. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 7 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I take this time for the purpose of calling attention to a bill which I introduced today. The purpose of the bill is to transfer the General Land Office, United States Geological Survey, and Bureau of Mines, all of the Department of the Interior to a city in the Rocky Mountain area. In my opinion, this should have been done a long time ago.

I was impressed with the remarks of the gentleman from Oklahoma, the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee in charge of this bill. He stated that while many Members of Congress advocated curtailment of expenditures, that practically every Member that appeared before the committee had advocated an increase in appropriations. I might state to my colleague from Oklahoma that in my opinion the bill which I introduced would not only make the administration of these departments more economical but more efficient as well.

The great bulk of the business of the General Land Office, the Geological Survey, and the Bureau of Mines comes from the public-land States of the West. The people of the West having business with these departments are obliged to travel 2,000 miles or more to take up matters with the various departments. During the course of a year thousands of people are obliged to travel thousands of miles, costing considerable money and time, to take up matters with these agencies of government. By the same token, it is necessary for many officials and employees of these departments to travel to the West in order to investigate matters in connection with their departments. It goes without saying that if these departments were centrally located in the western area that they could render far better service to the people having business with them. The nearer we can bring the Government to the people, the better will be the Government. The centralization of Government in this city has had a bad effect on the people of the country, and by the same token the decentralization of these departments would be a move in the right direction. The location of the general offices nearer to the scene of operations is not only good judgment but sound business as well. Some of the major oil companies operating in the Western States not only have their general offices located in that area but have executive vice presidents in charge, with general authority to act. If it is good business for private enterprise to operate in this fashion, it strikes me that it would be just as good for an agency of the Government. I hope that you will study the bill and give it your support.

(Mr. BARRETT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I just want to take a moment to say, as I have indicated to the author of this amendment, that I think all of us are in sympathy with what he has in mind, but our committee has already done something about it. We have done so much about it that the Department of the Interior is attempting to correct the situation.



I am advised that if this amendment is adopted it will force geologists who are doing some valuable work into the Army; that it will require engineers who are helping to construct reclamation projects where we are trying to produce more food for the country into the Army. It will force physicians who are working in Indian hospitals out of that service, and it would put chemists and scientists in the Bureau of Mines and the Geological Survey into military service.

For the reasons I have given and because a real effort is being made to straighten out the situation I hope the amendment will not be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. All time has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again reported.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the Mott amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. DELANEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4679) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the Record on the bill just passed.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wanted to object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is a little late. A motion to reconsider has already been laid on the table.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. D'ALESSANDRO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein a letter I received from the American Legion and a resolution attached thereto.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record.)

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, on today I have introduced a short bill to amend section 191 of title 30 of the United States Code, making provision for the distribution and disposition of moneys received by the United States under the Mineral Leasing Acts, and I wish to call the bill especially to the attention of my distinguished colleagues from California, Colorado, Louisiana, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

The purpose of the bill is twofold. First, to increase the amount payable back to these States from mineral lease revenues from 37½ to 50 percent; and, second, to require the use of these moneys for educational purposes only. The law as it now stands permits the use of the moneys for educational purposes and for the construction of roads. California, New Mexico, and Wyoming receive by far the largest portion of these revenues because of the fact that mineral lease lands are located largely in these States. New Mexico, and I am informed California, devote all of those revenues for educational purposes, and Wyoming devotes at least 59 percent of them for education. I am informed that North Dakota also devotes all of its mineral-lease revenue for that purpose, and Utah devotes at least 90 percent thereof for education.

Every 2 years, however, the legislature of the State may without notice divert those funds from the schools and the parents and teachers have to be constantly on the alert at every session of the legislature. Our experience in New Mexico has been that these quarrels about the use of those moneys are not conducive to the best interests of the schools or the public welfare. Previously in New Mexico some of these funds had been indirectly diverted to the general fund of the State. At the last session of the legislature, I am happy to say, Gov. John J. Dempsey, a former and distinguished member of this body, recommended legislation assigning those funds to the schools, and the legislature,

unanimously I believe, adopted his recommendation.

We have always felt that these funds should be devoted solely to that purpose. Give the people education sufficient to make of them self-reliant citizens, and they in time will produce the means a hundredfold necessary for construction of roads and the development of the State.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS] be permitted to insert in the Appendix of the Record a request of Stanley Switlik, president of the Switlik Parachute Co., of New Jersey, a letter to me from him dated April 18, 1944, and a copy of a wire he sent to Drew Pearson.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. WEISS] be permitted to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances, and in one to include a letter from a constituent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF] and the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW] be permitted to extend their remarks in the Record, and that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DEWEY] may include in his remarks made today a statement by Montgomery Ward.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.



## ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

## PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I do this for the purpose of inquiring as to the program for next week. Can the acting majority leader tell us what the program for next week will be?

Mr. RAMSPECK. On Monday the Consent Calendar will be called. I understand there are no suspensions.

On Tuesday the Private Calendar will be called, individual bills only, and Senate bill 156 will be brought up, which is a bill with reference to judges who have retired or who will retire hereafter. There is 1 hour of general debate on that bill.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday the tax simplification bill will be considered.

That is the program for next week.

Mr. MICHENER. The vote on the tax simplification bill will come on Friday?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is my understanding.

Mr. FISH. If the gentleman will yield, as I understand, the judges retirement bill will come up under a rule and be followed by 1 hour of debate. Is that correct?

Mr. RAMSPECK. That is correct. The rule makes the consideration of the bill in order.

## RACE RELATIONS

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS], is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. SUMNERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, recently the Secretary of the Navy, in a public statement sought to impress upon us the imperative necessity of guarding our national solidarity as we move toward the real test of our strength to win this war. He emphasized that our real danger, our only danger, is that we may weaken internally and within the allied international structure. He put his finger on the point of danger.

I am taking this time to try to impress upon the people of this country, especially upon the leaders both of the white and colored races to whom the people of these races will listen, the fact that we are rapidly moving in this country toward a serious crisis in the relationship between the white and the colored races and doing that at a time when we are at war. All the signs of the times support this conclusion. I do not know anybody who doubts it.

I am certain that I speak without racial prejudice in this matter. I speak to the people of this country of this thing now because it is a matter so im-

portant, so dangerous to the solidarity of the country, to the happiness of the two races and even to the possibility of their continuing to live in large numbers in the same communities. It challenges the most serious, deliberate, just, consideration of everybody; a candid, factual, examination. I am persuaded that this danger can be averted, but only if we appreciate its existence, recognize its causes, and the fundamental difficulties which confront the two races, especially in those communities where they are living side by side in large numbers.

While the difficulties and dangers developing are more far-reaching in those States where the colored race lives in the larger numbers, the danger is no longer localized. Everywhere one sees evidences and hears expressions of opinion and judgment, and recitation of personal experiences, showing conclusively the existence of general interracial antagonism and the general dangerous trend to which I have referred, and the rapidity of the movement all over the country.

I appreciate the difficulties of the situation with which we must deal. I do not excuse white people at all for their share in this general responsibility. Some of them have rendered a great disservice to the country, and especially to the colored people of this country, in arousing their antagonism, racial prejudices, and doing all they can to provoke acts and attitudes which inevitably will react to their hurt. White people who inflame members of their own race do a disservice also.

In the Southern States, due to the interracial friendship—strong personal friendships—violent general interracial conflicts have up to this time been practically unknown. Colored people have not done violent things there to members of the white race because they are white, and white people have not done violent things to members of the black race because they are black. But white and black people of the South are not blind to this danger. They dread that the stress which is being rapidly increased may reach the point when it will exceed the ability of the sane, thoughtful leaders in the communities, black and white, to control, that the situation will get out of hand, and the blind, hideous, merciless passions of race hatred, such as recently swept through sections of a great northern city, will sweep through our communities and destroy the attitude of friendship and sympathetic concern which makes the residence of the two races in the same communities possible. People ignorant of what they were dealing with, irresponsible people—vicious, some of them, I fear—have been sowing the seed of interracial hate and disunity in this country at these times when we are at war, and they have gone unscourged by the lash of public condemnation. I want to make it clear I do not claim the white people are doing all they ought to do in this picture.

Practical people, with common sense, recognize that we are trying an experiment in this country which has never before succeeded in the history of the world—that of trying to have two basically dissimilar races live together in large numbers in the same communities.

The historical background with regard to this interracial relationship produces both difficulties and elements of advantage. While the progress in adjusting their difficulties, which are fundamental, has not advanced as rapidly as some people might desire, possibly not as rapidly as it ought to have, there can be no question that before this dangerous development was brought about we were moving definitely and consistently toward better interracial relationship. That is the important thing. We were progressing as a result of natural adjustment made by white and colored people themselves, undisturbed and unretarded by the influences of outside interference. How rapidly natural adjustment among the races living together can take place nobody can forejudge. It is certain, however, that is the only adjustment which can endure. Nobody can question that statement. And neither will any informed person question the statement that the movement is now in the opposite direction. The lines of interracial cleavage are becoming broader and deeper and more dangerous. There are two enemies to every progressive movement: those who do not want to go forward at all and those who want to go too fast. Of the two the latter is the more dangerous.

I want to repeat that I am not attempting to justify attitudes. I am trying to state them, without regard to whether or not they are justified, because this situation has to be dealt with factually and realistically.

It may be thought by some people that I am prompted to make this statement because of the recent decision of the Supreme Court with regard to the Democratic primaries in Texas. Long before that decision was rendered this condition to which I refer was developing. Shortsighted, reckless people were sowing the seed of interracial discord and danger, deepening and widening the lines of interracial cleavage, accentuating racial antagonism and prejudice, and arresting the natural processes of interracial adjustment. This decision of the Supreme Court, however, without regard to the question of constitutional basis, did interpose a Federal power as against local policy and local judgment of the members of the Democratic Party of that State, and intensified the then already existing strain in our interracial relationship to which I am referring. Its immediate results and the results of that which probably will follow will add to the difficulty to which I have referred. The Federal power and the activities of these outside people attempting to put a prohibition on the opportunity of the white people to segregate themselves if they want to in places of residence, of work, and in their political party organizations will not help the situation which I am discussing.

This is one of the important facts in this picture. When there is a small number of a race different from the more established race living in a community, apparently there is no racial reaction. But when the numbers of the race which differs from that which constitute the more established race, comes







78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4679

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 28 (legislative day, APRIL 12), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

- 1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3      That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4      in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5      ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,
- 6      1945, namely:

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

## SALARIES

Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,222,420: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation made available to the office of the Secretary by this section shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed for or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation pending before the Congress.

## OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

For personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$224,843.

## DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$115,580.

## GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including examination and classification of lands with respect to grazing or agricultural utility, preparation of land classification maps and reports, fire prevention and the suppression or emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Grazing Service, traveling and other necessary expenses, not to exceed \$12,000 for personal



1 services in the District of Columbia, and the purchase (not  
2 to exceed \$25,000), operation, and maintenance of motor-  
3 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$977,740; for payment  
4 of a salary of \$5 per diem while actually employed and for  
5 the payment of necessary travel expenses, exclusive of sub-  
6 sistence, of members of advisory committees of local stock-  
7 men, \$40,000; in all, \$1,017,740.

8 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range  
9 improvements within grazing districts, pursuant to the pro-  
10 visions of sections 10 and 11 of the Act of June 28, 1934,  
11 as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), and not including contri-  
12 butions under section 9 of the Act of June 28, 1934,  
13 \$105,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not  
14 exceed 25 per centum of all moneys received from grazing  
15 districts under the provisions of said Act of June 28, 1934,  
16 as amended, during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945.

17 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county,  
18 or privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions  
19 of the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), \$8,000:  
20 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the  
21 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance  
22 with section 4 of said Act.

23 PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

24 For all salaries and expenses necessary for administering  
25 and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22,

1 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C. 15A), and for cooperation  
2 with Federal and State authorities in the production and  
3 conservation of oil and gas, including personal services in  
4 the District of Columbia; travel expenses; contract steno-  
5 graphic reporting services; stationery and office supplies;  
6 not to exceed \$3,600 for printing and binding; not to exceed  
7 \$700 for books and periodicals; and the maintenance, opera-  
8 tion, and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles, \$200,000.

9 SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

10 For all necessary expenses of administering and carry-  
11 ing out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a  
12 soil and moisture conservation program on lands under the  
13 jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in accordance  
14 with the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S.  
15 C. 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Numbered IV,  
16 including such special measures as may be necessary to pre-  
17 vent floods and siltation of reservoirs; the improvement of  
18 irrigation and land drainage; the procurement of nursery  
19 stock and the establishment and operation of erosion nurs-  
20 eries; the making of conservation plans and surveys; the  
21 dissemination of information; and including \$100,000 for  
22 departmental personal services including such services in  
23 the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; furniture, fur-  
24 nishings, office equipment and supplies; not to exceed \$2,000  
25 for the purchase of books and periodicals; purchase (not to

1 exceed \$4,000), operation, maintenance, and repair of  
2 motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles,  
3 \$1,200,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be  
4 available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance  
5 and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, mate-  
6 rials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects  
7 under the supervision of the Department of the Interior,  
8 and for sale and distribution to other Government activities,  
9 the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such  
10 equipment (including the cost of transportation and han-  
11 dling), to be reimbursed to the appropriation for soil and  
12 moisture conservation operations current at the time such  
13 reimbursement is received: *Provided further*, That any part  
14 of this appropriation allocated for the production or procure-  
15 ment of nursery stock shall remain available for expenditure  
16 for not more than three fiscal years.

17 Fire protection of forests, forest industries, and strategic  
18 facilities (national defense): For all expenses necessary to  
19 enable the Department of the Interior, independently or in  
20 cooperation with other agencies, to initiate and augment  
21 forest-fire prevention and suppression measures on critical  
22 forest, brush, and grass areas under the administration of the  
23 Department of the Interior, including not to exceed  
24 \$8,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia;  
25 maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying



1 automobiles; travel expenses, including expenses of attend-  
2 ance at training courses and meetings of organizations con-  
3 cerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and pur-  
4 chase in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of other items  
5 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-  
6 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$525,000.

7 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

8 For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary  
9 and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except as  
10 otherwise provided), including furniture, carpets, ice, lumber,  
11 hardware, dry goods, advertising, teletype rentals and service,  
12 telegraphing, telephone service, including personal services of  
13 temporary or emergency telephone operators; streetcar fares  
14 not exceeding \$300; constructing model and other cases  
15 and furniture; postage stamps to prepay postage on foreign  
16 mail and for special-delivery and air-mail stamps for use  
17 in the United States; traveling expenses, including neces-  
18 sary expenses of inspectors and attorneys; fuel and light;  
19 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field for  
20 any bureau, office, or service of the Department, including  
21 not exceeding \$2,000 for inspections and investigations by  
22 the legislative branch, and any request from appropriate  
23 authority in such branch in connection therewith shall be im-  
24 mediately complied with by administrative authority in the

1 Department; not exceeding \$500 for the payment of dam-  
2 ages caused to private property by Department motor  
3 vehicles; purchase of motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles;  
4 maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled  
5 passenger-carrying vehicles and motortrucks, motorcycles,  
6 and bicycles to be used only for official purposes; expense  
7 of taking testimony and preparing the same in connection  
8 with disbarment proceedings instituted against persons charged  
9 with improper practices before the Department, its bureaus  
10 and offices; expense of translations, and not exceeding  
11 \$1,000 for contract stenographic reporting services; not ex-  
12 ceeding \$700 for newspapers; stationery, including tags,  
13 labels, index cards, cloth-lined wrappers, and specimen bags,  
14 printed in the course of manufacture, and such printed  
15 envelopes as are not supplied under contracts made by the  
16 Postmaster General, for the Department and its several  
17 bureaus and offices, and other necessary expenses not here-  
18 inafter provided for, \$164,000; and, in addition thereto, sums  
19 amounting to \$59,400 for stationery supplies shall be de-  
20 ducted from other appropriations made for the fiscal year  
21 1945 as follows: General Land Office, \$6,500; Geological  
22 Survey, \$12,000; National Park Service, \$7,500; Bureau  
23 of Reclamation, \$8,400, any unexpended portion of which  
24 shall revert and be credited to the reclamation fund; Bureau

1 of Mines, \$19,000; Grazing Service, \$6,000; and said sums  
2 so deducted shall be credited to this appropriation.

3 For the purchase or exchange of professional and scien-  
4 tific books, law and medical books, and books to complete  
5 broken sets, periodicals, directories, and other books of refer-  
6 ence relating to the business of the Department, \$500,  
7 and in addition there is hereby made available from any  
8 appropriations made for any of the following bureaus or  
9 offices of the Department not to exceed the following re-  
10 spective sums: Grazing Service, \$250; Indian Service, \$500;  
11 Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,000; Geological Survey, \$6,000;  
12 National Park Service, \$2,500; General Land Office, \$1,000;  
13 Bureau of Mines, \$4,500.

14 PRINTING AND BINDING

15 For printing and binding for the Department of the  
16 Interior, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and  
17 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,  
18 \$200,000, of which \$25,000 shall be for the National Park  
19 Service, \$85,000 for the Bureau of Mines, and \$25,000 for  
20 the Fish and Wildlife Service, including the publication of  
21 bulletins which shall be adapted to the interests of the people  
22 of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion  
23 of four-fifths of the bulletins to be delivered to or sent out  
24 under addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Repre-  
25 sentatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they may direct.



## COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

For expenses made necessary by the Act entitled "An Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts", approved May 17, 1910 (40 U. S. C. 104), including the purchase of periodicals, maps, and books of reference, and payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside of the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$7,610, of which not to exceed \$6,190 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

For all printing and binding for the Commission of Fine Arts, \$200.

Total, Commission of Fine Arts, \$7,810.

## BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Not to exceed \$3,686,540 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation "Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system", shall be available under the account for said appropriation in the fiscal year 1945 for expenses of marketing and operation of transmission facilities, and administrative costs in connection therewith, including \$24,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

1 UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE  
2 PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

3 For the maintenance of the office of the United States  
4 High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands as authorized  
5 by subsection 4 of section 7 of the Act approved March 24,  
6 1934 (48 U. S. C. 1232), including salaries and wages;  
7 rental, furnishings, equipment, maintenance, renovation, and  
8 repair of office quarters and living quarters for the High  
9 Commissioner; supplies and equipment; purchase and ex-  
10 change of lawbooks and books of reference, periodicals, and  
11 newspapers; traveling expenses, including for persons ap-  
12 pointed hereunder within the United States and their families,  
13 actual expenses of travel and transportation of household  
14 effects from their homes in the United States to the Philippine  
15 Islands, and return, utilizing Government vessels whenever  
16 practicable; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor  
17 vehicles, and all other necessary expenses, \$98,160, of which  
18 not exceeding \$5,200 shall be available for expenditure in  
19 the discretion of the High Commissioner for maintenance of  
20 his household: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the  
21 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply to any  
22 purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when  
23 the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the sum of  
24 \$100.

## OFFICE OF FISHERY COORDINATION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the Office of Fishery Coordination to carry out its functions and activities under Executive Order Numbered 9204, dated July 21, 1942, and such functions and activities as have been delegated to it by the Secretary pursuant to the authority delegated to him under Food Directive Numbered 2, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on February 8, 1943 (8 F. R. 1777), as amended March 16, 1943 (8 F. R. 3280), including personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States in an advisory capacity to said Office; maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; printing and binding; and the purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$290,000.

## SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

For all necessary expenses of the Solid Fuels Adminis-



1 tration for War in performing its functions as prescribed in  
2 Executive Order Numbered 9332 of April 19, 1943, includ-  
3 ing the employment without regard to civil service and classi-  
4 fication laws of a Deputy Administrator at not to exceed  
5 \$10,000 per annum and not to exceed twenty-eight technical  
6 employees; other personal services in the District of Colum-  
7 bia; printing and binding; traveling expenses, including  
8 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the  
9 purposes of this appropriation, and actual transportation and  
10 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in  
11 lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their  
12 homes, in an advisory capacity without other compensation  
13 from the United States, or at \$1 per annum; reimbursement  
14 at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses  
15 incurred by them in official travel in privately owned automo-  
16 biles within the limits of their official stations; contract steno-  
17 graphic reporting services; books of reference, periodicals and  
18 newspapers; office supplies; furniture and equipment; pur-  
19 chase, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carry-  
20 ing automobiles; and the acceptance and utilization of volun-  
21 tary and uncompensated services, \$4,669,200: *Provided*,  
22 That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any  
23 purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when  
24 the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$300.

## 1 SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

2 Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of  
3 the Southwestern Power Administration in disposing of the  
4 electric power and energy from the Norfolk Dam and Deni-  
5 son Dam projects, in accordance with Executive Orders Num-  
6 bered 9353, 9366, and 9373, including printing and binding,  
7 and the purchase, operation, and maintenance of passenger-  
8 carrying motor vehicles, \$140,000.

## 9 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

10 For personal services in the District of Columbia,  
11 \$850,000, including one clerk who shall be designated by  
12 the President to sign land patents.

13 For traveling expenses of officers and employees, for  
14 employment of stenographers and other assistants, for pro-  
15 duction of maps and official plats of surveys; for expenses  
16 of restoration to the public domain of lands in forest reserves  
17 and of lands temporarily withdrawn for forest-reserve pur-  
18 poses; and for expenses of hearings or other proceedings held  
19 by order of the General Land Office to determine the char-  
20 acter of lands, whether alleged fraudulent entries are of that  
21 character or have been made in compliance with the law, and  
22 of hearings in disbarment proceedings, \$20,000.

23 Surveying public lands: For surveys and resurveys of  
24 public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and re-

1 ported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral  
2 deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary  
3 surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be  
4 required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence  
5 in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States,  
6 under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General  
7 Land Office and direction of the Secretary, \$500,000,  
8 including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled  
9 passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*, That this appro-  
10 priation may be expended for surveys made under the  
11 supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office,  
12 but when expended for surveys that would not otherwise  
13 be chargeable hereto it shall be reimbursed from the applicable  
14 appropriation, fund, or special deposit.

15 Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination: For  
16 salaries and expenses of field examinations, classification of  
17 lands, and investigations required in the administration and  
18 execution of the public land laws, and the protection of the  
19 public lands and their resources from trespass, including  
20 operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles  
21 and motorboats, \$370,000.

22 Registers: For salaries and commissions of registers of  
23 district land offices, \$95,000.

24 Salaries and expenses of land offices: For salaries (ex-  
25 cept registers) and all necessary expenses incident to the



1 operation and maintenance of district land offices and the  
2 disposal, supervision, and management of the public lands,  
3 including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled  
4 passenger-carrying vehicles, \$174,000: *Provided*, That no  
5 expenses chargeable to the Government shall be incurred by  
6 registers in the conduct of local land offices except upon  
7 previous specific authorization by the Commissioner of the  
8 General Land Office.

9 For the prevention and suppression of fires on the  
10 public domain in Alaska, including the maintenance of  
11 patrols, the employment of field personnel, the use of air-  
12 planes by charter or otherwise, and the maintenance and  
13 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,  
14 \$33,900.

15 Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from  
16 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of  
17 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands  
18 lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of  
19 making public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*,  
20 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate  
21 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
22 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

23 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed  
24 Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For carrying  
25 out the provisions of title I of the Act of August 28, 1937

1 (50 Stat. 874), including fire protection and patrol on these  
2 and adjacent and intermingled public lands, through coopera-  
3 tive agreements with Federal, State, and county agencies,  
4 or otherwise, and including travel and other necessary  
5 expenses; and operation and maintenance of motor-propelled  
6 passenger-carrying vehicles, \$300,000: *Provided, That*  
7 such expenditures shall be reimbursed from the 25 per  
8 centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act ap-  
9 proved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated  
10 the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section  
11 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund  
12 designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund".

13 Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing  
14 districts (receipt limitation) : For construction, purchase, and  
15 maintenance of range improvements on the public lands  
16 subject to grazing leases under the provisions of section 15  
17 and pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Act of  
18 June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including  
19 operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-  
20 carrying vehicles, \$40,000: *Provided, That* expenditures  
21 hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys  
22 received under the provisions of section 15 of said Act during  
23 the fiscal years 1944 and 1945.

24 Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south  
25 half of Red River: For payment of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per centum of the

1 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in  
2 Oklahoma under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923  
3 (30 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of  
4 Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal  
5 funds accruing under said Act, to be expended by the State  
6 in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the  
7 Act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191),  
8 \$3,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not  
9 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in  
10 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
11 Repeal Act, 1934.

12 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

13 SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

14 For departmental personal services, including such  
15 services in the District of Columbia, \$798,175.

16 For travel expenses of departmental employees of the  
17 Bureau of Indian Affairs; radio, telegraph, and telephone  
18 toll messages on business pertaining to the Indian Service  
19 sent and received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Wash-  
20 ington, District of Columbia, and Chicago, Illinois; rental of  
21 office equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies  
22 therefor, and other necessary expenses of the Indian Service  
23 for which no other appropriation is available, \$41,800.

24 For advertising, inspection, storage, and all other ex-



1 penses incident to the purchase of goods and supplies for the  
2 Indian Service and for payment of railroad, pipe-line, and  
3 other transportation costs of such goods and supplies,  
4 \$790,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall  
5 be used in payment for any services except bill therefor is  
6 rendered within one year from the time the service is  
7 performed.

8 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,  
9 including pay of judges of Indian courts, pay of Indian  
10 police, and pay of employees engaged in the suppression of  
11 the traffic in intoxicating liquors, marihuana, and deleterious  
12 drugs among Indians, and including traveling expenses, sup-  
13 plies, and equipment, \$315,040.

14 For lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500  
15 for any one building), repair, and improvement of agency  
16 buildings, exclusive of hospital buildings, including the in-  
17 stallation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,  
18 power, and sewerage and water systems in connection there-  
19 with, \$182,000.

20 Vehicles, Indian Service: Not to exceed \$450,000 of  
21 applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of  
22 Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair,  
23 and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passen-  
24 ger-carrying vehicles for the use of employees in the Indian  
25 field service, and the transportation of Indian school pupils,

1 and not to exceed \$200,000 of applicable appropriations  
2 may be used for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-  
3 carrying vehicles, and such vehicles may be used for the  
4 transportation of Indian school pupils.

5 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or  
6 storm: That to meet possible emergencies not exceeding  
7 \$35,000 of the appropriations made by this Act for support  
8 of reservation and nonreservation schools, for school and  
9 agency buildings, and for conservation of health among  
10 Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary,  
11 for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock,  
12 or other property of those activities of the Indian Service  
13 above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered un-  
14 serviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That any  
15 diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported  
16 to Congress in the annual Budget.

17 INDIAN LANDS

18 Leasing of lands for Navajo Indians (tribal funds) :  
19 For lease, pending purchase, of land and water rights for  
20 the use and benefit of Indians of the Navajo Tribe in Ari-  
21 zona and New Mexico, \$15,000, payable from funds on  
22 deposit to the credit of the Navajo Tribe.

23 The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$25,000  
24 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,  
25 fiscal year 1938, for the payment of taxes, including pen-

alties and interest, assessed against individually owned Indian land, title to which is held subject to restrictions against alienation or encumbrance except with the consent or approval of the Secretary, when such land was purchased with trust or restricted funds with the understanding that after purchase it would be nontaxable, as authorized by the Act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1542), is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1945.

Purchase of land, Colville Indians, Washington (tribal funds) : For the purchase of land and improvements thereon, including the purchase of timber and expenses incidental to such acquisition, for the Indians of the Colville Reservation, Washington, \$50,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the Colville Indians: *Provided*, That title to any timber, land, and improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Colville Indians.

Purchase of land, Southern Ute Indians, Colorado (tribal funds) : For the purchase of land for the Indians of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado, \$30,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the Southern Ute Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Southern Ute Indians.



## INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVANCEMENT

For the preservation of timber on Indian reservations and allotments other than the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin, the education of Indians in the proper care of forests, and the general administration of forestry and grazing work, including fire prevention and payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction of a person or persons setting forest fires, or taking or otherwise destroying timber, in contravention of law on Indian lands, \$504,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the expenses of administration of Indian forest lands from which timber is sold to the extent only that proceeds from the sales of timber from such lands are insufficient for that purpose.

For expenses incidental to the sale of timber, and for the expenses of administration, including fire prevention, of Indian forest lands only from which such timber is sold, \$170,000, reimbursable to the United States as provided in the Act of February 14, 1920 (25 U. S. C. 413), from the proceeds of timber sales: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction of a person or persons setting forest fires, or taking or otherwise destroying timber, in contravention of law.

For the suppression or emergency prevention of forest

1 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000, to-  
2 gether with \$25,000 from funds held by the United States  
3 in trust for the respective tribes of Indians interested: *Pro-*  
4 *vided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of appropriations herein  
5 made for timber operations shall be available upon the  
6 approval of the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency  
7 prevention purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions  
8 of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Con-  
9 gress in the annual Budget.

10 For transfer to the Geological Survey for expenditures to  
11 be made in inspecting mines and examining mineral de-  
12 posits on Indian lands and in supervising mining operations  
13 on restricted, tribal, and allotted Indian lands leased under  
14 the provisions of the Acts of February 28, 1891 (25 U. S. C.  
15 336, 371, 397), May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 312), March 3,  
16 1909 (25 U. S. C. 396), and other Acts authorizing the  
17 leasing of such lands for mining purposes, including purchase  
18 (not to exceed \$2,000), maintenance, repair, and opera-  
19 tion of passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed  
20 \$10,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,  
21 \$85,000.

22 For the purpose of developing agriculture and stock  
23 raising among the Indians, including necessary personnel,  
24 traveling and other expenses, and purchase of supplies and  
25 equipment, \$681,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000

1 may be used to conduct agricultural experiments and dem-  
2 onstrations on Indian school or agency farms and to main-  
3 tain a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to Indians,  
4 and not to exceed \$33,500 may be used for the oper-  
5 ation and maintenance of a sheepbreeding station on the  
6 Navajo Reservation, and not to exceed \$5,000 may be used  
7 for defraying the expenses of Indian fairs, including premiums  
8 for exhibits.

9 Industrial assistance (tribal funds) : For advances to  
10 individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes  
11 and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery, tools,  
12 implements, building material, and other equipment and  
13 supplies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent  
14 Indians for their support and burial, and Indians having  
15 irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and  
16 cultivation thereof, to be immediately available, \$77,000,  
17 payable from tribal funds as follows: Flathead, Montana,  
18 \$27,000; Fort Peck, Montana, \$50,000; and the unex-  
19 pended balances of funds available under this head in the  
20 Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year  
21 1944 are hereby continued available during the fiscal year  
22 1945 for the purposes for which they were appropriated:  
23 *Provided*, That advances may be made to worthy Indian  
24 youths to enable them to take educational courses, including  
25 courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, agriculture,



1 and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities, or  
2 other institutions, and advances so made shall be reimbursed  
3 in not to exceed eight years under such regulations as the  
4 Secretary may prescribe: *Provided further*, That all moneys  
5 reimbursed during the fiscal year 1945 shall be credited to  
6 the respective appropriations and be available for the pur  
7 poses of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds avail-  
8 able under this paragraph may be used for the establishment  
9 and operation of tribal enterprises when proposed by Indian  
10 tribes and approved under regulations prescribed by the Sec-  
11 retary: *Provided further*, That enterprises operated under  
12 the authority contained in the foregoing proviso shall be  
13 governed by the regulations established for the making  
14 of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the  
15 Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470): *Provided*  
16 *further*, That the unexpended balances of prior appro-  
17 priations under this head for any tribe, including reim-  
18 bursements to such appropriations and the appropriations  
19 made herein, may be advanced to such tribe, if incorporated,  
20 for use under regulations established for the making of  
21 loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act  
22 of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470).

23 Not to exceed \$155,000 of the revolving fund estab-  
24 lished pursuant to the Acts of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat.  
25 986), and June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1967), as amended,

1 shall be available for all necessary expenses of administering  
2 loans to Indians from said fund and other funds; including  
3 not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding.

4 For the development, under the direction of the Com-  
5 missioner of Indian Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as  
6 authorized by the Act of August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 891),  
7 including personal services, purchase and transportation of  
8 equipment and supplies, periodicals, directories, and books  
9 of reference, purchase and operation of motor-propelled pas-  
10 senger-carrying vehicles, telegraph and telephone services,  
11 expenses of exhibits and of attendance at meetings con-  
12 cerned with the development of Indian arts and crafts,  
13 traveling expenses, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and  
14 binding, and other necessary expenses, \$29,000, of which  
15 not to exceed \$12,500 shall be available for personal services  
16 in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this  
17 appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate  
18 exceeding \$6,500 per annum.

19 The appropriation "Suppressing contagious diseases of  
20 livestock on Indian reservations" contained in the Third  
21 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942,  
22 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1945, for the  
23 same purposes, and for suppressing contagious diseases  
24 among livestock of Indians under the jurisdiction of the Pima  
25 Agency, Arizona.

1                                    DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY

2            For the development, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance,  
3 and operation of domestic and stock water facilities on the  
4 Navajo Reservation in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah,  
5 the Hopi Reservation in Arizona, the Papago Reservation in  
6 Arizona, and the several Pueblos in New Mexico, including  
7 the purchase and installation of pumping and other equip-  
8 ment, \$100,000.

9                                    IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

10           For the construction, repair, and maintenance of irriga-  
11 tion systems, and for purchase or rental of irrigation tools and  
12 appliances, water rights, ditches, and lands necessary for  
13 irrigation purposes for Indian reservations and allotments;  
14 for operation of irrigation systems or appurtenances thereto  
15 when no other funds are applicable or available for the  
16 purpose; for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from  
17 damage by floods or loss of water rights, upon the Indian  
18 irrigation projects named below, \$274,630, reimbursable,  
19 together with \$44,500 operation and maintenance collections,  
20 from which latter amount expenditures for any one project  
21 shall not exceed the aggregate receipts from such project  
22 covered into the Treasury pursuant to section 4 of the Per-  
23 manent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934:

24           Miscellaneous projects, \$42,730; Arizona: Ak Chin,  
25 \$4,425; Chiu Chui, \$4,520; Fort Apache, \$5,425; San



1 Carlos, \$5,845; Navajo, miscellaneous projects, Arizona and  
 2 New Mexico, \$45,150, together with \$21,500 (Fruitlands,  
 3 \$9,000; Ganado, \$1,500; Hogback, \$7,000; miscellaneous  
 4 projects, \$4,000), collections; Hopi, miscellaneous projects,  
 5 \$1,760; San Xavier, \$2,135; Truxton Canon, \$1,165; Cali-  
 6 fornia: Mission, \$8,325, together with \$3,000 (Morongo,  
 7 \$1,000; Pala and Rincon, \$1,000; miscellaneous projects,  
 8 \$1,000), collections; Colorado: Southern Ute, \$10,545, to-  
 9 gether with \$8,000, collections; Montana: Tongue River,  
 10 \$2,565, together with \$1,000, collections; Nevada: Pyramid  
 11 Lake, \$3,725, together with \$500, collections; Walker River,  
 12 \$5,490, together with \$1,500, collections; Western Sho-  
 13 shone, \$9,500, together with \$2,000, collections; New Mex-  
 14 ico: Miscellaneous Pueblos, \$28,180; Mescalero, \$3,025;  
 15 Oregon: Warm Springs, \$3,925; Washington: Colville,  
 16 \$8,115, together with \$5,000, collections; Lummi diking  
 17 project, \$620, together with \$2,000, collections; and for  
 18 necessary miscellaneous expenses incident to the general  
 19 administration of Indian irrigation projects, including pay of  
 20 employees and their traveling and incidental expenses,  
 21 \$77,460: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts shall be  
 22 available interchangeably in the discretion of the Secretary,  
 23 for necessary expenditures for damages by floods and other  
 24 unforeseen exigencies, but the amounts so interchanged shall  
 25 not exceed in the aggregate 10 per centum of all the amounts

1 so appropriated: *Provided further*, That the cost of irrigation  
2 projects and of operating and maintaining such projects  
3 where reimbursement thereof is required by law shall be  
4 apportioned on a per-acre basis against the lands under the  
5 respective projects and shall be collected by the Secretary  
6 as required by such law, and any unpaid charges outstanding  
7 against such lands shall constitute a first lien thereon which  
8 shall be recited in any patent or instrument issued for such  
9 lands.

10 For operation and maintenance of the San Carlos project  
11 for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reser-  
12 vation, Arizona, \$118,180 (operation and maintenance col-  
13 lections), and \$189,180 (power revenues), of which latter  
14 sum not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for major re-  
15 pairs in case of unforeseen emergencies caused by fire, flood,  
16 or storm, from which amounts, of \$118,180 and \$189,180,  
17 respectively, expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
18 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with sec-  
19 tion 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934;  
20 in all, \$307,360.

21 For continuing subjugation and for cropping opera-  
22 tions on the lands of the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall  
23 be available not to exceed \$100,000 of the revenues derived  
24 from these operations and deposited into the Treasury of the  
25 United States to the credit of such Indians, and such reve-

1 nues are hereby made available for payment of irrigation  
2 operation and maintenance charges assessed against tribal or  
3 allotted lands of said Pima Indians.

4 For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the  
5 irrigation and power systems on the Colorado River Indian  
6 Reservation, Arizona, \$10,000, reimbursable, together with  
7 \$38,200 (operation and maintenance collections) and \$36,-  
8 400 (power revenues), from which amounts of \$38,200  
9 and \$36,400, respectively, expenditures shall not exceed the  
10 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance  
11 with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act,  
12 1934; in all, \$84,600.

13 For reclamation and maintenance charges on Indian  
14 lands within the Yuma Reservation, California, and on ten  
15 acres within each of the eleven Yuma homestead entries  
16 in Arizona under the Yuma reclamation project, \$11,500,  
17 reimbursable.

18 For improvements, maintenance, and operation of the  
19 Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho, \$28,900, together with  
20 \$27,100, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed  
21 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-  
22 ance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal  
23 Act, 1934.

24 For maintenance and operation, repairs, and purchase  
25 of stored waters, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap Reserva-



tion, Montana, \$13,280, reimbursable, together with \$4,900, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For maintenance and operation of the several units of the Fort Peck project, Montana, including not to exceed four thousand acres under the West Side Canal of the Poplar River Division, \$8,640, reimbursable, together with \$6,000, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For the improvement, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in Montana, \$12,955, reimbursable, together with \$16,700, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For operation and maintenance of the irrigation and power systems on the Flathead Reservation, Montana, \$5,500, reimbursable, together with \$144,175 (operation and maintenance collections) and \$129,175 (power revenues), from which amounts of \$144,175 and \$129,175, respectively, expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with sec-

1 tion 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934;  
2 in all, \$278,850.

3 For improvement, maintenance, and operation of the  
4 irrigation systems on the Crow Reservation, Montana,  
5 including maintenance assessments payable to the Two  
6 Leggins Water Users' Association and Bozeman Trail Ditch  
7 Company, Montana, properly assessable against lands al-  
8 lotted to the Indians and irrigable thereunder, \$5,000, reim-  
9 bursable, together with \$48,900, from which amount ex-  
10 penditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
11 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-  
12 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

13 For payment to the Tongue River Water Users' Asso-  
14 ciation, Montana, or the State Water Conservation Board  
15 of Montana, in accordance with the provisions of the Act  
16 approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1411), \$9,750, reim-  
17 bursable as provided in said Act.

18 For payment of annual installment of reclamation charges  
19 against Paiute Indian lands within the Newlands reclamation  
20 project, Nevada, \$2,881; and for payment in advance, as  
21 provided by district law, of operation and maintenance as-  
22 sessments, including assessments for the operation of drains  
23 to the Truckee-Carson irrigation district, \$5,565, to be  
24 immediately available; in all, \$8,446.

1       For operation and maintenance assessments on Indian  
2 lands, and the buildings and grounds of the Albuquerque  
3 Indian School, within the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy  
4 District, New Mexico, \$5,086, of which amount \$3,948  
5 shall be reimbursed in accordance with existing law.

6       For improvements, maintenance, and operation of mis-  
7 cellaneous irrigation projects on the Klamath Reservation,  
8 Oregon, \$2,800, reimbursable, together with \$4,890, from  
9 which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
10 receipts from operation and maintenance collections on the  
11 Sand Creek and Modoc Point units covered into the Treasury  
12 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
13 Repeal Act, 1934.

14       For continuing operation and maintenance and better-  
15 ment of the irrigation system to irrigate allotted lands of the  
16 Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes in Utah, au-  
17 thorized under the Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 375),  
18 \$23,500, reimbursable, together with \$42,250 from which  
19 amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts  
20 covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the  
21 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

22       For payment of operation and maintenance assessments  
23 on certain lands within the Uintah Indian irrigation project  
24 as authorized by section 4 (a) of the Act of May 28, 1941  
25 (55 Stat. 209), \$1,000.



1 For operation and maintenance of the Wapato irrigation  
2 and drainage system, and auxiliary units thereof, Yakima  
3 Indian Reservation, Washington, \$1,000, reimbursable, to-  
4 gether with \$215,000 (collections from the water users  
5 on the Wapato-Satus, Toppenish-Simcoe, and Ahtanum  
6 units), from which amount expenditures shall not exceed  
7 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in  
8 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
9 Repeal Act, 1934.

10 For reimbursement to the reclamation fund for stored  
11 water to irrigate Indian lands on the Yakima Indian Reserva-  
12 tion, Washington, pursuant to the Act of July 1, 1940 (54  
13 Stat. 707), \$20,000.

14 For reimbursement to the reclamation fund the pro-  
15 portionate expense of operation and maintenance of the  
16 reservoirs for furnishing stored water to lands in the Yakima  
17 Indian Reservation, Washington, in accordance with the  
18 provisions of section 22 of the Act of August 1, 1914 (38  
19 Stat. 604), \$11,000.

20 For operation and maintenance of irrigation systems  
21 within the ceded and diminished portions of the Wind River  
22 Reservation, Wyoming, including the Indians' pro rata share  
23 of the cost of operation and maintenance of the Riverton-  
24 Le Clair irrigation district and the Big Bend drainage district

1 on the ceded reservation, \$23,300, reimbursable, together  
2 with \$33,500, from which amount expenditures shall not  
3 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury  
4 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropria-  
5 tion Repeal Act, 1934.

6 Protection of project works (national defense) : For all  
7 expenses necessary to provide protection against sabotage  
8 and other subversive depredations, of dams, powerhouses,  
9 or other structures of the irrigation systems of the Indian  
10 Service, including employment of civilian guards, \$35,000.

11 For the construction, repair, and rehabilitation of irri-  
12 gation systems on Indian reservations; for the purchase or  
13 rental of equipment, tools, and appliances; for the acquisi-  
14 tion of rights-of-way, and payment of damages in connection  
15 with such irrigation systems; for the development of domestic  
16 and stock water and water for subsistence gardens; for the  
17 purchase of water rights, ditches, and lands needed for such  
18 projects; and for drainage and protection of irrigable lands  
19 from damage by floods or loss of water rights, as follows:

20 Arizona: Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico, \$25,000;

21 Salt River, \$30,000;

22 California: Sacramento, \$10,000;

23 Idaho: Fort Hall, \$50,000;

24 Montana: Fort Belknap, \$6,250;

1 Nevada: Carson, \$15,000; Western Shoshone, \$20,000;

2 Pyramid Lake, \$50,000;

3 Miscellaneous garden tracts, \$50,000;

4 For surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses,

5 including departmental personal services, and not to exceed

6 \$2,500 for printing and binding, \$100,000;

7 In all, \$356,250, to be reimbursable in accordance with

8 law, and to remain available until completion of the projects:

9 *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used inter-

10 changeably in the discretion of the Secretary, but not more

11 than 10 per centum of any specific amount shall be trans-

12 ferred to any other amount, and no appropriation shall be

13 increased by more than 15 per centum.

14 EDUCATION

15 For the support of Indian schools not otherwise pro-

16 vided for, and for other Indian educational purposes, includ-

17 ing apprentice teachers for reservation and nonreservation

18 schools, educational facilities authorized by treaty provisions,

19 care of Indian children of school age attending public and

20 private schools, support and education of deaf, dumb, blind,

21 physically handicapped, delinquent, or mentally deficient

22 Indian children; for subsistence of pupils in boarding schools

23 during summer months, for the tuition (which may be paid

24 in advance) of Indian pupils attending vocational or higher



1 educational institutions, under such regulations as the Secre-  
2 tary may prescribe; and tuition and other assistance for  
3 Indian pupils attending public schools, and for the support  
4 of Indian museums at Rapid City, South Dakota, and  
5 Browning, Montana, \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That formal  
6 contracts shall not be required for payment (which may be  
7 made from the date of admission) of such tuition and care  
8 of Indian pupils: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
9 \$10,000 of this appropriation may be used for printing and  
10 binding (including illustrations) in authorized Indian-school  
11 printing plants: *Provided further*, That no part of any appro-  
12 priation in this Act for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be  
13 available for expenses of travel for the study of educational  
14 systems or practices outside the continental limits of the  
15 United States and the Territory of Alaska.

16 Support of Indian schools from tribal funds: For the  
17 support of Indian schools, and for other educational pur-  
18 poses, including care of Indian children of school age attend-  
19 ing public and private schools, tuition and other assistance  
20 for Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and  
21 education of deaf and dumb or blind, physically handicapped,  
22 delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may  
23 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school reve-  
24 nues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C.  
25 155), not more than \$400,000, including not to exceed

1 \$22,190 for payment of tuition for Chippewa Indian children  
2 enrolled in public schools and care of children of school age  
3 attending private schools in the State of Minnesota, payable  
4 from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the  
5 Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota arising under  
6 section 7 of the Act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645) :  
7 *Provided*, That formal contracts shall not be required for  
8 payment (which may be made from the date of admission)  
9 of such tuition and care of Indian pupils.

10 Education, Osage Nation, Oklahoma (tribal funds) : For  
11 the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the Saint  
12 Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma, \$1,500, payable  
13 from funds held in trust by the United States for the Osage  
14 Tribe.

15 For loans to Indians for the payment of tuition and  
16 other expenses in recognized high schools and vocational  
17 and trade schools, and colleges and universities offering  
18 recognized vocational, trade, liberal arts, and professional  
19 courses, and for apprentice training in Federal, manufac-  
20 turing, and other establishments, \$25,000: *Provided*, That  
21 advances made under this authorization shall be reimbursed  
22 in not to exceed eight years, under such regulations as the  
23 Secretary may prescribe.

24 For lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of build-  
25 ings at Indian schools not otherwise provided for, including

1 the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,  
2 power, sewer, and water systems in connection therewith,  
3 and including the purchase of materials for the use of Indian  
4 pupils in the construction of buildings (not to exceed \$1,500  
5 for any one building) at Indian schools not otherwise pro-  
6 vided for, \$300,000.

7 For support and education of Indian pupils at the fol-  
8 lowing nonreservation boarding schools in not to exceed the  
9 following amounts respectively:

10 Phoenix, Arizona: For four hundred and twenty-five  
11 pupils, including not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and  
12 issuing school paper, \$163,475; for pay of superintendent  
13 or other officer in charge, drayage, and general repairs and  
14 improvements, \$25,000; in all, \$188,475;

15 Sherman Institute, Riverside, California: For four  
16 hundred pupils, including not to exceed \$2,000 for print-  
17 ing and issuing school paper, \$169,705; for pay of superin-  
18 tendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements,  
19 \$23,700; in all, \$193,405;

20 Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas: For five hundred  
21 and fifty pupils, including not to exceed \$2,500 for printing  
22 and issuing school paper, \$225,120; for pay of superin-  
23 tendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements,  
24 including necessary drainage work, \$25,200; in all,  
25 \$250,320;



1        Pipestone, Minnesota: For three hundred and twenty-  
2 five pupils, \$123,475; for pay of superintendent, drayage,  
3 and general repairs and improvements, \$15,200; in all,  
4 \$138,675;

5        Carson City, Nevada: For five hundred pupils,  
6 \$188,370; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
7 and improvements, \$20,000; in all, \$208,370;

8        Albuquerque, New Mexico: For three hundred and  
9 seventy-five pupils, \$157,340; for pay of superintendent  
10 or other officer in charge, drayage, and general repairs and  
11 improvements, \$25,200; in all, \$182,540;

12        Santa Fe, New Mexico: For three hundred pupils,  
13 \$126,555; for drayage, and general repairs and improve-  
14 ments, \$15,000; in all, \$141,555;

15        Wahpeton, North Dakota: For three hundred pupils,  
16 \$110,335; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general  
17 repairs and improvements, \$13,000; in all, \$123,335;

18        Chilocco, Oklahoma: For five hundred and twenty-five  
19 pupils, including not to exceed \$2,000 for printing and issu-  
20 ing school paper, \$215,345; for pay of superintendent, dray-  
21 age, and general repairs and improvements, \$25,200; in all,  
22 \$240,545;

23        Sequoyah Orphan Training School, near Tahlequah,  
24 Oklahoma: For three hundred and twenty-five orphan Indian  
25 children of the State of Oklahoma belonging to the restricted

1 class, \$125,735; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and  
2 general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$140,735;

3 Carter Seminary, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
4 sixty-five pupils, \$66,935; for pay of principal, drayage, and  
5 general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$73,935;

6 Euchee, Oklahoma: For one hundred and fifteen pupils,  
7 \$47,765; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
8 and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$54,765;

9 Eufaula, Oklahoma: For one hundred and forty pupils,  
10 \$56,090; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
11 and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$63,090;

12 Jones Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
13 seventy-five pupils, \$71,050; for pay of principal, drayage,  
14 and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all,  
15 \$78,050;

16 Wheelock Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
17 thirty pupils, \$56,110; for pay of principal, drayage, and  
18 general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$63,110;

19 Chemawa, Oregon: For three hundred and seventy-five  
20 pupils, including not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and issu-  
21 ing school paper, \$159,475; for pay of superintendent, dray-  
22 age, and general repairs and improvements, \$20,200; in all,  
23 \$179,675;

24 Flandreau, South Dakota: For three hundred and  
25 seventy-five pupils, \$162,730; for pay of superintendent.

1 drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$19,000;  
2 in all, \$181,730;

3 Pierre, South Dakota: For three hundred pupils, \$110,-  
4 110; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs  
5 and improvements, \$15,200; in all, \$125,310;

6 In all, for above-named nonreservation boarding schools.  
7 not to exceed \$2,627,620: *Provided*, That 10 per centum  
8 of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchange-  
9 ably for expenditures for similar purposes in the various  
10 boarding schools named, but not more than 10 per centum  
11 shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of  
12 said boarding schools or for any particular item within any  
13 boarding school. Any such interchanges shall be reported  
14 to Congress in the annual Budget.

15 For tuition and for care and other assistance for Indian  
16 pupils attending public schools and special Indian day schools  
17 and for the repair of special Indian day schools in the  
18 Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Na-  
19 tions and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma, \$375,000,  
20 to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary and  
21 under regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided*,  
22 That not to exceed \$26,000 may be expended for the pay-  
23 ment of salaries of public-school teachers, employed by the  
24 State, county, or district in special Indian day schools in



1 full-blooded Indian communities, where there are not ade-  
2 quate white day schools available for their attendance.

3       Natives in Alaska: To enable the Secretary, in his dis-  
4 cretion, to provide for support and education and relief of  
5 destitution of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other natives  
6 of Alaska, including necessary traveling expenses of pupils  
7 to and from boarding schools in Alaska; repair and rental of  
8 school buildings; textbooks and industrial apparatus; pay and  
9 traveling expenses of employees; repair, equipment, mainte-  
10 nance, and operation of vessels; and all other necessary  
11 expenses which are not included under the above special  
12 heads, \$1,400,000, to be immediately available and to remain  
13 available until June 30, 1946: *Provided*, That a report  
14 shall be made to Congress covering expenditures from the  
15 amount herein provided for relief of destitution.

16                               CONSERVATION OF HEALTH

17       For conservation of health among Indians, including  
18 equipment, materials, and supplies; repairs and improvements  
19 to buildings and plants; compensation and traveling expenses  
20 of officers and employees and renting of quarters for them  
21 when necessary; transportation of patients and attendants to  
22 and from hospitals and sanatoria; returning to their former  
23 homes and interring the remains of deceased patients; for  
24 clinical surveys and general medical research in connection  
25 with tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal and other disease

1 conditions among Indians, including cooperation with State  
2 and other organizations engaged in similar work and pay-  
3 ment of traveling expenses and per diem of physicians,  
4 nurses, and other persons whose services are donated by such  
5 organizations, and including printing and binding circulars  
6 and pamphlets for use in preventing and suppressing tra-  
7 choma and other contagious and infectious diseases,  
8 \$5,734,135: *Provided*, That nonreservation boarding schools  
9 receiving specific appropriations shall contribute on a per  
10 diem basis for the hospitalization of pupils in hospitals located  
11 at such schools and supported from this appropriation: *Pro-*  
12 *vided further*, That in the discretion of the Secretary and  
13 under such regulations as may be prescribed by him, fees may  
14 be collected from Indians for medical, hospital, and dental  
15 service and any fees so collected shall be covered into the  
16 Treasury of the United States.

17 Medical relief in Alaska: To enable the Secretary in  
18 his discretion through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with  
19 the advice and cooperation of the Public Health Service, to  
20 provide for the medical and sanitary relief of the Eskimos,  
21 Aleuts, Indians, and other natives of Alaska; repair, rental,  
22 and equipment of hospital buildings; books and surgical  
23 apparatus; pay and traveling expenses of employees, and  
24 all other necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not  
25 included under the above special heads, \$691,700, to be

1 available immediately and to remain available until June 30,  
2 1946.

3 GENERAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION

4 For general administration of Indian property, including  
5 pay of employees authorized by continuing or permanent  
6 treaty provisions, \$3,202,700: *Provided*, That in the discre-  
7 tion of the Secretary, and under such regulations as may be  
8 prescribed by him, fees may be collected from individual  
9 Indians for services performed for them, and any fees so  
10 collected shall be covered into the Treasury of the United  
11 States.

12 For general support and rehabilitation of needy Indians  
13 in the United States, \$500,000, of which amount not to  
14 exceed \$35,000 shall be available for administrative expenses  
15 incident thereto, including departmental personal services  
16 (not to exceed \$24,000), not to exceed \$100,000 shall be  
17 available for the rehabilitation of needy Indians, and not to  
18 exceed \$1,000 shall be available for expenses of Indians  
19 participating in folk festivals.

20 Reindeer service: For supervision of reindeer in Alaska  
21 and instruction in the care and management thereof, includ-  
22 ing salaries and travel expenses of employees, purchase,  
23 rental, erection, and repair of range cabins, purchase and  
24 maintenance of communication and other equipment, and  
25 all other necessary miscellaneous expenses, \$75,000, to



1 be immediately available, and to remain available until June  
2 30, 1946.

3 For general support of Indians and administration of  
4 Indian property under the jurisdiction of the following  
5 agencies, to be paid from the funds held by the United  
6 States in trust for the respective tribes, in not to exceed  
7 the following sums, respectively:

8 Arizona: Colorado River, \$1,970; Fort Apache,  
9 \$45,000; Navajo, \$4,900, including all necessary expenses  
10 of holding a tribal fair, erection of structures, awards for  
11 exhibits and events, feeding of livestock, and labor and  
12 materials; Pima (Camp McDowell), \$450; San Carlos,  
13 \$9,360; Truxton Canon, \$14,600; in all, \$76,280;

14 California: Mission, \$26,000;

15 Colorado: Southern Ute, \$2,000; Ute Mountain,  
16 \$10,500; in all, \$12,500;

17 Iowa: Sac and Fox, \$630;

18 Minnesota: Consolidated Chippewa, \$1,600 for salary  
19 and incidental expenses of the secretary of the tribal execu-  
20 tive committee;

21 Montana: Flathead, \$35,000;

22 Nevada: Western Shoshone, \$1,500;

23 New Mexico: United Pueblos, \$5,000;

24 North Carolina: Cherokee, \$8,000;

25 Oregon: Klamath, \$216,045, of which not to exceed

1 \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses of an attorney  
2 or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed under  
3 a contract approved by the Secretary, and not to exceed  
4 \$72,380 for the purchase of cattle; Umatilla, \$1,000; in  
5 all, \$217,045;

6 Utah: Uintah and Ouray, \$11,500, of which not  
7 to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses  
8 of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and  
9 employed under a contract approved by the Secretary;

10 Washington: Colville, \$8,800; Spokane, \$8,000; Ta-  
11 holah (Makah), \$6,600, including the purchase of land,  
12 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United  
13 States in trust for the Makah Indians; Yakima, \$8,470  
14 (Yakima, \$7,470; Lummi, \$1,000, including the purchase  
15 of land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the  
16 United States in trust for the Lummi Indians); Tulalip,  
17 \$3,000 (Tulalip, \$2,000, including the purchase of land,  
18 title to which shall be taken in the name of the United  
19 States in trust for the Tulalip Indians; Puyallup, \$1,000  
20 for upkeep of the Puyallup Indian cemetery); in all,  
21 \$34,870;

22 Wisconsin: Menominee, \$114,400, including \$40,000,  
23 of which not exceeding \$10,000, shall be available for  
24 general relief purposes and not exceeding \$30,000 for  
25 monthly allowances to old and indigent members of the

1 Menominee Tribe and \$5,200 for the compensation and  
2 expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys employed by  
3 the tribe under a contract approved by the Secretary: *Pro-*  
4 *vided*, That not to exceed \$6,000 shall be available from  
5 the funds of the Menominee Indians for the payment of  
6 salaries and expenses of the chairman, secretary, and inter-  
7 preters of the Menominee general council and members of  
8 the Menominee advisory council and tribal delegates when  
9 engaged on business of the tribe at rates to be determined  
10 by the Menominee general council and approved by the Com-  
11 missioner of Indian Affairs;

12 In all, not to exceed \$544,325.

13 Relief of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota (tribal funds) :  
14 Not to exceed \$43,375 of the principal sum on deposit to  
15 the credit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, arising  
16 under section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief  
17 and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of  
18 Minnesota", approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645),  
19 may be expended, in the discretion of the Secretary, in aid-  
20 ing indigent Chippewa Indians including boarding-home care  
21 of pupils attending public, private, or high schools.

22 Relief of needy Indians: For the relief of Indians in  
23 need of assistance, including cash grants; the purchase of  
24 subsistence supplies, clothing, and household goods; medi-  
25 cal, burial, housing, transportation, and all other necessary



1 expenses, \$100,000, payable from funds on deposit to the  
2 credit of the particular tribe concerned: *Provided*, That  
3 expenditures hereunder may be made without regard to  
4 section 3709, Revised Statutes, or to the Act of May 27,  
5 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

6 Expenses incidental to the sale of timber on Choctaw-  
7 Chickasaw tribal lands: Not to exceed \$2,000 of the funds  
8 held by the United States in trust for the Choctaw and  
9 Chickasaw Tribes, together with the unexpended balance  
10 of the 1944 appropriation under this head, may be expended  
11 for expenses incidental to the sale of timber on Choctaw-  
12 Chickasaw tribal lands: *Provided*, That all payments from  
13 this appropriation shall be made in the same proportion as  
14 the interest of said tribes in such timber.

15 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-  
16 homa (tribal funds) : For the current fiscal year money may  
17 be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chickasaw,  
18 Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allotments,  
19 per capita, and other payments authorized by law to individual  
20 members of the respective tribes, and for salaries and contin-  
21 gent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation  
22 and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one mining trustee for  
23 the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at salaries of \$3,000  
24 each for the said governor, said chief, and said mining trustee,  
25 chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200 and one attorney each

1 for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes employed under  
2 contract approved by the President under existing law:  
3 *Provided*, That the expenses of the above-named officials  
4 shall be determined and limited by the Commissioner of  
5 Indian Affairs at not to exceed \$2,500 each.

6 Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,  
7 Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage  
8 Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil  
9 and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma,  
10 including pay of the superintendent of the agency and of  
11 necessary employees, and pay of tribal officers, including  
12 the employment of a tribal attorney who shall be appointed  
13 with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council; payment of  
14 damages to individual allottees; repairs to buildings, rent  
15 of quarters for employees, traveling expenses, printing, tele-  
16 graphing and telephoning, and repair and operation of  
17 automobiles, \$213,700, payable from funds held by the  
18 United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in  
19 Oklahoma: *Provided*, That of the said sum herein appro-  
20 priated \$7,500 is hereby made available for traveling and  
21 other expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council,  
22 business committees, or other tribal organizations, when en-  
23 gaged on business of the tribe, including supplies and equip-  
24 ment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence,

1 and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally  
2 owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in  
3 advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

4 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal  
5 funds) : For traveling and other expenses of members of  
6 tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organiza-  
7 tions, when engaged on business of the tribes, including sup-  
8 plies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of  
9 subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of  
10 personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or  
11 approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
12 \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the  
13 particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no part of this  
14 appropriation, or of any other appropriation contained in  
15 this Act, shall be available for expenses of members of tribal  
16 councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations,  
17 when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, for  
18 more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall in  
19 writing approve a longer period.

20

## ROADS AND BRIDGES

21 For maintenance and repair of that portion of the  
22 Gallup-Shiprock Highway within the Navajo Reservation,  
23 New Mexico, and that portion of the State highway in New  
24 Mexico between Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock,



1 Arizona, serving the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reim-  
 2 bursable, as authorized by the Act of May 28, 1941.

3 For construction, improvement, repair, and maintenance  
 4 of Indian reservation roads under the provisions of the Act  
 5 of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a), as supplemented  
 6 and amended, \$900,000, to remain available until expended:  
 7 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of the foregoing  
 8 amount may be expended for departmental personal services:  
 9 *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of this appro-  
 10 priation shall be available for repair of structures for housing  
 11 road materials, supplies, equipment, and quarters for road  
 12 crews.

#### 13 ANNUITIES AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS

14 For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For  
 15 permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of  
 16 February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

17 For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York:  
 18 For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles  
 19 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

20 For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For  
 21 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,  
 22 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for per-  
 23 manent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13,  
 24 treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June

1 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of  
 2 blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article  
 3 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June  
 4 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for education  
 5 (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty  
 6 of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity for iron  
 7 and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article  
 8 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

9 For fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For  
 10 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,  
 11 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

12 For payment of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux  
 13 reservations, as authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889  
 14 (25 Stat. 895), as amended, \$150,000.

15 For payment of accrued and accruing interest on moneys  
 16 held in trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by  
 17 various Acts of Congress, \$725,000.

18 Appropriations herein made for the support of Indians  
 19 and administration of Indian property, the support of schools,  
 20 including nonreservation boarding schools and for conserva-  
 21 tion of health among Indians shall be available for the pur-  
 22 chase of supplies, materials, and repair parts, for storage in  
 23 and distribution from central warehouses, garages, and shops,  
 24 and for the maintenance and operation of such warehouses,  
 25 garages, and shops, and said appropriations shall be reim-

1 bursed for services rendered or supplies furnished by such  
2 warehouses, garages, or shops to any activity of the Indian  
3 Service.

4 Appropriations made for the Indian Service for the  
5 fiscal year 1945 shall be available for travel expenses; the  
6 purchase of ice, and the purchase of rubber boots for official  
7 use of employees.

## 8 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

9 The following sums are appropriated out of the special  
10 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the  
11 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein  
12 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-  
13 diately:

14 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the  
15 District of Columbia and other necessary expenses, \$95,000,  
16 including not to exceed \$3,500 for printing and binding;

17 Administrative provisions and limitations: For all ex-  
18 penditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and  
19 Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known  
20 as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which  
21 expenditures from said fund are authorized, including not to  
22 exceed \$150,000 for personal services and \$20,000 for  
23 other expenses in the general and detached offices outside  
24 the District of Columbia, \$25,000 for telegraph, telephone,  
25 and other communication service, \$5,000 for disseminating



1 useful information, photographing and making photographic  
2 prints, and completing and distributing material, including  
3 recordings, \$25,000 for personal services, and \$2,000 for  
4 other expenses in the field legal offices; for the maintenance  
5 of a branch office in Denver, Colorado, with appropriations  
6 herein made to be available therefor, the costs and  
7 expenses thereof to be accounted for as though said branch  
8 office were in the District of Columbia; examination of  
9 estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of over-  
10 collections and deposits for other purposes; not to exceed  
11 \$15,000 for lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding;  
12 purchase of ice; purchase of rubber boots for official use  
13 by employees; maintenance and operation of horse-  
14 drawn and motor-propelled passenger vehicles; not to  
15 exceed \$25,000 for purchase of horse-drawn and motor-  
16 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; payment for contract  
17 stenographic reporting services; payment of damages  
18 caused to the owners of lands or other private property  
19 of any kind by reason of the operations of the United  
20 States, its officers or employees, in the survey, construction,  
21 operation, or maintenance of irrigation works; payment  
22 for official telephone service in the field hereafter  
23 incurred in case of official telephones installed in private  
24 houses when authorized under regulations established by the  
25 Secretary; payment of rewards, when specifically authorized

1 by the Secretary, for information leading to the apprehension  
2 and conviction of persons found guilty of the theft, damage,  
3 or destruction of public property: *Provided*, That no part  
4 of any sum provided for in this Act for operation and main-  
5 tenance of any project or division of a project by the Bureau  
6 of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of any lands  
7 within the boundaries of an irrigation district which has  
8 contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which is in  
9 arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of any  
10 charges due the United States, and no part of any sum  
11 provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used for  
12 the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the  
13 Bureau of Reclamation and which are in arrears for more  
14 than twelve months in the payment of any charges due from  
15 said lands to the United States;

16 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to  
17 exceed \$340,000 from power and other revenues shall be  
18 available for operation and maintenance;

19 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and  
20 maintenance, \$67,500: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
21 \$25,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the  
22 operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

23 Central Valley project, California: Not to exceed  
24 \$385,000 from power revenues shall be available for the  
25 operation and maintenance of the power system;

1 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-  
2 ceed \$140,000 from power revenues shall be available for  
3 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

4 Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,  
5 \$99,000;

6 Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,  
7 reserved works, \$16,500: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
8 \$60,500 from the power revenues shall be available for the  
9 operation of the commercial system;

10 North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to exceed  
11 \$95,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the  
12 operation and maintenance of the commercial system; and  
13 not to exceed \$6,000 from power revenues allocated to the  
14 Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section 4,  
15 of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall be  
16 available for payment on behalf of the Northport irrigation  
17 district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for carriage of  
18 water;

19 Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: For operation  
20 and maintenance, \$90,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
21 \$62,000 from power revenues shall be available for the opera-  
22 tion and maintenance of the power system;

23 Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-  
24 nance, \$189,000;

25 Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and



1 maintenance, \$126,000: *Provided*, That revenues received  
2 from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall  
3 be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where  
4 it becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding  
5 or other reasons within the terms of such leases;

6 Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed  
7 \$900,000 of the moneys deposited in the special account  
8 pursuant to section 4 of Executive Order Numbered 8526  
9 shall be transferred to the reclamation fund to be available  
10 for operation, maintenance, and replacements, including  
11 operation and maintenance of camp and other facilities  
12 turned over by construction contractors, and similar  
13 facilities and the furnishing of services related thereto,  
14 and the payment to the school district or school districts  
15 serving Mason City and Coulee Dam, Washington, as  
16 reimbursement for instruction during the 1944-1945 school  
17 year in the schools operated by said district or districts  
18 of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee  
19 of the United States living in or in the vicinity of Coulee  
20 Dam, in the sum of \$25 per semester per pupil in average  
21 daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of  
22 instruction in any semester has been completed, under regula-  
23 tions prescribed by the Secretary;

24 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and main-  
25 tenance, \$275,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000

1 from power revenues shall be available for operation and  
2 maintenance of the power system;

3 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$125,000  
4 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation  
5 and maintenance of the power system;

6 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance,  
7 \$70,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$45,000  
8 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation  
9 and maintenance of the commercial system;

10 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and  
11 maintenance, Willwood division, \$18,000: *Provided*, That  
12 not to exceed \$50,000 from power revenues shall be available  
13 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial  
14 system;

15 Operation and maintenance administration: For expenses  
16 incident to the general administration of reclamation  
17 projects operated and maintained or under construction  
18 by the Bureau or transferred to water users' organizations  
19 for operation and maintenance, and incident to the sale of  
20 acquired lands or interests therein and public lands under  
21 reclamation withdrawal where permitted under the Federal  
22 Reclamation Laws, including giving information and advice  
23 to settlers and to water users' organizations on reclamation  
24 projects in the selection of lands, equipment, and livestock,  
25 the classification or reclassification of lands, the preparation

1 of land for irrigation, the selection of crops, methods of  
2 irrigation and agricultural practice, and general farm manage-  
3 ment, the cost of which shall be charged to the general  
4 reclamation fund and shall not be charged as a part of the  
5 construction or operation and maintenance cost payable by  
6 the water users under the projects, \$200,000;

7     Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this  
8 Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United  
9 States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1945,  
10 on any reclamation project appropriated for herein, an  
11 amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor,  
12 nor shall the whole expenditures or obligations incurred for  
13 all of such projects for the fiscal year 1945 exceed the  
14 whole amount in the reclamation fund for the fiscal year;

15     Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the  
16 foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for  
17 expenditures on the reclamation projects named; but not more  
18 than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated  
19 for any one of said projects, except that should existing works  
20 or the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered  
21 by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient to  
22 make necessary emergency repairs shall become available  
23 for expenditure by further transfer of appropriation from any  
24 of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

25     Construction: For continuation of construction, and for



1 general investigations and administrative expenses, of the  
2 following projects in not to exceed the following amounts,  
3 respectively, to be expended from the reclamation fund in  
4 the same manner and for the same objects of expenditure  
5 as specified under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation",  
6 under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations",  
7 but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein  
8 set forth, all to be reimbursable under the reclamation law,  
9 and to remain available until expended:

10 Palisades project, Idaho, \$250,000;

11 Deschutes project, Oregon, \$1,250,000;

12 General investigations: For engineering and economic  
13 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and  
14 surveys, investigations and other activities relating to recon-  
15 struction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments  
16 of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and  
17 development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies  
18 to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in  
19 cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies,  
20 including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power  
21 Commission, \$400,000: *Provided*, That the expenditure of  
22 any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any  
23 nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests  
24 shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other

1 interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated  
2 cost of such investigations;

3 Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to  
4 exceed (\$63,500 in the District of Columbia) and other  
5 expenses, \$125,000;

6 Total, construction, from reclamation fund, \$2,025,000.

7 Total, from reclamation fund, \$3,271,000.

8 Boulder Canyon project: Not to exceed \$950,000 shall  
9 be available from power and other revenues for operation,  
10 maintenance, and replacements of the dam, power plant, and  
11 other facilities, of the Boulder Canyon project, including not  
12 to exceed \$25,000 for personal services in the District of  
13 Columbia, and payment to the Boulder City School District,  
14 as reimbursement for instruction during the 1944-1945 school  
15 year in the schools operated by said district of each pupil  
16 who is a dependent of any employee of the United States,  
17 living in or in the immediate vicinity of Boulder City, in the  
18 sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance  
19 at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any  
20 semester has been completed, under regulations to be pre-  
21 scribed by the Secretary.

22 To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the  
23 Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to  
24 the Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and Cali-  
25 fornia, and to defray the cost of other necessary protection

1 works along the Colorado River between said Yuma project  
2 and Boulder Dam, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1940  
3 (54 Stat. 708), \$50,000.

4 Colorado River Development Fund (expenditure ac-  
5 count) : For continuation and extension of studies and inves-  
6 tigations by the Bureau of Reclamation for the formulation  
7 of a comprehensive plan for the utilization of waters of the  
8 Colorado River system, \$225,000, and for investigations of  
9 projects for such utilization in the four States of the upper  
10 division, \$175,000, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder  
11 Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940  
12 (54 Stat. 774) ; in all, \$400,000 from the Colorado River  
13 Development Fund (holding account), to remain available  
14 until expended, which amount shall be available for personal  
15 services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$8,000)  
16 and for all the other objects of expenditures specified for  
17 projects hereinbefore included in this Act under the caption  
18 "Bureau of Reclamation", under the heading "Administrative  
19 provisions and limitations", but without regard to the  
20 amounts of the limitations therein set forth.

21 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

22 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal) : Not  
23 to exceed \$100,000 from unexpended balances of appro-  
24 priations for this project shall be available for land leveling,  
25 construction of farm ditches on units of public lands, produc-



1 tion of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in  
2 the preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming,  
3 any such expenditures to be charged into the construction  
4 costs to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums  
5 received from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of  
6 these operations to be credited to such construction costs.

7                   GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

8       For continuation of construction of the following projects  
9 and for general investigations and administrative expenses  
10 in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be  
11 expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same  
12 manner and for the same objects of expenditures as specified  
13 for projects included hereinbefore in this Act under the  
14 caption "Bureau of Reclamation" under the heading "Admin-  
15 istrative provisions and limitations", but without regard to  
16 the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, to be im-  
17 mediately available, to remain available until expended, and  
18 to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

19       Gila project, Arizona: *Provided*, That appropriations  
20 heretofore made for this project shall be available for land  
21 leveling, construction of farm ditches on units of public lands,  
22 production of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses  
23 in the preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming,  
24 any such expenditures to be charged into the construction  
25 costs to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums

1 received from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of  
2 these operations to be credited to such construction costs;

3 Central Valley project, California, \$960,200, and in  
4 addition thereto the unexpended balance heretofore deter-  
5 mined to be available for construction of transmission lines  
6 shall be allocated to other construction features of the project;

7 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$1,437,000;

8 Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch, \$4,300,000;

9 Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$545,000;

10 Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$700,000;

11 General investigations: For engineering and economic  
12 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and  
13 for surveys and investigations for reconstruction, rehabilita-  
14 tion, extensions of existing projects, and studies of water  
15 conservation and development plans, such investigations,  
16 surveys, and studies to be carried on by the Bureau of  
17 Reclamation either independently, or, if deemed advisable by  
18 the Secretary, in cooperation with State agencies and other  
19 Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the  
20 Federal Power Commission, \$375,000: *Provided*, That not  
21 more than \$50,000 of this appropriation shall be transferred  
22 to the Geological Survey for joint programs of gaging streams,  
23 ground-water and quality-of-water investigations, and other  
24 water investigations designed to meet requirements of the

1 Bureau of Reclamation; and such amount shall not be reim-  
 2 bursable under the reclamation law;

3 Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to  
 4 exceed \$235,000 in the District of Columbia) and other  
 5 expenses, \$325,000;

6 Total, general fund, construction, \$8,642,200.

7 WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

8 For the construction of water conservation and utiliza-  
 9 tion projects and small reservoirs, including not to exceed  
 10 \$120,000 for surveys, investigations, and administrative  
 11 expenses in connection therewith (of which not to exceed  
 12 \$22,500 shall be available for personal services in District of  
 13 Columbia), all as authorized by the Act of August 11, 1939,  
 14 as amended (16 U. S. C. 590y, 590z), \$1,400,000: *Pro-*  
 15 *vided*, That any funds appropriated to and unexpended by  
 16 the Department of Agriculture for carrying out functions  
 17 assigned to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Act of August  
 18 11, 1939, as amended, are hereby transferred to the Depart-  
 19 ment of the Interior together with the functions which the  
 20 Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to  
 21 perform.

22 Services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and  
 23 American-born Japanese who are in the control of the  
 24 Federal Government may be utilized in connection with the



1 construction, operation, and maintenance of Federal reclama-  
2 tion projects, water conservation and utilization projects,  
3 Indian irrigation projects, and related work, subject to the  
4 approval of, and regulations by, the War Department or  
5 other Federal agency having control of such persons.

## 6 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

7 For all salaries and expenses necessary for the work of  
8 the Geological Survey, including personal services in the  
9 District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$52,500), hire,  
10 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and  
11 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for field use; and  
12 exchange of unserviceable and worn-out passenger-carrying  
13 and freight-carrying vehicles as part payment for new freight-  
14 carrying vehicles; as follows:

15 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
16 bia, \$240,490;

17 Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the  
18 United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,  
19 \$1,180,360, of which not to exceed \$300,000 may be ex-  
20 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia:  
21 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be ex-  
22 pended in cooperation with States or municipalities except  
23 upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the  
24 expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount as is  
25 necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share

1 of standard topographic surveys, such share of the Geological  
2 Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of  
3 the survey: *Provided further*, That \$240,000 of this amount  
4 shall be available only for such cooperation with States or  
5 municipalities;

6       Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United  
7 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,  
8 \$1,337,970, of which not to exceed \$570,000 may be ex-  
9 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

10       Strategic and critical minerals (national defense): For  
11 scientific and economic investigations of strategic and critical  
12 minerals in the United States or its Territories or Insular  
13 possessions, \$665,000, of which not to exceed \$120,000 may  
14 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

15       Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the  
16 mineral resources of Alaska, \$177,000, to be available  
17 immediately, of which not to exceed \$60,000 may be ex-  
18 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

19       Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining  
20 the water supply of the United States, investigating under-  
21 ground currents and artesian wells and methods of utilizing  
22 the water resources, \$1,510,000, of which not to exceed  
23 \$200,000 may be expended for personal services in the  
24 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-  
25 propriation shall be expended in cooperation with States

1 or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or  
2 municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in  
3 excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological  
4 Survey to perform its share of general water resource in-  
5 vestigations, such share of the Geological Survey in no case  
6 exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the investigation:  
7 *Provided further*, That \$1,100,000 of this amount shall be  
8 available only for such cooperation with States or munici-  
9 palities;

10 Classification of lands: For the examination and classi-  
11 fication of lands with respect to mineral character and water  
12 resources as required by the public-land laws and for related  
13 administrative operations; for the preparation and publication  
14 of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps and  
15 reports; for engineering supervision of power permits and  
16 grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for per-  
17 formance of work for the Federal Power Commission,  
18 \$240,000, of which not to exceed \$60,000 may be expended  
19 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

20 Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and  
21 binding, \$87,500; for preparation of illustrations, \$27,840;  
22 and for engraving and printing geologic and topographic  
23 maps, \$235,000; in all, \$350,340;

24 Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions  
25 of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October



1 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C.  
2 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444),  
3 and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of min-  
4 erals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum reserves,  
5 and for necessary related operations; and for every expense  
6 incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, expenses  
7 of travel, the construction, maintenance, and repair of neces-  
8 sary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto, \$557,000,  
9 of which not to exceed \$80,000 may be expended for per-  
10 sonal services in the District of Columbia;

11 Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey  
12 to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative  
13 work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies,  
14 \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury  
15 not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year  
16 1945 out of reimbursements received from cooperating  
17 agencies;

18 During the fiscal year 1945 the head of any depart-  
19 ment or independent establishment of the Government  
20 having funds available for scientific and technical investiga-  
21 tions within the scope of the functions of the Geological Sur-  
22 vey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the  
23 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,  
24 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same  
25 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein

1 may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per  
2 centum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey  
3 may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but  
4 no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 per centum  
5 thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress  
6 in the annual Budget;

7 In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey,  
8 \$6,658,160.

#### 9 BUREAU OF MINES

10 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses neces-  
11 sary for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines,  
12 including \$65,000 for personal services in the District of  
13 Columbia, \$76,165.

14 Operating mine rescue cars and stations and investigation  
15 of mine accidents: For salaries and expenses necessary for the  
16 investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-aid  
17 methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety,  
18 rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes  
19 of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods  
20 of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the  
21 possible improvement of conditions under which mining  
22 operations are carried on, the use of explosives and electricity,  
23 the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and reports  
24 relating to mine accidents, and other investigations pertinent  
25 to the mining industry; including the construction of tem-

1 porary buildings; equipment and supplies; travel expenses  
2 of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held  
3 for the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining  
4 and allied industries; purchase not exceeding \$7,500, opera-  
5 tion, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-  
6 carrying vehicles; purchase and exchange in part payment  
7 therefor of cooks' uniforms, goggles, gloves, rubber boots,  
8 aprons; and not to exceed \$75,500 for personal services  
9 in the District of Columbia, \$772,595, of which not to exceed  
10 \$500 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of  
11 trophies in connection with mine-rescue and first-aid contests.

12 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all salaries  
13 and expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to  
14 perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7,  
15 1941 (55 Stat. 177); including supplies and equipment;  
16 traveling expenses; not to exceed \$80,000 for personal  
17 services in the District of Columbia; purchase in the District  
18 of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, sta-  
19 tionery and supplies; professional books and publications;  
20 purchase (not to exceed \$3,500), operation, maintenance,  
21 and repair of motor-propelled trucks and passenger-carrying  
22 vehicles for official use and in transporting employees between  
23 their homes and temporary locations where they may be  
24 employed; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment  
25 for the protection of employees while engaged in their work;



1 travel, and other incidental expenses of employees in attend-  
2 ance at meetings and conferences held for promoting safety  
3 and health in the coal-mining industry, \$936,270: *Provided*,  
4 That the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau  
5 of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equip-  
6 ment, and other contributions from public or private sources.

7       Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act: For all neces-  
8 sary expenses of the Bureau of Mines in performing  
9 the duties imposed upon it by the Federal Explosives Act,  
10 including not to exceed \$116,500 for personal services in  
11 the District of Columbia; books of reference, periodicals, and  
12 newspapers; not to exceed \$5,000 for printing and bind-  
13 ing; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and  
14 equipment; traveling expenses; purchase not exceeding  
15 \$1,200, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-  
16 carrying automobiles; purchase of special wearing ap-  
17 parel or equipment for the protection of employees while  
18 engaged in their work; purchase in the District of Columbia  
19 and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable  
20 to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the  
21 Interior"; \$575,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised  
22 Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered  
23 under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved  
24 does not exceed \$300: *Provided further*, That the Secretary,  
25 through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby author-

1 ized to carry out projects hereunder in cooperation with other  
 2 departments or agencies of the Federal Government, the  
 3 District of Columbia, States, Territories, insular possessions,  
 4 with other organizations or individuals, and with foreign  
 5 countries and the political subdivisions thereof.

6       Protection of mineral resources and facilities (national  
 7 defense) : For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of  
 8 Mines, independently or in cooperation with other agencies,  
 9 public or private, to initiate and augment measures to pre-  
 10 vent subversive activities from interfering with the extrac-  
 11 tion and processing of minerals, including not to exceed  
 12 \$22,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia;  
 13 purchase (not to exceed \$4,500), maintenance, oper-  
 14 ation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles;  
 15 travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meet-  
 16 ings of organizations concerned with the furtherance of  
 17 the purposes hereof; not to exceed \$3,250 for printing and  
 18 binding; purchase of special apparel and equipment for the  
 19 protection of employees while engaged in their work; and  
 20 purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other  
 21 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropria-  
 22 tion "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior",  
 23 \$250,000.

24       Testing fuel: To conduct inquiries and scientific and  
 25 technologic investigations concerning the mining, prepara-

tion, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investigation of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to recommend to various departments such changes in selection and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to investigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or proposed for any of the departments, establishments, or institutions of the United States in the District of Columbia, \$439,825, of which not to exceed \$75,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances, other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; including all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, purchase, not to exceed \$12,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$35,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$435,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for an investigation in behalf of any private party.

Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investi-



1 gations and dissemination of information concerning the  
2 mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum  
3 and natural gas, and for every other expense incident thereto,  
4 including supplies, equipment, newspapers, expenses of travel,  
5 purchase, not to exceed \$6,500, maintenance, operation, and  
6 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, pur-  
7 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,  
8 \$600,000, of which not to exceed \$48,500 may be expended  
9 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

10 Mining experiment stations: For personal services, pur-  
11 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,  
12 purchase not to exceed \$3,000, maintenance, operation, and  
13 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and  
14 all other expenses in connection with the establishment,  
15 maintenance, and operation of mining experiment stations,  
16 as provided in the Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8),  
17 \$762,000, of which not to exceed \$24,400 may be expended  
18 for personal services in the District of Columbia.

19 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For  
20 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh  
21 and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, the  
22 purchase, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger  
23 automobiles, and all other expenses requisite for and incident  
24 thereto, including not to exceed \$10,000 for additions and  
25 improvements, \$160,000.

1       Economics of mineral industries: For investigations,  
2 and the dissemination of information concerning the economic  
3 problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other  
4 mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies  
5 and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines  
6 and quarries, including studies and reports relating to uses,  
7 reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices,  
8 and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products  
9 thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources  
10 of the United States, including special statistical inquiries;  
11 purchase of furniture and equipment; stationery and supplies;  
12 newspapers; traveling expenses; purchase (not to exceed  
13 \$1,500), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-pro-  
14 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and for all other neces-  
15 sary expenses not included in the foregoing, \$575,000, of  
16 which not to exceed \$452,000 may be expended for personal  
17 services in the District of Columbia.

18       Gaseous and solid fuel reduction of iron ores (national  
19 defense) : For necessary expenses without regard to section  
20 3709, Revised Statutes, for pilot-scale tests on the gaseous  
21 and solid-fuel reduction of iron ores, including laboratory  
22 research and maintenance and operation of pilot plants;  
23 procurement of necessary materials and ores; supplies and  
24 equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$12,000 for  
25 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed

1 \$200 for printing and binding; books of reference and peri-  
2 odicals; purchase not to exceed \$2,775, operation, mainte-  
3 nance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; special  
4 wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of em-  
5 ployees while employed; purchased in the District of Colum-  
6 bia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly charge-  
7 able to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department  
8 of the Interior", \$250,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary,  
9 through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to  
10 accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions  
11 from public or private sources for the purposes hereof, and  
12 to carry out projects in cooperation with other agencies,  
13 Federal, State, or private.

14 Construction and equipment of helium plants: The un-  
15 obligated balance of the funds appropriated under this head  
16 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, as  
17 supplemented in the Second Supplemental National Defense  
18 Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby continued available until  
19 June 30, 1945, and the limitation on the amount available  
20 for personal services in the District of Columbia from the  
21 entire amount appropriated under this head is hereby  
22 increased from \$80,000 to \$100,000.

23 Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research (na-  
24 tional defense) : For all necessary expenses, without regard to  
25 section 3709, Revised Statutes, of investigations and develop-



1 ment of methods of beneficiating and smelting domestic man-  
2 ganese ores, including ore dressing, hydrometallurgy, pyro-  
3 metallurgy, and for the production of metallic manganese by  
4 electrolytic or other methods, including all necessary pre-  
5 liminary and supplemental laboratory research; maintenance  
6 and operation of pilot plants; procurement of necessary mate-  
7 rials and ores for metallurgical tests; supplies and equip-  
8 ment; travel expenses; personal services in the District of  
9 Columbia (not to exceed \$20,000); printing and bind-  
10 ing (not to exceed \$1,500); purchase in the District  
11 of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equip-  
12 ment, stationery and supplies; professional books and pub-  
13 lications; purchase not to exceed \$5,000, operation, main-  
14 tenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
15 vehicles; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment  
16 for the protection of employees while engaged in their work,  
17 \$750,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the  
18 Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to  
19 accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from  
20 public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying  
21 out the purposes of this appropriation, and to operate the  
22 plants in cooperation with other departments or agencies  
23 of the Federal Government, States, and State agencies, and  
24 other organizations.

25       Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, aluminum

1 clays and alunite (national defense): For all expenses  
2 necessary, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,  
3 to the conduct of investigations and research on processes for  
4 production of alumina from siliceous bauxites, aluminum clays  
5 and alunite, including all necessary laboratory research;  
6 maintenance and operation of small subcommercial plants;  
7 procurement of necessary materials and ores; construction and  
8 equipment of buildings to house testing and subcommercial  
9 plant units; not to exceed \$30,000 for temporary employ-  
10 ment of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof,  
11 by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service  
12 and classification laws, that are necessary to design and con-  
13 struct the buildings and plant units; purchase of supplies and  
14 equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$35,000 for  
15 personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of  
16 furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, professional  
17 books and publications; purchase of special wearing apparel  
18 or equipment for protection of employees engaged in their  
19 work, \$785,000.

20 Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and alumi-  
21 num clay deposits (national defense): For all necessary  
22 expenses, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,  
23 for investigations, including laboratory research and procure-  
24 ment of materials therefor, concerning the extent, mode of  
25 occurrence, and quality of bauxite and alunite ores and alumi-

1 num clays in order to determine domestic sources of supply;  
 2 to explore and develop on public lands and, with the consent  
 3 of owners, on private lands, deposits of such ores and clays,  
 4 including geologic studies and geophysical prospecting; con-  
 5 struction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp build-  
 6 ings and mining structures and appurtenances; including not  
 7 to exceed \$62,000 for personal services in the District of  
 8 Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$6,000), operation,  
 9 maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled, passenger-  
 10 carrying vehicles; professional books and publications; print-  
 11 ing and binding; purchase of such wearing apparel and equip-  
 12 ment as may be required for the protection of employees while  
 13 engaged in their work; and other items otherwise properly  
 14 chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-  
 15 partment of the Interior", \$1,860,000, of which \$317,000  
 16 (including not to exceed \$22,000 for personal services  
 17 in the District of Columbia) shall be made available to the  
 18 Geological Survey to carry out the purposes of this appro-  
 19 priation.

20       Magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense) :  
 21 For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709  
 22 of the Revised Statutes, for the conduct of investigations and  
 23 development of methods for the recovery of magnesium from  
 24 domestic raw materials, including naturally occurring brines,  
 25 salt deposits, dolomite, magnesite, and brucite, by hydro-



1 metallurgy, direct reduction, and electrolytic methods, in-  
2 cluding laboratory research; maintenance and operation of  
3 pilot plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores  
4 for metallurgical tests; purchase or lease of land; construc-  
5 tion and equipment of buildings to house pilot plants, includ-  
6 ing not to exceed \$30,000 for temporary employment of engi-  
7 neers, architects, or firms, or corporations thereof, by contract  
8 or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classifica-  
9 tion laws necessary to design and construct the buildings and  
10 pilot plants; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not  
11 to exceed \$15,500 for personal services in the Dis-  
12 trict of Columbia; not to exceed \$750 for printing and bind-  
13 ing; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of  
14 other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropria-  
15 tion "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior";  
16 books of reference and periodicals; special wearing apparel  
17 and equipment for protection of employees while employed;  
18 and the operation, maintenance, and repair of three passenger-  
19 carrying automobiles; \$600,000: *Provided*, That the  
20 Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of  
21 Mines, is authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and  
22 other contributions from public or private sources for the  
23 purposes hereof, and to operate said plants in cooperation  
24 with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

1       Investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals  
2 in the United States and its possessions (national defense) :  
3 For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709 of  
4 the Revised Statutes, for investigating deposits of critical and  
5 essential minerals in the United States and its possessions,  
6 including laboratory research; preliminary examination and  
7 surface and subsurface exploration; supplies and equipment;  
8 travel expenses; not to exceed \$75,000 for personal  
9 services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$3,000  
10 for printing and binding; purchase in the District of  
11 Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly  
12 chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-  
13 partment of the Interior"; books of reference and periodicals;  
14 purchase not to exceed \$8,300, operation, maintenance,  
15 and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; special  
16 wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of employ-  
17 ees while employed; \$2,900,000: *Provided*, That the Secre-  
18 tary, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is author-  
19 ized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contri-  
20 butions from public or private sources for the purposes hereof,  
21 and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other  
22 agencies, Federal, State, or private.

23       Helium production and investigations: The sums made  
24 available for the fiscal year 1945 in the Acts making appro-  
25 priations for the War and Navy Departments for the acquisi-

tion of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1944, for operation and maintenance of the plants for the production of helium for military and naval purposes, including laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons; purchase, not to exceed \$4,500, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, books of reference and periodicals; the purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior" (not exceeding \$5,000); and all other necessary expenses, and including \$50,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia in addition to which sums the Bureau of Mines may use for helium-plant operations in the fiscal year 1945 the unobligated balance of funds transferred to it for such operations, in the fiscal year 1944: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation, or to the appropriation for development and operation of helium properties (special fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164): *Provided further*, That funds available for the production of helium and the development of helium properties may be utilized to provide transportation between helium plants and related facilities and communities that provide adequate living accommodations of persons engaged in the operation



1 and maintenance of helium plants; and for transportation to  
2 and from schools of pupils who are dependents of such per-  
3 sons which transportation shall be by methods which the  
4 office of Defense Transportation shall find to be most advan-  
5 tageous and efficient: *Provided further*, That pursuant to  
6 agreements approved by the Secretary and the office of  
7 Defense Transportation, the transportation equipment avail-  
8 able to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school  
9 districts and other local or Federal agencies for use in trans-  
10 porting persons engaged in operation and maintenance of  
11 helium plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons,  
12 and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses  
13 of operating such equipment may be shared.

14 During the fiscal year 1945 the head of any depart-  
15 ment or independent establishment of the Government  
16 having funds available for scientific investigations within the  
17 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with  
18 the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such  
19 sums as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred  
20 may be expended for the same objects and in the same man-  
21 ner as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

22 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical  
23 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,  
24 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the  
25 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be

1 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the  
2 Bureau of Mines.

3 The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized, during the  
4 fiscal year 1945, to sell directly or through any Govern-  
5 ment agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral  
6 product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated  
7 from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the  
8 proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury  
9 as miscellaneous receipts.

#### 10 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

11 Salaries: For departmental personal services, including  
12 such services in the District of Columbia, and for the services  
13 of employees to examine lands to determine their suitability  
14 for inclusion in the national park system, \$407,165.

15 Regional offices: For salaries and expenses of regional  
16 offices necessary in the administration, protection, main-  
17 tenance, and improvement of the national park system, in-  
18 cluding maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven  
19 passenger-carrying vehicles, \$262,000.

20 General expenses: For all expenses necessary for the  
21 work of the office of the Director not herein provided for,  
22 including traveling expenses, telegrams, photographic sup-  
23 plies, prints, and motion-picture films, and expenses of em-  
24 ployees engaged in examining lands to determine their suit-  
25 ability for inclusion in the national park system, \$24,000.

1       National parks: For administration, protection, mainte-  
2 nance, and improvement of national parks, including main-  
3 tenance and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles;  
4 \$3,000 for George B. Dorr, as superintendent of Acadia  
5 National Park, without regard to the requirements of the  
6 provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended.  
7 and \$3,000 for temporary services for investigation of titles  
8 and preparation of abstracts thereof of lands donated to the  
9 United States for inclusion in Acadia National Park, Maine;  
10 necessary protection of the area of federally owned land in  
11 the custody of the National Park Service known as the  
12 Ocean Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic Na-  
13 tional Park, Washington; necessary repairs to the roads from  
14 Glacier Park Station through the Blackfeet Indian Reserva-  
15 tion to the various points in the boundary line of Glacier Na-  
16 tional Park, Montana, and the international boundary; repair  
17 and maintenance of approximately two and seventy-seven  
18 one-hundredths miles of road leading from United States  
19 Highway 187 to the north entrance of Grand Teton National  
20 Park, Wyoming; not to exceed \$1,000 for the maintenance of  
21 approach roads through the Lassen National Forest leading  
22 to Lassen Volcanic National Park, California; maintenance  
23 and repair of the Generals Highway between the boundaries  
24 of Sequoia National Park, California, and the Grant Grove  
25 section of Kings Canyon National Park, California; not



1 exceeding \$15,500 for maintenance of the roads in the  
2 national forests leading out of Yellowstone National Park,  
3 Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana; and not exceeding \$2,000  
4 for maintenance of the road in the Stanislaus National Forest  
5 connecting the Tioga Road with the Hetch Hetchy Road  
6 near Mather Station, Yosemite National Park, California, and  
7 necessary expenses of a comprehensive study of the problems  
8 relating to the use and enjoyment of Yosemite National  
9 Park and the preservation of its natural features, \$2,224,500.

10 National monuments: For administration, protection,  
11 maintenance, improvement, and preservation of national  
12 monuments, including maintenance, operation, and repair  
13 of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$328,435.

14 National historical parks and monuments: For adminis-  
15 tration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, including  
16 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-  
17 carrying vehicles, \$171,820.

18 National military parks, battlefields, monuments, and  
19 cemeteries: For administration, protection, maintenance, and  
20 improvement, including maintenance, operation, and repair  
21 of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, and including  
22 the maintenance and repair of the approach road to the  
23 Custer Battlefield National Cemetery and the road connecting  
24 the said cemetery with the Reno Monument site, Montana,  
25 and not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements across

1 privately owned railroad lands necessary for supplying water  
2 to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, \$441,000.

3       Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and  
4 Nevada: For administration, protection, improvement, and  
5 maintenance of the recreational activities of the Boulder Dam  
6 National Recreational Area and any lands that may be added  
7 thereto by Presidential or other authority, including main-  
8 tenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-  
9 carrying vehicles, \$74,700.

10       Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For  
11 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,  
12 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of  
13 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park  
14 Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire, storm,  
15 or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or emergency  
16 prevention of forest fires in areas administered by the  
17 National Park Service, or fires that endanger such areas,  
18 including lands in process of condemnation for national park  
19 or monument purposes, \$32,600, together with not to exceed  
20 \$100,000 to be transferred upon the approval of the Secre-  
21 tary from the various appropriations for national parks and  
22 national monuments herein contained, any such diversions  
23 of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual  
24 Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to the  
25 various areas administered by the National Park Service

1 as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made  
2 by the Secretary only after the obligation for the expenditure  
3 has been incurred.

4 Forest protection and fire prevention: For the control  
5 and the prevention of spread of forest insects and tree diseases  
6 and for fire-prevention measures, including equipment, per-  
7 sonal services, and maintenance, operation, and repair of  
8 motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$187,590.

9 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available in  
10 one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That 10  
11 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available inter-  
12 changeably and any such diversion of funds shall be reported  
13 to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided further*,  
14 That no part of the foregoing appropriations for the National  
15 Park Service shall be available for the payment of the sala-  
16 ries or expenses of any employee of the National Park Service  
17 assigned to duties in connection with the Jefferson National  
18 Expansion Memorial in Saint Louis, Missouri.

19 Appropriations herein made for the national parks,  
20 national monuments, and other reservations under the juris-  
21 diction of the National Park Service, shall be available  
22 for the giving of educational lectures therein; for the services  
23 of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit scientific  
24 and historical societies engaged in educational work in the  
25 various parks and monuments as the Secretary may designate;



1 and for travel expenses of employees attending Government  
2 camps for training in forest-fire prevention and suppression  
3 and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Police  
4 Academy, and attending Federal, State, or municipal schools  
5 for training in building fire prevention and suppression.

6       Appropriations herein made for the National Park Serv-  
7 ice shall be available for the installation and operation of  
8 telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or  
9 quarters, occupied by employees of the National Park  
10 Service.

11       Appropriations available to the National Park Service  
12 for the construction of roads and trails and for the construc-  
13 tion and maintenance of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace,  
14 and George Washington Memorial Parkways shall be avail-  
15 able for the maintenance and operation of passenger-carry-  
16 ing automobiles.

17       Investigation and purchase of water rights: The unex-  
18 pended balance of funds available for this purpose for the  
19 fiscal year 1944 is continued available for the same purpose  
20 during the fiscal year 1945, including the maintenance,  
21 operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles.

22       Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,  
23 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational dem-  
24 onstration areas, including personal services and the opera-

1 tion and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles,  
2 \$133,000.

3 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For ad-  
4 ministration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of  
5 the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Memo-  
6 rial Parkway, monuments and memorials, Lee Mansion,  
7 Battleground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Recreational  
8 Area, Federal parks in the District of Columbia, and other  
9 Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46  
10 Stat. 482), including the pay and allowances in accordance  
11 with the provisions of the Act of May 27, 1924, as amended,  
12 of the police force for the George Washington Memorial  
13 Parkway, and the purchase, operation, maintenance, repair,  
14 and storage of automobiles, and motorcycles, revolvers, am-  
15 munition, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for  
16 police, guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per  
17 diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Director  
18 not exceeding current rates for similar services in the Dis-  
19 trict of Columbia, stenographic reporting service, traveling  
20 expenses and carfare, and leather and rubber articles for the  
21 protection of public property and employees, \$450,000.

## 22 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

23 For salaries and expenses, including the purchase of  
24 printed bags, tags, and labels, without regard to existing

1 laws applicable to public printing, and traveling expenses,  
2 necessary in conducting investigations and carrying out the  
3 work of the Service, including cooperation with Federal,  
4 State, county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organ-  
5 izations, or individuals, as follows:

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-  
8 trative purposes, including personal services in the District  
9 of Columbia, \$196,100.

10 Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair,  
11 alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-  
12 cultural stations, including the erection of necessary buildings  
13 and other structures; propagation and distribution of food  
14 fishes and fresh-water mussels; purchase, collection, and  
15 transportation of specimens and other expenses incidental  
16 to the maintenance and operation of aquarium, \$1,097,555.

17 Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For operation  
18 and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of Rec-  
19 lamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of  
20 fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and  
21 for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the preparation  
22 of designs, and for determining the requirements for fishways  
23 and other fish protective devices at dams constructed under  
24 licenses issued by the Federal Power Commission, \$11,350.

25 Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations



1 and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and  
2 other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,  
3 and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from  
4 such resources; and maintenance, repair, improvement, equip-  
5 ment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biological  
6 stations, \$547,265.

7 Fishery industries: For collection and compilation of  
8 fishery statistics and related information; conducting investi-  
9 gations and studies of methods and means of capture, preser-  
10 vation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants  
11 and products thereof; and enforcing the applicable provisions  
12 of the Act authorizing associations of producers of aquatic  
13 products (15 U. S. C. 521); including contract steno-  
14 graphic reporting services, \$277,540.

15 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,  
16 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, information  
17 on the fishery industry, market supply and demand, com-  
18 mercial movement, location, disposition, and market prices  
19 of fishery products, \$92,420.

20 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and  
21 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,  
22 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of  
23 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,  
24 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence  
25 of employees while on said islands; and contract stenographic

1 reporting service, \$536,000, of which \$100,000 shall be  
2 available immediately.

3 Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts:  
4 For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act  
5 of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-856, 901-915), \$13,850.

6 Fur-resources investigations: For investigations, experi-  
7 ments, and demonstrations in connection with the produc-  
8 tion and utilization of animals the pelts of which are used  
9 commercially for fur, \$126,150.

10 Biological investigations: For biological investigations,  
11 including the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and  
12 migration of animals and plants, and the preparation of maps  
13 of the life zones, and including \$38,500 for investigations  
14 of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section 5  
15 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d);  
16 for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, in-  
17 dependently or in cooperation with other agencies or  
18 individuals, in developing and applying methods for the  
19 control of damage to agricultural and horticultural crops by  
20 birds, and for investigations of the wildlife resources of the  
21 Territory of Alaska, \$193,715.

22 Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For  
23 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-  
24 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-  
25 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other

1 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other  
2 diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law  
3 (7 U. S. C. 426) ; and for repairs, additions, and installations  
4 in and about the grounds and buildings of the game-  
5 management supply depot and laboratory at Pocatello,  
6 Idaho, including purchase, transportation, and handling of  
7 supplies and materials for distribution from said depot to  
8 other projects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act  
9 approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667) , \$815,000.

10 Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of  
11 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,  
12 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the con-  
13 vention between the United States and the United Mexican  
14 States (16 U. S. C. 703-711) ; for cooperation with local  
15 authorities in the protection of migratory birds, including  
16 necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act for  
17 the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668c) ; for the  
18 enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act approved March  
19 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394) , and for the  
20 enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May 25, 1900  
21 (16 U. S. C. 701) , including necessary investigations,  
22 \$322,400, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be expended  
23 in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose of securing  
24 information concerning violations of the laws for the enforce-  
25 ment of which this appropriation is made available.



Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement  
of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C.  
192-211), \$150,000.

Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of game introduced into suitable localities on public lands, under supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including construction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for animals, landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines, rockwork, bulkheads, and other improvements necessary for economical administration; for the purchase, capture, and transportation of game for national reservations; and for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, \$590,675.

16 Migratory bird conservation refuges: For carrying into  
17 effect the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, as amended  
18 (16 U. S. C. 715-715r), \$58,330.

19 In all, salaries and expenses, \$5,028,350.

20 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

21 For carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of  
22 the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-  
23 718h), an amount equal to the sum received during the  
24 fiscal year 1945 from the proceeds from the sale of stamps,  
25 to be warranted monthly; and in addition thereto an amount-

1 equal to the unobligated balance on June 30, 1944, of the  
2 total of the proceeds received from the sale of stamps prior  
3 to July 1, 1944.

4 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

5 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September  
6 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), \$800,000:  
7 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the  
8 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury under the  
9 provisions of said Act.

10 Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$5,828,350, and in  
11 addition thereto funds made available under the Migratory  
12 Bird Conservation Fund, of which amounts not to exceed  
13 \$784,000 may be expended for departmental personal  
14 services, including such services in the District of Columbia,  
15 and not to exceed \$30,000 shall be available for the  
16 purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles.  
17 Funds available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service  
18 shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation  
19 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; the installa-  
20 tion and operation of telephones in Government-owned resi-  
21 dences, apartments, or quarters occupied by employees of the  
22 Fish and Wildlife Service; providing by purchase, construc-  
23 tion, or otherwise, facilities incident to such public recre-  
24 ational uses of wildlife refuges as are not inconsistent with

1 the primary purposes of such refuges; books, periodicals, and  
2 newspapers (not to exceed \$100), rubber boots, oilskins,  
3 first-aid outfits, plans and specifications for vessels, or for  
4 contract personal services for the preparation thereof, and  
5 rations for officers and crews of vessels; and for the ex-  
6 penditure from appropriations available for the purchase of  
7 lands of not to exceed \$1 for each option to purchase any  
8 tract of land. Not to exceed 10 per centum of the foregoing  
9 amounts for expenses of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall  
10 be available interchangeably for expenditure on the objects  
11 included within the general expenses of said Service, but no  
12 more than 10 per centum shall be added to any one item or  
13 appropriation.

## 14 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

### 15 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

16 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Sec-  
17 retary, including salaries of the Governor and Secretary;  
18 clerk hire; travel expenses; maintenance, repair, and preser-  
19 vation of Governor's house and grounds; purchase of equip-  
20 ment; maintenance, operation, and repair of one motor-pro-  
21 pelled passenger-carrying vehicle for the use of the Governor;  
22 stationery, lights, water, and fuel, \$38,600, to be expended  
23 under the direction of the Governor.

24 Legislative expenses: For salaries of members of the  
25 legislature, \$36,000; mileage of members, \$13,200; in all,



1 \$49,200, to be expended under the direction of the Governor  
2 of Alaska.

3 For the establishment and maintenance of public schools,  
4 Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures  
5 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
6 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Per-  
7 manent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

8 Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons  
9 legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation  
10 and travel expenses of medical supervisor, transportation,  
11 burial, and other expenses, \$273,500: *Provided*, That  
12 authority is granted to the Secretary to pay from this ap-  
13 propriation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon,  
14 or to other contracting institution or institutions, not to  
15 exceed \$840 per capita per annum for the care and main-  
16 tenance of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year  
17 1945: *Provided further*, That so much of this sum as may  
18 be required shall be available for all necessary expenses  
19 in ascertaining the residence of inmates and in returning  
20 those who are not legal residents of Alaska to their legal  
21 residence or to their friends, and the Secretary shall, as soon  
22 as practicable, return to their places of residence or to their  
23 friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the time they  
24 became insane, and the commitment papers for any person

1 hereafter adjudged insane shall include a statement by the  
2 committing authority as to the legal residence of such person.

3 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,  
4 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$152,500,  
5 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures  
6 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
7 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the  
8 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

9 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,  
10 tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska,  
11 to be expended under the provisions of the Act approved  
12 June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), \$1,000,000, to be  
13 immediately available.

14 Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction  
15 of Richardson Highway, Alaska, \$1,000,000, to be imme-  
16 diately available and to remain available until expended.

17 The Alaska Railroad: All amounts received by the  
18 Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1945 shall be  
19 available, and continue available until expended, for  
20 every expenditure requisite for and incident to the author-  
21 ized work of the Alaska Railroad, including maintenance,  
22 operation, and improvements of railroads in Alaska; mainte-  
23 nance and operation of river steamers and other boats on  
24 the Yukon River and its tributaries in Alaska; operation  
25 and maintenance of ocean-going or coastwise vessels by

1 ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of  
2 the Government service, for the purpose of providing addi-  
3 tional facilities for the transportation of freight, passengers,  
4 or mail, when deemed necessary, for the benefit and develop-  
5 ment of industries and travel affecting territory tributary to  
6 the Alaska Railroad; maintenance and operation of lodges,  
7 camps, and transportation facilities for the accommodation  
8 of visitors to Mount McKinley National Park, including the  
9 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled  
10 passenger-carrying vehicles as authorized by the Act of  
11 March 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 80); stores for resale; pay-  
12 ment of claims for losses and damages arising from opera-  
13 tions, including claims of employees of the railroad for loss  
14 and damage resulting from wreck or accident on the rail-  
15 road, not due to negligence of the claimant, limited to cloth-  
16 ing and other necessary personal effects used in connection  
17 with his duties and not exceeding \$100 in value; payment  
18 of amounts due connecting lines; payment of compensation  
19 and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Injury Com-  
20 pensation Act approved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C.  
21 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That  
22 not to exceed \$6,000 of this fund shall be available for per-  
23 sonal services in the District of Columbia during the fiscal  
24 year 1945, and no one other than the general man-  
25 ager of said railroad shall be paid an annual salary out of



1 this fund of more than \$7,500: *Provided further*, That not  
2 to exceed \$12,500 of such fund shall be available for printing  
3 and binding.

4 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

5 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Sec-  
6 retary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary  
7 (\$5,800), and the private secretary to the Governor  
8 (\$3,100); travel expenses of the Governor; and \$750 for  
9 temporary clerk hire; \$21,600, to be expended by the  
10 Governor.

11 Legislative expenses, Territory of Hawaii: For com-  
12 pensation and mileage of members of the Legislature of the  
13 Territory of Hawaii as provided by the Act of June 27, 1930,  
14 \$47,000.

15 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

16 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident  
17 to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.  
18 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), traveling  
19 expenses of officers and employees, repair, preservation  
20 and care of Federal buildings and furniture, purchase of  
21 equipment, stationery, lights, water, and other necessary  
22 miscellaneous expenses, maintenance, repair, and operation  
23 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to  
24 exceed \$4,000 for personal services, household equipment  
25 and furnishings, fuel, ice, and electricity necessary in the

1 operation of Government House at Saint Thomas and Gov-  
2 ernment House at Saint Croix, \$208,375.

3 For defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal  
4 government of Saint Croix because of the excess of current  
5 expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1945,  
6 \$70,000, to be paid to the said treasury in monthly  
7 installments.

8 PUERTO RICO

9 To enable the Division of Territories and Island Pos-  
10 sessions to continue collection and administration of moneys  
11 due the United States on account of loans made under the joint  
12 resolutions approved December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1067),  
13 and January 22, 1930 (46 Stat. 57), and to make composi-  
14 tions and adjustments in any loan heretofore made, as au-  
15 thorized by Public Resolutions Numbered 59 (49 Stat. 926)  
16 and 60 (49 Stat. 928), Seventy-fourth Congress, approved  
17 August 27, 1935, not to exceed \$28,000 of any unobligated  
18 balances of appropriations made by authority of those  
19 joint resolutions, including repayment of principal and  
20 payments of interest on such loans, is hereby made avail-  
21 able for administrative expenses during the fiscal year  
22 1945.

23 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made for field work  
24 shall be available for the hire, with or without personal serv-

1 ices, of boats, work animals and animal-drawn and motor-  
2 propelled vehicles and equipment.

3 SEC. 3. Appropriations herein made shall be available  
4 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of  
5 vehicles generally known as quarter-ton or half-ton pick-up  
6 trucks and as station wagons without such vehicles being  
7 considered as passenger-carrying vehicles.

8 SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the  
9 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year  
10 1945 in the field service of the Department for periods of  
11 not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by  
12 fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

13 SEC. 5. Appropriations herein made for the following  
14 bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attend-  
15 ance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of  
16 members of societies or associations concerned with their  
17 work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of the  
18 Secretary, \$500; Grazing Service, \$400; Petroleum Con-  
19 servation Division, \$150; General Land Office, \$400;  
20 Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$3,000; Bureau of Reclamation,  
21 \$2,500; Geological Survey, \$1,500; Bureau of Mines,  
22 \$5,000; National Park Service, \$1,500; Fish and Wild-  
23 life Service, \$2,250; and Soil and Moisture Conservation  
24 Operations (all bureaus), \$1,500.

25 SEC. 6. Appropriations available for expenses of travel



1 of officers and employees of the Department shall be available  
2 for traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle, Wash-  
3 ington, or from any point within Alaska, to their posts of  
4 duty in Alaska, and return.

5       SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
6 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person  
7 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that  
8 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
9 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
10 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
11 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and  
12 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-  
13 throw of the Government of the United States by force or  
14 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,  
15 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the  
16 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
17 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages  
18 for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this  
19 Act shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be  
20 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than  
21 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty  
22 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any  
23 other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in  
24 cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or

1 sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not more  
2 than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages without the  
3 necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organiza-  
4 tion.

5       SEC. 8. Not to exceed a total of \$25,000 of the appro-  
6 priations contained in this Act shall be available for ex-  
7 penditure for long-distance telephone tolls, and not to exceed  
8 a total of \$25,000 shall be available for expenditure for  
9 telegrams and cablegrams, and the savings effected thereby  
10 in the items "communication services", as set forth in the  
11 Budget estimates submitted for such appropriations shall not  
12 be diverted to other use and shall be covered into the  
13 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

14       SEC. 9. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945  
15 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
16 temporary additional compensation for employees in the  
17 Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act  
18 entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime  
19 compensation to Government employees, and for other pur-  
20 poses", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent  
21 resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30,  
22 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease  
23 to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the  
24 purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions  
25 of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such termi-

1 nated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of  
2 the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

3 SEC. 10. This Act may be cited as the "Interior Depart-  
4 ment Appropriation Act, 1945".

5 SEC. 11. No part of the money appropriated in this Act  
6 shall be used to pay the salary of any male person between  
7 the ages of eighteen and thirty years who is physically and  
8 mentally qualified for military duty, as shown by his Selective  
9 Service classification, and who has been deferred from mili-  
10 tary duty, either at his own request or the request of the  
11 Secretary of the Interior, for reasons other than dependency  
12 or as necessary to war production, and who, thirty days after  
13 the approval of this Act, still retains such deferment.

Passed the House of Representatives April 27, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*



78TH CONGRESS  
2d Session  
**H. R. 4679**

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## **AN ACT**

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

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APRIL 28 (legislative day, APRIL 12), 1944  
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

3 rent fiscal year the Secretary of the Interior, or such official  
4 as may be designated by him, is hereby authorized to pay  
5 out of any joint tribal funds of the Shoshone and Arapaho  
6 Indians of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, in the  
7 Treasury of the United States the following salaries and  
8 expenses:





78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4679

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 19 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. O'MAHONEY to the bill (H. R. 4679) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, viz: On page 50, after line 3, insert the following:

1 Expenses of tribal officers and other purposes, Shoshone  
2 and Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming (tribal funds) : For the cur-  
3 rent fiscal year the Secretary of the Interior, or such official  
4 as may be designated by him, is hereby authorized to pay  
5 out of any joint tribal funds of the Shoshone and Arapaho  
6 Indians of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, in the  
7 Treasury of the United States the following salaries and  
8 expenses:

1 To the chairman, secretary, and interpreter of the  
2 Shoshone and Arapaho Joint General Council and members  
3 of the Shoshone and Arapaho Joint Business Committee,  
4 or other committees appointed by the Joint General Council,  
5 when engaged on joint business of the tribes, a sum of not  
6 to exceed \$8 per diem for attendance to cover salary and  
7 all expenses; to such official delegates of the Shoshone and  
8 Arapaho Tribes who may carry on the joint business of the  
9 tribes in Washington or Chicago a per diem of not to  
10 exceed \$10 in lieu of salary and expenses: *Provided*, That  
11 the rate of per diem shall be fixed in advance by the Joint  
12 General Council or by the Joint Business Committee if  
13 authorized by said Joint General Council: *Provided fur-*  
14 *ther*, That the official delegates of said tribes carrying on  
15 business in Washington or Chicago shall also receive the  
16 usual railroad and sleeping-car transportation to and from  
17 Washington or Chicago: *And provided further*, That the  
18 length of stay of the official delegates in Washington or  
19 Chicago shall be determined by the Commissioner of Indian  
20 Affairs. The Secretary or his designate is also authorized  
21 and directed to expend from said joint tribal funds of the  
22 Shoshone and Arapaho Indians with the consent of the Joint  
23 Business Committee, not exceeding \$1,500 per annum for  
24 pay of game and fish wardens to be appointed by the Joint  
25 Business Committee, for patrolling the lakes, streams, and

1 hunting areas of the Wind River Reservation: *Provided*,  
2 That receipts derived from fishing and hunting licenses and  
3 permits and from fines shall be deposited into the Treasury  
4 of the United States to the credit of the tribes pursuant to  
5 the provisions of the Act of May 17, 1926 (44 Stat. 560) :  
6 *Provided further*, That all the aforesaid pay and expenses  
7 for all purposes shall not exceed in the aggregate \$7,500 per  
8 annum.

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## AMENDMENT

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Intended to be proposed by Mr. O'MAHONEY to the bill (H. R. 4679) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

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MAY 19 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed



78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4679

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 19 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma to the bill (H. R. 4679) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, viz: On page 50, after line 19, insert the following:

1 Fulfillment of Atoka Agreement with Choctaw-Chicka-  
2 saw Nations of Indians: That pursuant to the provisions  
3 of the treaty between the United States and the  
4 Choctaw-Chickasaw Nations of Indians, known as the  
5 Atoka Agreement, and the supplemental agreements  
6 thereafter made and the laws enacted by the Congress,  
7 the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized  
8 and directed to enter into a contract on behalf of

1. the United States for the purchase from the Choctaw and  
2 Chickasaw Nations of Indians in Oklahoma for all the present  
3 right, title, and interest of said Indians in the land and  
4 mineral deposits reserved from allotment in accordance with  
5 the provisions of section 58 of the Act entitled "An Act to  
6 ratify and confirm an agreement with the Choctaw and  
7 Chickasaw Tribes of Indians, and for other purposes", ap-  
8 proved July 1, 1902. The Secretary shall cause such  
9 contract to be executed on behalf of said Indians by the  
10 principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of  
11 the Chickasaw Nation, and shall then submit such contract  
12 to said Indians for their approval. If and when such con-  
13 tract has been approved by said Indians, the Secretary shall  
14 submit the contract to the Congress for its ratification: *Pro-*  
15 *vided*, That the approval of such contract by the said Indians  
16 shall be through a special election called and held pursuant  
17 to rules and regulations to be promulgated by the said Secre-  
18 tary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That before the  
19 said rules and regulations are promulgated they must be  
20 submitted to and approved by both the principal chief of  
21 the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw  
22 Nation. Such contract shall not be binding upon any of  
23 the parties thereto until it shall have been ratified by the  
24 Congress.

25       Upon the approval of such contract by the Congress—

1       (a) The amount of the purchase price fixed in such  
2 contract when appropriated shall be placed to the credit of  
3 the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians on the books  
4 of the Treasury of the United States, and thereafter such  
5 proceeds shall be distributed to such Indians in pursuance  
6 with the terms and provisions of such contract and shall be  
7 exempted from attorney fees and other debt contracted prior  
8 to the passage and approval of this Act; and

9       (b) The Secretary shall cause a proper conveyance to  
10 be executed by the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation  
11 and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation conveying all  
12 right, title, and interest of said Indians in such lands and  
13 mineral deposits to the United States, and thereupon, all such  
14 right, title, and interest shall vest in the United States.

15       The appropriation of such sum as may be necessary  
16 for making the payments to such Indians pursuant to sec-  
17 tion 2 (a) of this Act is hereby authorized. There is also  
18 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$20,000 to be ex-  
19 pended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior,  
20 to defray the expenses of negotiating the contract and hold-  
21 ing of the election authorized by section 1 hereof, including  
22 the making of such appraisal or appraisals as may be  
23 deemed necessary.

24       The land and mineral deposits when acquired here-  
25 under shall become part of the public domain subject to

1 the applicable public land mining and mineral leasing laws,  
2 The coal deposits acquired hereunder may be leased in accord-  
3 ance with the provisions relating to coal of the Mineral Leas-  
4 ing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437), as amended.  
5 The asphalt deposits acquired hereunder may be leased by  
6 the Secretary of the Interior through advertisement, competi-  
7 tive bidding, or such other methods as he may by general  
8 regulations prescribe, and in areas not exceeding six hundred  
9 and forty acres each. Leases for such asphalt deposits shall  
10 be conditioned upon the payment by the lessee of such royalty  
11 as may be fixed in the lease, not less than 25 cents per ton of  
12 two thousand pounds of marketable production, and upon  
13 payment in advance of a rental of 25 cents per acre for the  
14 first calendar year or fraction thereof; 50 cents per acre for  
15 the second, third, fourth, and fifth years, respectively; and \$1  
16 per acre per annum thereafter during the continuance of the  
17 lease, such rental for any lease year to be credited against  
18 royalties accruing for that year. Leases for such asphalt  
19 deposits shall be for a period of twenty years, with preferen-  
20 tial right in the lessee to renew the same for successive periods  
21 of ten years upon such reasonable terms and conditions as  
22 may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, unless  
23 otherwise provided by law at the expiration of such periods.  
24 All asphalt leases issued hereunder shall be subject to such  
25 further terms and conditions, not inconsistent herewith, as



1 may be incorporated in each lease or prescribed by general  
2 regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior prior to  
3 the issuance of the lease, including covenants relative to min-  
4 ing methods, waste, period of preliminary development,  
5 initial investment, and minimum production. The Secretary  
6 of the Interior is authorized to modify or amend as to area  
7 any asphalt lease issued hereunder upon application of the  
8 lessee if he finds such modification or amendment to be to the  
9 best interests of the United States and of the lessee. The  
10 general provisions of sections 1, 27, 29 to 34, inclusive, 37,  
11 and 38 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920  
12 (41 Stat. 437), as amended, shall apply to asphalt leases  
13 issued under the provisions of this Act, sections 1, 34, and  
14 37 thereof being amended to include deposits of asphalt ac-  
15 quired hereunder, and section 27 thereof being amended to  
16 provide that no person, association, or corporation shall take  
17 or hold more than two thousand five hundred and sixty acres  
18 under asphalt lease at any one time. The entire net income  
19 from coal and asphalt leases issued under this Act shall be  
20 deposited in the general fund of the Treasury of the United  
21 States.

78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> Session

H. R. 4679

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## AMENDMENT

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Intended to be proposed by Mr. Thomas of Oklahoma to the bill (H. R. 4679) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

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MAY 19 (legislative day, May 9), 1944

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed







## INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

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MAY 20 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4679]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4679) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House..... \$87, 652, 580. 00

Amount added by Senate (net)..... 35, 976, 765. 36

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Amount of bill as reported to Senate..... 123, 629, 345. 36

Amount of appropriations, 1944..... 113, 952, 076. 00

Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for  
1945..... 115, 320, 395. 36

The bill as reported to the Senate:

Exceeds the estimates for 1945..... 8, 308, 950. 00

Exceeds the appropriations for 1944..... 9, 677, 269. 36

## BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

## CENTRAL VALLEY PROJECT TRANSMISSION LINES

The power features of the Central Valley project in California are vitally necessary to the economic practicability of providing water for the irrigation of arid and semiarid lands. Congress expressly recognized that fact by section 2 of the act of August 27, 1937 (50 Stat. 850), wherein the project was:

reauthorized and declared to be for the purposes of improving navigation, regulating the flow of the San Joaquin River and the Sacramento River, controlling floods, providing for storage and for the delivery of the stored waters thereof, for the reclamation of arid and semiarid lands and lands of Indian reservations, and other beneficial uses, and for the generation and sale of electric energy as a means of financially aiding and assisting such undertakings and in order to permit the full utilization of the works constructed to accomplish the aforesaid purposes: *Provided further*, That, except as herein otherwise specifically provided, the provisions of the reclamation law, as amended, shall govern the repayment of expenditures and the construction, operation, and maintenance of the dams, canals, power plants, pumping plants, transmission lines, and incidental works deemed necessary to said entire project, and the Secretary of the Interior may enter into repayment contracts, and other necessary contracts, with State agencies, authorities, associations, persons, and corporations, either public or private, including all agencies with which contracts are authorized under the reclamation law, and may acquire by proceedings in eminent domain, or otherwise, all lands, rights-of-way, water rights, and other property necessary for said purposes: *And provided further*, That the said dam and reservoirs shall be used, first, for river regulation, improvement of navigation, and flood control; second, for irrigation and domestic uses; and, third, for power.

It will be noted that the project works specifically contemplated by the above substantive legislation include power plants, pumping plants, transmission lines, and incidental works. It will be noted further that the uses of the dams and reservoirs are set up in a legislative order of priority, with power third, and that the use for power purposes is to be "as a means of financially aiding and assisting" the accomplishment of the other purposes.

This legislative authorization cannot be repealed or modified by a failure to appropriate money for the construction of transmission lines except that a consistent refusal to supply the necessary funds would inevitably lead to the conclusion that it is the desire of Congress that Central Valley project power should be sold only at the bus bars of the power plants and to only one customer, the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. The ultimate result would be that the power would be disposed of on terms less favorable to the United States than could be obtained if the power could be transmitted out to municipalities, irrigation districts, and other customers at their load centers, and would result therefore in less financial aid and assistance to the water users than would result from the sort of power marketing authorized and contemplated by the substantive legislation of the Congress.

It is entirely possible for the Secretary of the Interior and the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. to reach an equitable agreement, after the war is over, which will provide for the joint use of transmission lines and thereby save money both to the United States and the company by avoiding the construction of parallel or duplicate lines. It is obvious, however, that the denial by Congress of any funds whatever for the construction of such lines would be certain to greatly handicap the Secretary in any negotiations with the company looking to exchanges

of power or the common use of transmission lines. For these reasons the committee recommends that appropriations heretofore made by Congress for the construction of transmission lines within the Central Valley project be continued available for that purpose.

#### KINGS RIVER PROJECT, CALIFORNIA

The committee has reinstated the Budget estimate of \$1,000,000, of which \$250,000 is provided under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Reclamation," for preliminary work in connection with the construction of this project which has been authorized under the provisions of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939. The committee is impressed by the statement in the hearings that it is more advantageous to the Government to have the Kings River project constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation because of the indefinite provisions with respect to repayment contained in the pending flood-control bill, H. R. 4485, which proposes authorization of the construction of the project by the Corps of Engineers. That bill provides no legislative standard for repayment by the beneficiaries and leaves the repayment obligation of the local interests entirely at the discretion of the Secretary of War. If the Secretary of War should adopt a recommendation made by the Chief of Engineers in House Document 630, Seventy-sixth Congress, third session, the cost to the landowners would be only \$4,710,000 as compared to repayments of \$9,750,000 which are provided in the Reclamation Bureau plan. The landowners would gain and the reclamation fund would thus lose \$5,040,000.

Another effect of the proposed transfer of constructing the Kings River project from the Reclamation Service to the Corps of Engineers would be to escape from the provisions of section 46 of the Reclamation Adjustment Act of 1926 (44 Stat. 636) which provides:

Such contract or contracts with irrigation districts hereinbefore referred to shall further provide that all irrigable land held in private ownership by any one owner in excess of one hundred and sixty irrigable acres shall be appraised in a manner to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and the sale prices thereof fixed by the Secretary on the basis of its actual bona fide value at the date of appraisal without reference to the proposed construction of the irrigation works; and that no such excess lands so held shall receive water from any project or division if the owners thereof shall refuse to execute valid recordable contracts for the sale of such lands under terms and conditions satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior and at prices not to exceed those fixed by the Secretary of the Interior; \* \* \*

The above statute was enacted as a result of an exhaustive investigation of all reclamation projects made by a committee of eminent men, not in Federal employment, selected by Hon. Hubert Work, the then Secretary of the Interior, of which Thomas E. Campbell, former Governor of Arizona, was the chairman. What became known as the Fact Finders Report was transmitted to Congress by President Coolidge on April 21, 1924, and was printed as Senate Document 92 of the Sixty-eighth Congress. The following are extracts from it:

The provision for reclamation implies that the lands of the arid and semiarid region shall be made susceptible for larger public use, especially by making possible upon these lands the maintenance of homesteads. In fact the family with its life and requirements, is the chief concern of the original reclamation act.

Moreover, the act aimed to provide a method by which thousands of families with a love for the land, but with little capital, might find opportunity to establish homesteads upon the land and to live the wholesome life of the open country, and to increase the number of the important home-owning, land-owning, home-loving, and land-loving men and women of the Republic.



When, however, the locations for projects came under consideration, the advantages of those where the land was in private ownership were vigorously pressed, and it was found in some instances that a project where the land was in private ownership afforded greater opportunities for development and better settlement conditions than could be found on the public domain. As a result, some of the projects include only privately owned land, and on nearly all the projects a considerable percentage of the land was privately owned. Although the Reclamation Service attempted to compel the subdivision of these privately owned lands into the units fixed by law, yet the legal enforcement was found difficult; and what was still worse, in many cases the owners of the land capitalized the Government expenditures and the liberality of its terms of repayment by selling the lands to the settlers at much higher prices than could otherwise have been obtained. The benefits of the reclamation act, therefore, went in such cases almost entirely to these speculative owners, and an obligation of paying interest on inflated land prices was imposed upon the settler, in addition to his other burdens.

Attention is called to this matter, not to criticize the inclusion of private land because agricultural results have justified this action, but to point out the need for new legislation that will ensure that desirable social and economic results of the Reclamation Act shall go to settlers. This means that the act should be amended to prevent the activity of speculators which has marred its operation in the past. Where land was held in large tracts or where speculators acquired options on large areas before the projects were settled, it gave an opportunity of inflating the unirrigated value at which the land could be bought before the Government entered the field, to prices based on irrigated values, under the generous terms of the act.

Under existing law, as above quoted, reclamation project water is available to any landowner regardless of the size of his holdings provided that he agrees to sell any irrigable land in excess of 160 acres when and if an opportunity occurs at a price not in excess of its fair appraisal value. This law has been in effect for 18 years on more than 60 reclamation projects and there is excellent proof that it operates in a reasonable and equitable manner and is achieving the purpose for which it was intended. It does not require sudden or precipitate breaking up of real estate holdings but, in an orderly and gradual way, it prevents land monopoly and speculation in benefits created by the expenditure of Federal funds. Most of all, it assures that there will be opportunities for men to secure farms and make homes and livelihood for themselves and their families without incurring a ruinous debt because of the wild gambling of land speculators.

Under these circumstances the committee is of the opinion that the Kings River project should be constructed as now authorized under the reclamation law.

#### WAR FOOD PROGRAM

The War Production Board and the War Food Administration have cleared more than 20 projects for construction by the Bureau of Reclamation under the war food program. The Bureau of Reclamation should proceed with all dispatch to expedite construction of these projects in accordance with the expressed will of the Congress in making appropriations for this program. The cooperation of the War Production Board, the War Food Administration, and the War Manpower Commission is urged so that an effective contribution to the prosecution of the war may be assured. The committee expects the Bureau of Reclamation to use every effort through the funds provided to insure, by cooperation with water users and other agencies, all production possible from lands which will be served by irrigation.



projects under the program just as lands now under irrigation are producing increased quantities of foods.

The committee recommends that the War Production Board and the War Food Administration examine or reexamine other projects which are capable of increasing the food supplies and approve the construction of those recommended by the War Food Administration.

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

### INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Office of the Secretary-----	\$84, 060. 00
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#### Salaries:

This increase recommended by the committee is broken down as follows:

Secretary's office-----	\$6, 520. 00
Special assistant to the Secretary--	5, 000. 00
First Assistant Secretary's office---	4, 600. 00
New Assistant Secretary's office----	18, 120. 00
Division of Budget and Administrative Management-----	20, 000. 00
Division of Personnel Supervision and Management-----	8, 400. 00
Division of Administrative Services--	3, 420. 00
Safety engineer-----	7, 400. 00
Overtime pay-----	10, 600. 00

Total-----	84, 060. 00
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#### Office of the Solicitor:

Departmental service-----	8, 625. 00
Field service (Alaska)-----	10, 432. 00

Total, Office of the Solicitor-----	19, 057. 00
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Division of Territories and Island Possessions-----	40, 000. 00
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#### Grazing Service:

Salaries and expenses-----	63, 260. 00
Range improvements within grazing districts-----	20, 000. 00
Leasing of grazing lands-----	1, 000. 00

Total, Grazing Service-----	84, 260. 00
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#### Petroleum Conservation Division:

Salaries and expenses-----	14, 000. 00
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Soil and moisture conservation operations-----	100, 000. 00
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Fire protection of forests, forest industries, and strategic facilities (national defense)-----	5, 000. 00
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Payment of awards, war minerals claims-----	54, 775. 82
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This item was recommended in a supplemental estimate contained in S. Doc. 196.

Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior-----	\$4, 000. 00
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This increase recommended by the committee is for the following purposes: Division of Territories and Island Possessions (travel expenses), \$500; Division of Budget and Administrative Management (travel and other expenses), \$2,650; and Office of Indian Affairs (stationery and miscellaneous office supplies), \$850.

Library, Department of the Interior-----	2, 000. 00
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The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

*payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members,*

Printing and binding-----	5, 000. 00
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#### Bonneville Power Administration:

The committee recommend that the amount of the unobligated balance of the appropriation "Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system" proposed to be made available during the fiscal year 1945 for expenses of marketing and operation of transmission facilities, and administrative costs in connection therewith, be increased from \$3,686,540, as proposed by the House, to \$3,940,540, an increase of \$254,000, which is contained in a supplemental estimate, House Doc. 510.

The committee also recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

*, and not to exceed, \$485,000 of the construction funds in said unobligated balance shall be available for the construction of the transmission line from the Grand Coulee Dam to Brewster, Washington*

United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands-----	17, 515. 00
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Office of Fishery Coordination-----	10, 000. 00
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#### Solid Fuels Administration for War:

Salaries and expenses-----	355, 800. 00
Fuels conservation-----	700, 000. 00

This amount is recommended in a supplemental budget estimate, S. Doc. 196, to enable the Solid Fuels Administration for War to initiate and prosecute a comprehensive program for the conservation of solid fuels, in order to minimize to the greatest possible extent an anticipated shortage during the coal year ending Mar. 31, 1945, in the supply of anthracite and bituminous coals.

Total, Solid Fuels Administration for War--	1, 055, 800. 00
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## General Land Office:

Salaries.....	\$21,000. 00
General expenses.....	4,000. 00
Surveying the public lands.....	30,000. 00
Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination.....	6,000. 00
Salaries and expenses of land offices.....	1,200. 00
Revested Oregon and California Railroad and recon- veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon.....	3,500. 00
Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing districts.....	10,000. 00
Payment to department of forestry, Oregon, et al.....	4,852. 54
(This item is recommended in a supplemental budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 196.)	

Total, General Land Office.....	80,552. 54
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## Bureau of Indian Affairs:

Salaries.....	30,000. 00
In recommending this increase, the committee has not approved the request for a new position of associate forester.	

General expenses.....	5,700. 00
Maintaining law and order on Indian reservations.....	5,960. 00

This increase recommended by the committee is  
for the following purposes: \$2,600 for increase in  
compensation for Indian judges, and \$3,360 for a  
new position at the New York Agency, including  
travel expenses and overtime pay for the position.

Indian agency buildings.....	5,000. 00
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## Indian lands:

Purchase of improvements on lands, Havasupai Indian Reservation, Ariz.....	11,100. 00
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(This item was recommended in a supple-  
mental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc.  
196.)

Purchase of land, Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. (tribal funds):	
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The committee recommend that for the pur-  
chase of land and improvements thereon for the  
Indians of the Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.,  
that \$25,000 be made available from their  
tribal funds, and that title to any land and  
improvements purchased shall be taken in the  
name of the United States in trust for the Fort  
Peck Indians.

Purchase of land, Flathead Indians, Mont. (tribal funds):	
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For the purchase of land and improvements  
thereon for the Indians of the Flathead Reser-  
vation, Mont., the committee recommend that  
\$38,000 be made available from their tribal  
funds, and that any land and improvements  
purchased shall be taken in the name of the  
United States in trust for the Indians of the  
Flathead Reservation.

Purchase of land, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina (tribal funds):	
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For the purchase of land and improvements  
thereon for the Eastern Band of Cherokee In-  
dians, North Carolina, the committee recom-  
mend that \$2,500 be made available from their  
tribal funds, and that title to any lands and  
improvements purchased shall be taken in the  
name of the United States in trust for the East-  
ern Band of Cherokee Indians.

## Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued.

Industrial assistance and advancement:	
Administration of Indian forests.....	\$20,000.00
Expenses, sale of timber.....	10,000.00
Developing agriculture and stock raising among Indians.....	25,000.00
National Indian Institute.....	22,500.00
Total, industrial assistance and advancement..	77,500.00
Development of water supply.....	8,800.00
Irrigation and drainage:	
Miscellaneous projects:	
Administrative expenses.....	9,370.00
Of this increase, \$6,870 is to restore a House reduction, and \$2,500 is for administrative expenses in connection with the White Narrows project.	
White Narrows project, Nevada.....	25,000.00
The committee recommend this amount for the acquisition of land in connection with this project. At the hearing it was pointed out that this is a combined flood-control and irrigation project, and that the first step toward the carrying out of the project will be the acquisition of the necessary land.	
Operation and maintenance:	
San Carlos project, Gila Indian Reservation, Ariz.....	76,840.00
Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz.....	10,000.00
Protection of project works.....	1,000.00
Construction, repair, and rehabilitation of irrigation systems on Indian reservations:	
Surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses.....	3,750.00
Total, irrigation and drainage.....	125,960.00
Education:	
Indian schools, support:	
Restoration of House reduction in Budget estimate.....	163,100.00
Transfer to gratuity item of amount for payment of tuition for Chippewa Indian children, Minnesota.....	22,190.00
Additional school facilities for Navajo Indian Reservation.....	41,750.00
The committee's recommendation is to carry out the proposal for the use of the Deneshotso Day School plant, providing boarding facilities for about 120 children.	
Operation of Kinishba ruins on Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz., as a museum.....	3,000.00
Total, Indian schools, support.....	230,040.00
Lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of Indian schools.....	40,000.00
Support and education of Indian pupils at non-reservation boarding schools:	
Sherman Institute, Riverside, Calif.....	17,750.00
The committee recommend this additional amount to provide for 450 pupils in lieu of 400 provided for by the House.	



## Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued.

## Education—Continued.

Education of natives in Alaska-----	\$88, 500. 00
This amount is recommended in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 196.	

Total, education-----	<u>376, 290. 00</u>
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## General support and administration:

General administration of Indian property-----	86, 150. 00
General support and rehabilitation of needy Indians--	200, 000. 00
Reindeer service, Alaska-----	<u>21, 300. 00</u>

Total, general support and administration-----	<u>307, 450. 00</u>
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## North Carolina, Cherokee (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that this item be increased from \$8,000 to \$8,500, and that the additional \$500 be made available as a gift which this tribe wishes to make from its tribal fund to the American Red Cross.

## Oregon, Klamath (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that this tribal fund item be increased from \$217,045 to \$221,070, or an increase of \$4,025.

## Washington, Colville (tribal funds):

Under this tribal fund item, the committee recommend an increase of \$2,500 for compensation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys.

## Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

*not to exceed \$10,000 for repairs to the Choctaw Chapter House,*

## Wisconsin, Menominee (tribal funds):

The committee recommend that the amount to be made available from the tribal fund be increased from \$114,400 to \$118,400, the additional \$4,000 to be used for hospital maintenance and operation costs.

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

*: Provided further, That not to exceed \$10,000 shall be immediately available for an audit of the books, accounts, and operations of the Menominee Indian Mills by a certified public accountant or firm of accountants under a contract to be entered by said accountant or firm of accountants with the Menominee Tribe acting by its advisory council and approved by the Secretary of the Interior*

## Roads and bridges:

Construction, improvement, repair and maintenance of Indian reservation roads-----	200, 000. 00
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Of the increase recommended, \$50,000 is recommended for further work on the Maverick Springs Road, Wyoming.)

Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	<u><u>1, 153, 760. 00</u></u>
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## Bureau of Reclamation:

## Salaries and expenses:

Restoration of reduction by House.....	\$6, 000. 00
Personal services and other expenses for nonproject functions of the Bureau performed for the Commissioner outside the District of Columbia.....	1, 660, 000. 00

The committee recommended that the following language be added to the bill:

*, of which not to exceed \$101,000 shall be available for personal services and other expenses in the District of Columbia including not to exceed \$3,500 for printing and binding, and not to exceed \$1,660,000 shall be available for personal services and other expenses for nonproject functions of the Bureau of Reclamation performed for the Commissioner outside of the District of Columbia, the latter amount to be reimbursable under the Federal reclamation laws only to the extent of services determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be appropriately chargeable to the investigation, construction, or operation and maintenance of particular projects, said determinations to be reported by said Secretary to the Congress by January 1, 1946*

In making this recommendation for an increase of \$1,660,000, the committee has made reductions totalling \$1,660,000 in the following construction items:

## A. General fund, construction—

(1) Central Valley project, California.....	\$200, 000. 00
(2) Kings River project, California.....	250, 000. 00
(3) Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado.....	200, 000. 00
(4) Boise project (Anderson Ranch Dam), Idaho.....	260, 000. 00
(5) Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma.....	100, 000. 00
(6) Tucumcari project, New Mexico.....	250, 000. 00
(7) Yakima project, Roza division, Washington.....	100, 000. 00

## B. Reclamation fund, construction—

(8) Deschutes project, Oregon.....	250, 000. 00
(9) Palisades project, Idaho.....	50, 000. 00

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Total reduction... 1, 660, 000. 00

# Bureau of Reclamation—Continued.

## Salaries and expenses—Continued.

### Personal services and other expenses—Continued.

The increase in this item of \$1,660,000 is to provide the Bureau of Reclamation with additional nonreimbursable funds for administrative expenses in connection with the discharge of its responsibilities as custodian of the Federal investment of more than \$900,000,000 in western irrigation, power, and multiple-purpose projects. As noted above, this amendment does not increase the over-all expenditures of the Bureau of Reclamation for administrative expenses nor the total appropriation carried in the bill, but it permits a redistribution of the allocation of funds for this purpose on a sound basis. Instead of charging disproportionate amounts of administrative expenses to the various projects under construction with general fund appropriations, the reclamation fund would be drawn on for this purpose. Thus, a saving to the general fund of the Treasury will be effected.

The committee believe this amendment is in keeping with subsection "O" of the Fact Finders Act of 1924, and through the reorganization of the Bureau of Reclamation will assure more efficient and economical services to the Government and the people of the West by this agency. The Congress looks to the Bureau of Reclamation to provide it with accurate data on western water and land resources, and, obviously, the entire cost of this and other services as well as other activities should not be charged to present and prospective water users and power consumers. This amendment does not disturb the established principle of the reclamation policy that assures the repayment of the actual cost of the construction of irrigation and power facilities.

## Operation and maintenance:

### Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California:

The committee recommend that the amount to be available from power and other revenues for operation and maintenance be increased from \$340,000, as proposed by the House, to \$350,000.

### Central Valley project, California:

The committee recommend that the amount to be available from power revenues for the operation and maintenance of the power system be increased from \$385,000, as proposed by the House, to \$400,000.

Boise project, Idaho-----

\$1, 000. 00

## Bureau of Reclamation--Continued.

## Operation and maintenance--Continued.

## Kendrick project, Wyoming:

The committee recommend that the amount to be available from power revenues for the operation and maintenance of the power system be increased from \$125,000, as proposed by the House, to \$135,000.

Operation and maintenance administration-----	\$20, 000. 00
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Total, operation and maintenance-----	21, 000. 00
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## Reclamation fund:

Construction: Deschutes project, Oregon-----	1, 000, 000. 00
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In recommending the increase of \$1,660,000 in the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Reclamation", the committee has reduced by \$250,000 the amount proposed in a supplemental estimate, S. Doc. 196, for this project.

General investigations-----	100, 000. 00
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Administrative expenses-----	25, 000. 00
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Total reclamation fund, construction-----	1, 125, 000. 00
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## Boulder Canyon project:

The committee recommend that the amount to be available from power and other revenues for operation, maintenance, and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other facilities, be increased from \$950,000 as proposed by the House, to \$968,000.

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

*: Provided, That on or before June 1, 1946, the Secretary shall report to the Congress on expenditures incurred and revenues received in the construction, operation, and maintenance of Boulder City, together with his recommendations for allocation and adjustment of such expenditures and revenues between the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Boulder Canyon project and other Federal activities; and that such expenditures from the Colorado River Dam fund prior to such allocation and adjustment, under this or other appropriation acts heretofore or hereafter enacted, shall be without prejudice to the rights, if any, of power contractors to have adjustments, with respect to such expenditures, made to accord with the substantive provisions of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act*

Colorado River front work and levee system, Arizona-California-----	300, 000. 00
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The committee recommend that this increase proposed in a supplemental Budget estimate be made immediately available, and that the following language be added to the bill:

*, of which not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for the purchase of lands subject to seepage or overflow and improvements thereon: Provided, That the expenditure of any moneys for the purchase of said lands and improvements or for remedial or other necessary works for the protection of public or private property in or near the city of*



## Bureau of Reclamation—Continued.

*Needles, California, shall not be deemed a recognition of any obligation or liability whatsoever on the part of the United States: Provided, further, That any moneys received by the United States as reimbursement in accordance with contracts heretofore entered into under the authority of the Act of December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1057), as amended, and ratified by the Act of August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1028), for work in or near said city of Needles shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts*

## Colorado River development fund:

Comprehensive plan fund-----	\$375,000.00
Upper basin fund-----	825,000.00

Total, Colorado River development fund-----	1,200,000.00
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## General fund:

## Construction:

## Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

*Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada: Provided, The appropriation heretofore made for this project shall be available for construction of that part of the Davis-Phoenix transmission line from the vicinity of Parker Dam to Phoenix, Arizona.*

Central Valley project, California-----	2,535,000.00
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In recommending the increase of \$1,660,000 in the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Reclamation", the committee has reduced by \$200,000 the amount for this project.

The committee recommend that the following language be stricken from the bill:

*, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance heretofore determined to be available for construction of transmission lines shall be allocated to other construction features of the project*

Kings River project, California-----	750,000.00
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In recommending the increase of \$1,660,000 in the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Reclamation", the committee has reduced by \$250,000 the amount recommended for this project.

Tueumcari project, New Mexico-----	2,250,000.00
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In recommending the increase of \$1,660,000 in the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Reclamation", the committee has reduced by \$250,000 the supplemental estimate for this project.

Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma-----	400,000.00
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In recommending the increase of \$1,660,000 in the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Reclamation", the committee has reduced by \$100,000 the supplemental estimate for this project.

## Bureau of Reclamation—Continued.

## General fund—Continued.

## Construction—Continued.

The committee recommend, inasmuch as the Lugert-Altus project is in the sub-humid region where irrigation has not been practiced extensively, that the Bureau of Reclamation use a reasonable part of the funds appropriated for the purpose of demonstrating the best methods of securing effective agricultural results from the irrigation of lands under this project.

General investigations----- \$3, 575, 000. 00

Of this increase of \$3,575,000 recommended by the committee, \$3,000,000 is allowed for continuation of investigations and for preparation for construction (other than the purchase of rights-of-way) of the Missouri Basin projects designated in Senate Document No. 191, 78th Cong.

Administrative expenses----- 50, 000. 00

Total, general fund----- 9, 560, 000. 00

Water conservation and utilization projects----- 600, 000. 00

The House allowed \$1,400,000 for the water conservation and utilization projects. The committee recommend that this amount be increased by \$600,000 to restore the full amount of the Budget estimate, \$2,000,000. The committee is of the opinion that adequate funds should be available under this appropriation to start construction of the Canton, Okla., project and similar projects just as soon as the necessary materials are obtainable.

The committee recommend that the following language be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided*, That any funds appropriated to and unexpended by the Department of Agriculture for carrying out functions assigned to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Act of August 11, 1939, as amended, are hereby transferred to the Department of the Interior together with the functions which the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to perform

The committee recommend that the above language be stricken from the bill inasmuch as it is in effect legislation on an appropriation bill. The committee feel that if there are to be any changes in the method of administering and handling the program for water conservation and utilization projects that the proposed changes should be considered by the proper legislative committees of the House and Senate.

## Fort Peck project, Montana:

For construction of transmission lines, substations, and other facilities -----

800, 000. 00

This item is recommended in a supplemental budget estimate, S. Doc. 196.

Total, Bureau of Reclamation----- 15, 272, 000. 00

## Geological Survey:

Topographic surveys:	
Mapping strategic areas.....	\$42, 500. 00
Surveying areas containing supplies of critical war minerals.....	27, 140. 00
Total, topographic surveys.....	69, 640. 00
Mineral resources in Alaska.....	1, 075, 000. 00
(This amount is recommended in a supplemental estimate, S. Doc. 196, for an oil-exploration program in Alaska.)	
Printing and binding.....	17, 660. 00
Total, Geological Survey.....	1, 162, 300. 00

## Bureau of Mines:

Operating mine rescue cars and investigation of mine accidents.....	50, 000. 00
This amount is proposed in a supplemental Budget estimate, S. Doc. 196, to provide funds to inaugurate research and investigations on the ignition, explosion, and fire hazards from metal dust and from light metals.	
Coal-mine inspections and investigations.....	591, 610. 00
Testimony obtained by the committee shows a definite need for additional coal mine inspection work. The Budget estimate for the fiscal year 1945 provides for 45 additional coal-mine inspectors. Of this estimate for 45 additional inspectors, the House allowed a total of \$100,000 plus \$18,390 overtime. The committee recommend that provision be made to enable the Bureau to put 90 additional inspectors in the field, pay their expenses, equip them, and render the auxiliary office and laboratory services that are necessary to make their work efficient and effective. To carry out this recommendation, an increase of \$591,610 will be necessary in addition to the \$118,390 increase allowed by the House.	
Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act.....	25, 000. 00
Protection of mineral resources and facilities.....	50, 000. 00
Anthracite investigations.....	131, 000. 00
Of this amount recommended by the committee, \$81,000 is proposed in a supplemental Budget estimate for anthracite investigations to devise means of increasing the production of anthracite coal through mechanical mining methods and to plan an effective program to eliminate the flooding of anthracite mines, and \$50,000 is recommended for the purchase of land and the construction and equipment of a laboratory building as authorized in Public Law 812, approved December 18, 1942, only upon the fulfillment of the condition that an equal amount shall be contributed for the same purpose by State or local organizations.	
Synthetic liquid fuels.....	8, 000, 000. 00

This amount is proposed in a supplemental budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 196 to inaugurate the program authorized by Public Law 290 approved April 5, 1944, providing for the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products, and other substances.

## Bureau of Mines—Continued.

Mineral mining investigations-----	\$5,000.00
Oil and gas investigations:	
For restoration of House reduction in regular estimate-----	7,640.00
To provide for a supplemental budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 196-----	80,000.00
The purpose of this supplemental item is to enable the Bureau of Mines to determine how the quality of base stocks for aviation gasoline can be improved by processing in highly efficient distilling equipment and to find means of treating high-sulfur crude oil and distillates so that they can be used effectively in the manufacture of gasoline.	
Work on stimulation of oil production by secondary-recovery methods-----	500,000.00
The committee recommend this amount for use at the Bureau's several field stations.	
Total, oil and gas investigations-----	587,640.00
Mining experiment stations-----	10,000.00
Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	8,100.00
Economics of mineral industries-----	15,750.00
Investigation of raw-material resources for steel production (national defense)-----	6,000,000.00
Of the amount recommended by the committee, \$3,000,000 is proposed in a supplemental budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 196.	
Investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals in the United States and its possessions (national defense)-----	100,000.00
Development of processes for recovery of waste metals (national defense):	
The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:	
<i>Development of processes for recovery of waste metals (national defense): The appropriation under this head in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the same purposes and under the same conditions until June 30, 1945.</i>	
Total, Bureau of Mines-----	15,574,100.00

## National Park Service:

Salaries-----	5,835.00
General expenses-----	1,000.00
National historical parks and monuments-----	27,180.00
National military parks, battlefields, monuments, and cemeteries-----	19,000.00
Recreational demonstration areas-----	25,000.00
Total, National Park Service-----	78,015.00



## Fish and Wildlife Service:

General administrative expenses.....	\$10,600.00
Propagation of food fishes.....	17,445.00
Investigations respecting food fishes.....	15,235.00

Of this amount, the committee recommend \$2,200 for oyster-culture work in Chesapeake Bay, and \$13,035 for surveys and biological control work on the Columbia River.

Fishery industries.....	65,000.00
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Of this amount, the committee recommend \$15,000 to restore a reduction by the House in the base of this appropriation for the fiscal year 1945, and \$50,000 for investigations to develop substitutes for tin and other articles of value to the fish industry.

Fishery market news service.....	6,840.00
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The committee recommend this amount for the Jacksonville, Fla., fishery market news office.

Fur-resources investigations.....	7,300.00
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This amount is recommended by the committee to restore a general reduction of \$5,000 by the House, and \$2,300 reduction by the House applied to the rabbit experiment station in California.

Biological investigations.....	50,000.00
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This amount is recommended by the committee to restore a general reduction by the House of \$31,633, a reduction of \$2,500 applied to the Patuxent Research Refuge, and a reduction of \$15,867 applied to the project for the control of injurious birds.

Control of predatory animals.....	185,000.00
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The committee recommend that \$100,000 of this amount be used in connection with control of rabies.

Protection of migratory birds.....	25,000.00
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Enforcement of Alaska game law.....	6,530.00
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Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations.....	76,000.00
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The committee recommend this increase for the following purposes: (1) Maintenance of wildlife refuges, \$40,000, and (2) \$36,000 for purchase of an addition to the Charles Sheldon antelope range.

The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

*and in addition thereto \$40,000 of the unexpended balance for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1945*

The purpose of this language is to continue available during the fiscal year 1945 funds appropriated in the 1944 act for a project to lower for safety reasons the water level of the lake on Little Medicine Creek located in the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge and to divert the excess water of such lake to Lake Lawtonka, the water-supply reservoir for the Fort Sill Military Reservation, the Fort Sill Indian School and Indian General Hospital, and for the city of Lawton, Okla.

Migratory bird conservation refuges.....	5,000.00
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Federal aid in wildlife restoration.....	500,000.00
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The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

*: Provided further, That the limitation in said act upon the amount available for administrative expenses is hereby waived to the extent necessary to provide for overtime or additional compensation pursuant to the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943*

## Fish and Wildlife Service—Continued.

Reimbursements for cost of supplies and materials:

The committee recommend that the following provision be added to the bill:

*Reimbursements for the cost of supplies and materials and the transportation and handling thereof issued from central warehouses authorized to be established by the Act of June 24, 1936 (49 U. S. C. 667), may be credited to the appropriation current at the time supplies and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued, or at the time such reimbursements are received.*

Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	\$969, 950. 00
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## Government in the Territories:

## Alaska:

Construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, bridges and trails-----	180, 000. 00
Richardson Highway-----	500, 000. 00
Total, Alaska-----	680, 000. 00

## Hawaii:

Salaries and expenses, Governor and secretary-----	960. 00
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This amount is recommended in a supplemental Budget estimate contained in S. Doc. 196, and is for the purpose of equalizing the salaries of the secretary to the Governor and the clerk in the Governor's office, who are not classified employees within the meaning of the Classification Act of 1923, with salaries paid to Federal employees in the Territories and island possessions who receive a differential of 25 percent due to increased living costs.

## Virgin Islands:

Government secretary, including salary differential and overtime pay-----	7, 625. 00
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The committee recommend that the following language be added to the bill:

*, to be expended under the direction of the Governor*

Agriecultural experiment station-----	47, 260. 00
For defraying deficit in treasury of the municipal government of St. Croix-----	70, 000. 00

Total, Virgin Islands-----	124, 885. 00
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Total, Government in the Territories--	805, 845. 00
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## Limitation on long-distance telephone tolls and on telegrams and cablegrams:

The committee recommend that the following section be stricken from the bill:

Sec. 8. Not to exceed a total of \$25,000 of the appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for expenditure for long-distance telephone tolls, and not to exceed a total of \$25,000 shall be available for expenditure for telegrams and cablegrams, and the savings effected thereby in the items "communication services", as set forth in the Budget estimates submitted for such appropriations shall not be diverted to other use and shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

# Jackson Hole National Monument:

The committee recommend that the following new section be added to the bill:

*SEC. 9. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance of any new administrative function or the enforcement or issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the establishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument as described in Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated March 15, 1943.*

## Deferment of certain male employees in the Interior Department:

The committee recommend that the following section be stricken from the bill:

*SEC. 11. No part of the money appropriated in this Act shall be used to pay the salary of any male person between the ages of eighteen and thirty years who is physically and mentally qualified for military duty, as shown by his Selective Service classification, and who has been deferred from military duty, either at his own request or the request of the Secretary of the Interior, for reasons other than dependency or as necessary to war production, and who, thirty days after the approval of this Act, still retains such deferment.*

Total increase.....	\$36, 591, 990. 36
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## DECREASES

### Bureau of Indian Affairs:

#### Education:

##### Support of Indian schools from tribal funds:

The committee recommend that this item be reduced from \$400,000, as proposed by the House, to \$377,810, inasmuch as the committee recommend the transfer to the gratuity appropriation of \$22,190 for payment of tuition for Chippewa Indian children.

#### Administration of Indian property:

##### Special attorney for Osage Indians.....

\$5,225. 00

The purpose of this recommended decrease is to disallow the payment of an attorney out of the gratuity fund for the Osage Indians inasmuch as provision is made under the Osage tribal fund for an attorney for the tribe to be appointed with the approval of the Osage tribal council.

## Bureau of Indian Affairs—Continued.

Support of Osage agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma:

The committee recommend that the amount to be made available from the Osage tribal funds be decreased from \$213,700 to \$173,980, a decrease of \$39,720. The break-down of the items recommended to be eliminated is as follows:

Position No.	Agency position	Salary per annum
(1) G10-1A70-----	Director of Community Service.	\$4,100
(2) G91A2-----	Accountant-----	3,300
(3) G6-1B2-----	Community worker-----	2,200
(4) G2-1A33-----	Deputy special officer-----	1,620
		<hr/> 11,220
(5) G3-1A29-----	Clerk-----	1,860
(6) G7-1A40-----	Fiscal accountant-----	2,600
(7) G5-1A77-----	Clerk-----	2,000
(8) G8-2D2-----	Farmer-----	2,600
(9) G2-1A28-----	Clerk-----	1,446
(10) G3-1A20-----	do-----	1,680
(11) G4-1A22-----	Field Aid-----	1,860
(12) G4-1A37-----	Clerk-----	1,800
(13) G3-1A8-----	do-----	1,680
(14) G2-1AA-----	Bookkeeping machine operator.	1,440
		<hr/> 18,960
	Osage clinic:	
(15) G5-103-----	Nurse-----	1,900
(16) G3-1C1-----	Physician-----	3,600
(17) G2-1A76-----	Clerk-stenographer-----	1,440
(18)-----	Miscellaneous-----	2,600
		<hr/> 9,540
	Total, Osage clinic-----	
	Grand total-----	<hr/> 39,720

Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	<hr/> \$5,225.00
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## Bureau of Reclamation:

Reclamation fund, construction:

Palisades project, Idaho-----	50,000.00
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In recommending the increase of \$1,660,000 in the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Reclamation", the committee has reduced by \$50,000 the amount for this project.

General fund, construction:

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado-----	200,000.00
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Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch-----	260,000.00
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Yakima project, Washington-----	100,000.00
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In recommending the increase of \$1,660,000 in the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Reclamation", the committee has reduced the amounts for the above three projects in the amounts indicated.

Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----	<hr/> 610,000.00
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Total decrease-----	<hr/> 615,225.00
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Net increase-----	35,976,765.36
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Amount of bill as reported to the Senate-----	123,629,345.36
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Calendar No. 911

78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4679

[Report No. 899]

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 28 (legislative day, APRIL 12), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAY 20 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5       ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
6       1945, namely:

### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

#### SALARIES

9       Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in  
10      this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other per-

sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,  
~~\$1,222,420~~ \$1,306,480: *Provided*, That no part of the  
 appropriation made available to the office of the Secretary by  
 this section shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs  
 designed for or calculated to influence the passage or defeat  
 of any legislation pending before the Congress.

#### OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

For personal services in the District of Columbia and in  
 the field, ~~\$224,843~~ \$243,900.

#### DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

For personal services in the District of Columbia,  
~~\$115,580~~ \$155,580.

#### GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions  
 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A),  
 including examination and classification of lands with respect  
 to grazing or agricultural utility, preparation of land classi-  
 fication maps and reports, fire prevention and the suppression  
 or emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under  
 the jurisdiction of the Grazing Service, traveling and other  
 necessary expenses, not to exceed \$12,000 for personal  
 services in the District of Columbia, and the purchase (not  
 to exceed ~~\$25,000~~ \$30,000), operation, and maintenance  
 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, ~~\$977,740~~  
 \$1,041,000; for payment of a salary of \$5 per diem while

1 actually employed and for the payment of necessary travel  
2 expenses, exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory  
3 committees of local stockmen, \$40,000; in all, ~~\$1,017,740~~  
4 ~~\$1,081,000~~.

5 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range  
6 improvements within grazing districts, pursuant to the pro-  
7 visions of sections 10 and 11 of the Act of June 28, 1934,  
8 as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), and not including contri-  
9 butions under section 9 of the Act of June 28, 1934,  
10 ~~\$105,000~~ ~~\$125,000~~: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder  
11 shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys received from  
12 grazing districts under the provisions of said Act of June  
13 28, 1934, as amended, during the fiscal years 1944 and  
14 1945.

15 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county,  
16 or privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions  
17 of the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), ~~\$8,000~~ ~~\$9,000~~:  
18 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the  
19 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance  
20 with section 4 of said Act.

21 PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

22 For all salaries and expenses necessary for administering  
23 and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22,  
24 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C. 15A), and for cooperation  
25 with Federal and State authorities in the production and

1 conservation of oil and gas, including personal services in  
 2 the District of Columbia; travel expenses; contract steno-  
 3 graphic reporting services; stationery and office supplies;  
 4 not to exceed \$3,600 for printing and binding; not to exceed  
 5 \$700 for books and periodicals; and the maintenance, opera-  
 6 tion, and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles, ~~\$200,000~~  
 7 *\$214,000*.

#### 8 SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

9 For all necessary expenses of administering and carry-  
 10 ing out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a  
 11 soil and moisture conservation program on lands under the  
 12 jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in accordance  
 13 with the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S.  
 14 C. 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Numbered IV, in-  
 15 cluding such special measures as may be necessary to prevent  
 16 floods and siltation of reservoirs; the improvement of irriga-  
 17 tion and land drainage; the procurement of nursery stock and  
 18 the establishment and operation of erosion nurseries; the  
 19 making of conservation plans and surveys; the dissemina-  
 20 tion of information; and including ~~\$100,000~~ *\$105,000* for  
 21 departmental personal services including such services in  
 22 the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; furniture, fur-  
 23 nishings, office equipment and supplies; not to exceed \$2,000  
 24 for the purchase of books and periodicals; purchase (not to  
 25 exceed ~~\$4,000~~ *\$5,000*), operation, maintenance, and repair



1 of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehi-  
2 cles, ~~\$1,200,000~~ \$1,300,000: *Provided*, That this appropri-  
3 ation shall be available for meeting expenses of warehouse  
4 maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of  
5 supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distri-  
6 bution to projects under the supervision of the Department  
7 of the Interior, and for sale and distribution to other Gov-  
8 ernment activities, the cost of such supplies and materials or  
9 the value of such equipment (including the cost of transpor-  
10 tation and handling), to be reimbursed to the appropriation  
11 for soil and moisture conservation operations current at the  
12 time such reimbursement is received: *Provided further*,  
13 That any part of this appropriation allocated for the pro-  
14 duction or procurement of nursery stock shall remain avail-  
15 able for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years.

16 Fire protection of forests, forest industries, and strategic  
17 facilities (national defense): For all expenses necessary to  
18 enable the Department of the Interior, independently or in  
19 cooperation with other agencies, to initiate and augment  
20 forest-fire prevention and suppression measures on critical  
21 forest, brush, and grass areas under the administration of the  
22 Department of the Interior, including not to exceed  
23 ~~\$8,000~~ \$10,000 for personal services in the District of Co-  
24 lumbia; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-car-  
25 rying automobiles; travel expenses, including expenses of

attendance at training courses and meetings of organizations  
 concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and  
 purchase in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of other  
 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation  
 "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", ~~\$525,000~~  
~~\$530,000~~.

*Payment of awards, war minerals claims: To complete  
 payment of awards made by the Secretary of the Interior  
 in accordance with the Act of May 18, 1936 (49 Stat.  
 1355), amending the War Minerals Relief Act of March 2,  
 1919, and as authorized by the Act of April 4, 1944 (Public  
 Law 284), \$54,775.82: Provided, That the settlement of  
 awards under this appropriation shall be made through the  
 General Accounting Office.*

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary  
 and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except as  
 otherwise provided), including furniture, carpets, ice, lumber,  
 hardware, dry goods, advertising, teletype rentals and service,  
 telegraphing, telephone service, including personal services of  
 temporary or emergency telephone operators; streetcar fares  
 not exceeding \$300; constructing model and other cases  
 and furniture; postage stamps to prepay postage on foreign  
 mail and for special-delivery and air-mail stamps for use  
 in the United States; traveling expenses, including neces-

1 sary expenses of inspectors and attorneys; fuel and light;  
2 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field for  
3 any bureau, office, or service of the Department, including  
4 not exceeding \$2,000 for inspections and investigations by  
5 the legislative branch, and any request from appropriate  
6 authority in such branch in connection therewith shall be im-  
7 mediately complied with by administrative authority in the  
8 Department; not exceeding \$500 for the payment of dam-  
9 ages caused to private property by Department motor  
10 vehicles; purchase of motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles;  
11 maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled  
12 passenger-carrying vehicles and motortrucks, motorcycles,  
13 and bicycles to be used only for official purposes; expense  
14 of taking testimony and preparing the same in connection  
15 with disbarment proceedings instituted against persons charged  
16 with improper practices before the Department, its bureaus  
17 and offices; expense of translations, and not exceeding  
18 \$1,000 for contract stenographic reporting services; not ex-  
19 ceeding \$700 for newspapers; stationery, including tags,  
20 labels, index cards, cloth-lined wrappers, and specimen bags,  
21 printed in the course of manufacture, and such printed  
22 envelopes as are not supplied under contracts made by the  
23 Postmaster General, for the Department and its several  
24 bureaus and offices, and other necessary expenses not here-  
25 inafter provided for, ~~\$164,000~~ \$168,000; and, in addi-

tion thereto, sums amounting to \$59,400 for stationery supplies shall be deducted from other appropriations made for the fiscal year 1945 as follows: General Land Office, \$6,500; Geological Survey, \$12,000; National Park Service, \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,400, any unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited to the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$19,000; Grazing Service, \$6,000; and said sums so deducted shall be credited to this appropriation.

For the purchase or exchange of professional and scientific books, law and medical books, and books to complete broken sets, periodicals, directories, and other books of reference relating to the business of the Department, *payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, \$500 \$2,500*, and in addition there is hereby made available from any appropriations made for any of the following bureaus or offices of the Department not to exceed the following respective sums: Grazing Service, \$250; Indian Service, \$500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,000; Geological Survey, \$6,000; National Park Service, \$2,500; General Land Office, \$1,000; Bureau of Mines, \$4,500.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING

For printing and binding for the Department of the



1 Interior, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and  
 2 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,  
 3 ~~\$200,000~~ \$205,000, of which \$25,000 shall be for the  
 4 National Park Service, \$85,000 for the Bureau of Mines,  
 5 and \$25,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Service. including  
 6 the publication of bulletins which shall be adapted to the  
 7 interests of the people of the different sections of the country,  
 8 an equal proportion of four-fifths of the bulletins to be de-  
 9 livered to or sent out under addressed franks furnished by  
 10 the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress,  
 11 as they may direct.

#### 12 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

13 For expenses made necessary by the Act entitled "An  
 14 Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts", approved May  
 15 17, 1910 (40 U. S. C. 104), including the purchase of  
 16 periodicals, maps, and books of reference, and payment of  
 17 actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of  
 18 the Commission in attending meetings and committee meet-  
 19 ings of the Commission either within or outside of the Dis-  
 20 trict of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by  
 21 the Commission, \$7,610, of which not to exceed \$6,190 may  
 22 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

23 For all printing and binding for the Commission of Fine  
 24 Arts, \$200.

25 Total, Commission of Fine Arts, \$7,810.

1 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

2 Not to exceed ~~\$3,686,540~~ \$3,940,540 of the unobligated  
3 balance of the appropriation "Construction, operation, and  
4 maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system", shall  
5 be available under the account for said appropriation in  
6 the fiscal year 1945 for expenses of marketing and operation  
7 of transmission facilities, and administrative costs in connec-  
8 tion therewith, including \$24,000 for personal services in the  
9 District of Columbia, *and not to exceed \$485,000 of the*  
10 *construction funds in said unobligated balance shall be*  
11 *available for the construction of the transmission line from*  
12 *the Grand Coulee Dam to Brewster, Washington.*

13 UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE  
14 PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

15 For the maintenance of the office of the United States  
16 High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands as authorized  
17 by subsection 4 of section 7 of the Act approved March 24,  
18 1934 (48 U. S. C. 1232), including salaries and wages;  
19 rental, furnishings, equipment, maintenance, renovation, and  
20 repair of office quarters and living quarters for the High  
21 Commissioner; supplies and equipment; purchase and ex-  
22 change of lawbooks and books of reference, periodicals, and  
23 newspapers; traveling expenses, including for persons ap-  
24 pointed hereunder within the United States and their families,  
25 actual expenses of travel and transportation of household

1 effects from their homes in the United States to the Philippine  
2 Islands, and return, utilizing Government vessels whenever  
3 practicable; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor  
4 vehicles, and all other necessary expenses, ~~\$98,460~~ \$115,-  
5 675, of which not exceeding ~~\$5,200~~ \$10,000 shall be avail-  
6 able for expenditure in the discretion of the High Com-  
7 missioner for maintenance of his household: *Provided*, That  
8 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5), shall  
9 not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this  
10 appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does  
11 not exceed the sum of \$100.

## 12 OFFICE OF FISHERY COORDINATION

13 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable  
14 the Office of Fishery' Coordination to carry out its functions  
15 and activities under Executive Order Numbered 9204, dated  
16 July 21, 1942, and such functions and activities as have been  
17 delegated to it by the Secretary pursuant to the authority  
18 delegated to him under Food Directive Numbered 2, issued  
19 by the Secretary of Agriculture on February 8, 1943 (8 F.  
20 R. 1777), as amended March 16, 1943 (8 F. R. 3280), in-  
21 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia; con-  
22 tract stenographic reporting services; the acceptance and  
23 utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; actual  
24 transportation and other necessary expenses and not to ex-  
25 ceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving

1 while away from their homes without other compensation  
2 from the United States in an advisory capacity to said  
3 Office; maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of motor-  
4 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; printing and binding;  
5 and the purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
6 of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropria-  
7 tion "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior";  
8 ~~\$290,000~~ \$300,000.

#### 9 SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

10 For all necessary expenses of the Solid Fuels Adminis-  
11 tration for War in performing its functions as prescribed in  
12 Executive Order Numbered 9332 of April 19, 1943, includ-  
13 ing the employment without regard to civil service and classi-  
14 fication laws of a Deputy Administrator at not to exceed  
15 \$10,000 per annum and not to exceed twenty-eight technical  
16 employees; other personal services in the District of Colum-  
17 bia; printing and binding; traveling expenses, including  
18 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the  
19 purposes of this appropriation, and actual transportation and  
20 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in  
21 lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their  
22 homes, in an advisory capacity without other compensation  
23 from the United States, or at \$1 per annum; reimbursement  
24 at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses



1 incurred by them in official travel in privately owned automo-  
 2 biles within the limits of their official stations; contract steno-  
 3 graphic reporting services; books of reference, periodicals and  
 4 newspapers; office supplies; furniture and equipment; pur-  
 5 chase, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carry-  
 6 ing automobiles; and the acceptance and utilization of volun-  
 7 tary and uncompensated services, ~~\$4,669,200~~ \$5,025,-  
 8 000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall  
 9 not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this  
 10 appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does  
 11 not exceed \$300.

12 *Fuels conservation: For all necessary expenses of*  
 13 *the Solid Fuels Administration for War in carrying out*  
 14 *a Nation-wide program of fuel conservation, including the*  
 15 *preparation for and dissemination of fuel conservation in-*  
 16 *formation by various media (including radio, and still*  
 17 *and motion pictures to be commercially made and released);*  
 18 *such expenses to include personal services in the District*  
 19 *of Columbia; not to exceed \$100,000 for the employment*  
 20 *of technically qualified persons or organizations, by contract*  
 21 *or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised*  
 22 *Statutes, or the civil service and classification laws; printing*  
 23 *and binding; travel expenses, including attendance at meet-*  
 24 *ings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this*

1 *appropriation, and actual transportation and other necessary*  
2 *expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of sub-*  
3 *sistence of persons serving, while away from their homes,*  
4 *in an advisory capacity without other compensation from*  
5 *the United States, or at \$1 per annum; books of reference,*  
6 *periodicals, and newspapers; office supplies; furniture and*  
7 *equipment; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of*  
8 *passenger-carrying automobiles; reimbursement at not to ex-*  
9 *ceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses incurred by*  
10 *them in official travel in privately owned automobiles within*  
11 *the limits of their official stations; and the acceptance and*  
12 *utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; to be*  
13 *immediately available, \$700,000: Provided, That section*  
14 *3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase*  
15 *under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved*  
16 *does not exceed \$300.*

17     **SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION**

18     **Salaries and expenses:** For all necessary expenses of  
19 the Southwestern Power Administration in disposing of the  
20 electric power and energy from the Norfolk Dam and Deni-  
21 son Dam projects, in accordance with Executive Orders Num-  
22 bered 9353, 9366, and 9373, including printing and binding,  
23 and the purchase, operation, and maintenance of passenger-  
24 carrying motor vehicles, \$140,000.

## GENERAL LAND OFFICE

1

2 For personal services in the District of Columbia,  
3 ~~\$850,000~~ \$871,000, including one clerk who shall be desig-  
4 nated by the President to sign land patents.

5

6 For traveling expenses of officers and employees, for  
7 employment of stenographers and other assistants, for pro-  
8 duction of maps and official plats of surveys; for expenses  
9 of restoration to the public domain of lands in forest reserves  
10 and of lands temporarily withdrawn for forest-reserve pur-  
11 poses; and for expenses of hearings or other proceedings held  
12 by order of the General Land Office to determine the char-  
13 acter of lands, whether alleged fraudulent entries are of that  
14 character or have been made in compliance with the law, and  
15 of hearings in disbarment proceedings, ~~\$20,000~~ \$24,000.

16

17 Surveying public lands: For surveys and resurveys of  
18 public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and re-  
19 ported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral  
20 deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary  
21 surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be  
22 required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in  
23 any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States, under  
24 the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land  
Office and direction of the Secretary, ~~\$500,000~~ \$530,000,  
including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled

1 passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*, That this appro-  
 2 priation may be expended for surveys made under the  
 3 supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office,  
 4 but when expended for surveys that would not otherwise  
 5 be chargeable hereto it shall be reimbursed from the applicable  
 6 appropriation, fund, or special deposit.

7 Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination: For  
 8 salaries and expenses of field examinations, classification of  
 9 lands, and investigations required in the administration and  
 10 execution of the public land laws, and the protection of the  
 11 public lands and their resources from trespass, including  
 12 operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles  
 13 and motorboats, ~~\$370,000~~ \$376,000.

14 Registers: For salaries and commissions of registers of  
 15 district land offices, \$95,000.

16 Salaries and expenses of land offices: For salaries (ex-  
 17 cept registers) and all necessary expenses incident to the  
 18 operation and maintenance of district land offices and the  
 19 disposal, supervision, and management of the public lands,  
 20 including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled  
 21 passenger-carrying vehicles, ~~\$174,000~~ \$175,200: *Pro-*  
 22 *vided*, That no expenses chargeable to the Government shall  
 23 be incurred by registers in the conduct of local land offices  
 24 except upon previous specific authorization by the Com-  
 25 missioner of the General Land Office.



1 For the prevention and suppression of fires on the  
2 public domain in Alaska, including the maintenance of  
3 patrols, the employment of field personnel, the use of air-  
4 planes by charter or otherwise, and the maintenance and  
5 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,  
6 \$33,900.

7 Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from  
8 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of  
9 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands  
10 lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of  
11 making public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*,  
12 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate  
13 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
14 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

15 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed  
16 Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For carrying  
17 out the provisions of title I of the Act of August 28, 1937  
18 (50 Stat. 874), including fire protection and patrol on these  
19 and adjacent and intermingled public lands, through coopera-  
20 tive agreements with Federal, State, and county agencies,  
21 or otherwise, and including travel and other necessary  
22 expenses; and operation and maintenance of motor-propelled  
23 passenger-carrying vehicles, ~~\$300,000~~ \$303,500: *Provided*,  
24 That such expenditures shall be reimbursed from the 25 per

1 centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act ap-  
2 proved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated  
3 the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section  
4 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund  
5 designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund".

6 Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing  
7 districts (receipt limitation) : For construction, purchase, and  
8 maintenance of range improvements on the public lands  
9 subject to grazing leases under the provisions of section 15  
10 and pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Act of  
11 June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including  
12 operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-  
13 carrying vehicles, ~~\$40,000~~ \$50,000: *Provided*, That  
14 expenditures hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of  
15 all moneys received under the provisions of section 15 of  
16 said Act during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945.

17 Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south  
18 half of Red River: For payment of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per centum of the  
19 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in  
20 Oklahoma under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923  
21 (30 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of  
22 Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal  
23 funds accruing under said Act, to be expended by the State  
24 in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the  
25 Act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191),

1 \$3,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not  
 2 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in  
 3 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
 4 Repeal Act, 1934.

5 *Payment to Department of Forestry, Oregon, and others:*  
 6 *For reimbursement of certain organized protection agencies*  
 7 *in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated*  
 8 *public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California*  
 9 *lands, pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1944 (Public Law*  
 10 *243), as set forth in Senate Report Numbered 653, Seventy-*  
 11 *eight Congress, \$4,852.54.*

## 12 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

### 13 SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

14 For departmental personal services, including such  
 15 services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$798,175~~ \$828,175.

16 For travel expenses of departmental employees of the  
 17 Bureau of Indian Affairs; radio, telegraph, and telephone  
 18 toll messages on business pertaining to the Indian Service  
 19 sent and received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Wash-  
 20 ington, District of Columbia, and Chicago, Illinois; rental of  
 21 office equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies  
 22 therefor, and other necessary expenses of the Indian Service  
 23 for which no other appropriation is available, ~~\$41,800~~  
 24 \$47,500.

25 For advertising, inspection, storage, and all other ex-

1 penses incident to the purchase of goods and supplies for the  
 2 Indian Service and for payment of railroad, pipe-line, and  
 3 other transportation costs of such goods and supplies,  
 4 \$790,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall  
 5 be used in payment for any services except bill therefor is  
 6 rendered within one year from the time the service is  
 7 performed.

8 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,  
 9 including pay of judges of Indian courts, pay of Indian  
 10 police, and pay of employces engaged in the suppression of  
 11 the traffic in intoxicating liquors, marihuana, and deleterious  
 12 drugs among Indians, and including traveling expenses, sup-  
 13 plies, and equipment, ~~\$315,040~~ \$321,000.

14 For lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500  
 15 for any one building), repair, and improvement of agency  
 16 buildings, exclusive of hospital buildings, including the in-  
 17 stallation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,  
 18 power, and sewerage and water systems in connection there-  
 19 with, ~~\$182,000~~ \$187,000.

20 Vehicles, Indian Service: Not to exceed \$450,000 of  
 21 applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of  
 22 Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair,  
 23 and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passen-  
 24 ger-carrying vehicles for the use of employees in the Indian  
 25 field service, and the transportation of Indian school pupils,



1 and not to exceed \$200,000 of applicable appropriations  
2 may be used for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-  
3 carrying vehicles, and such vehicles may be used for the  
4 transportation of Indian school pupils.

5 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or  
6 storm: That to meet possible emergencies not exceeding  
7 \$35,000 of the appropriations made by this Act for support  
8 of reservation and nonreservation schools, for school and  
9 agency buildings, and for conservation of health among  
10 Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary,  
11 for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock,  
12 or other property of those activities of the Indian Service  
13 above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered un-  
14 serviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That any  
15 diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported  
16 to Congress in the annual Budget.

#### 17 INDIAN LANDS

18 Leasing of lands for Navajo Indians (tribal funds):  
19 For lease, pending purchase, of land and water rights for  
20 the use and benefit of Indians of the Navajo Tribe in Ari-  
21 zona and New Mexico, \$15,000, payable from funds on  
22 deposit to the credit of the Navajo Tribe.

23 The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$25,000  
24 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,  
25 fiscal year 1938, for the payment of taxes, including pen-

alties and interest, assessed against individually owned Indian land, title to which is held subject to restrictions against alienation or encumbrance except with the consent or approval of the Secretary, when such land was purchased with trust or restricted funds with the understanding that after purchase it would be nontaxable, as authorized by the Act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1542), is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1945.

*Purchase of improvements on lands, Havasupai Indian Reservation, Arizona: For the purchase of improvements on exchanged lands as authorized by and in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1944 (Public Law 246), \$11,100: Provided, That title to any improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Indians of the Havasupai Reservation.*

Purchase of land, Colville Indians, Washington (tribal funds) : For the purchase of land and improvements thereon, including the purchase of timber and expenses incidental to such acquisition, for the Indians of the Colville Reservation, Washington, \$50,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the Colville Indians: *Provided, That title to any timber, land, and improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Colville Indians.*

Purchase of land, Southern Ute Indians, Colorado

1 (tribal funds) : For the purchase of land for the Indians of  
 2 the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado, \$30,000, payable  
 3 from funds on deposit to the credit of the Southern Ute In-  
 4 dians: *Provided*, That title to any land so purchased shall be  
 5 taken in the name of the United States in trust for the  
 6 Southern Ute Indians.

7 *Purchase of land, Fort Peck Reservation, Montana*  
 8 *(tribal funds) : For the purchase of land and improvements*  
 9 *thereon for the Indians of the Fort Peck Reservation, Mon-*  
 10 *tana, \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit*  
 11 *of the Fort Peck Indians: Provided, That title to any land*  
 12 *and improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name*  
 13 *of the United States in trust for the Fort Peck Indians.*

14 *Purchase of land, Flathead Indians, Montana (tribal*  
 15 *funds) : For the purchase of land and improvements thereon*  
 16 *for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation, Montana,*  
 17 *\$38,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said*  
 18 *Indians: Provided, That title to any land and improvements*  
 19 *so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States*  
 20 *in trust for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation.*

21 *Purchase of land, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians,*  
 22 *North Carolina (tribal funds) : For the purchase of land*  
 23 *and improvements thereon for the Eastern Band of Cherokee*  
 24 *Indians, North Carolina, \$2,500, payable from funds on*  
 25 *deposit to the credit of said Indians: Provided, That title*

1 to any lands and improvements so purchased shall be taken  
 2 in the name of the United States in trust for the Eastern  
 3 Band of Cherokee Indians.

#### 4 INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVANCEMENT

5 For the preservation of timber on Indian reservations and  
 6 allotments other than the Menominee Indian Reservation in  
 7 Wisconsin, the education of Indians in the proper care of  
 8 forests, and the general administration of forestry and grazing  
 9 work, including fire prevention and payment of reasonable  
 10 rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction of a  
 11 person or persons setting forest fires, or taking or otherwise  
 12 destroying timber, in contravention of law on Indian lands,  
 13 ~~\$504,000~~ \$524,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall  
 14 be available for the expenses of administration of Indian  
 15 forest lands from which timber is sold to the extent only  
 16 that proceeds from the sales of timber from such lands are  
 17 insufficient for that purpose.

18 For expenses incidental to the sale of timber, and for  
 19 the expenses of administration, including fire prevention, of  
 20 Indian forest lands only from which such timber is sold,  
 21 ~~\$170,000~~ \$180,000, reimbursable to the United States as  
 22 provided in the Act of February 14, 1920 (25 U. S. C.  
 23 413), from the proceeds of timber sales: *Provided*, That this  
 24 appropriation shall be available for the payment of reasonable  
 25 rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction



1 of a person or persons setting forest fires, or taking or  
2 otherwise destroying timber, in contravention of law.

3 For the suppression or emergency prevention of forest  
4 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000, to-  
5 gether with \$25,000 from funds held by the United States  
6 in trust for the respective tribes of Indians interested: *Pro-*  
7 *vided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of appropriations herein  
8 made for timber operations shall be available upon the  
9 approval of the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency  
10 prevention purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions  
11 of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Con-  
12 gress in the annual Budget.

13 For transfer to the Geological Survey for expenditures to  
14 be made in inspecting mines and examining mineral de-  
15 posits on Indian lands and in supervising mining operations  
16 on restricted, tribal, and allotted Indian lands leased under  
17 the provisions of the Acts of February 28, 1891 (25 U. S. C.  
18 336, 371, 397), May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 312), March 3,  
19 1909 (25 U. S. C. 396), and other Acts authorizing the  
20 leasing of such lands for mining purposes, including purchase  
21 (not to exceed \$2,000), maintenance, repair, and opera-  
22 tion of passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed  
23 \$10,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,  
24 \$85,000.

25 For the purpose of developing agriculture and stock

1 raising among the Indians, including necessary personnel,  
 2 traveling and other expenses, and purchase of supplies and  
 3 equipment, ~~\$681,000~~ \$706,000, of which not to exceed  
 4 \$10,000 may be used to conduct agricultural experiments  
 5 and demonstrations on Indian school or agency farms and to  
 6 maintain a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to In-  
 7 dians, and not to exceed \$33,500 may be used for the oper-  
 8 ation and maintenance of a sheepbreeding station on the  
 9 Navajo Reservation, and not to exceed \$5,000 may be used  
 10 for defraying the expenses of Indian fairs, including premiums  
 11 for exhibits.

12 Industrial assistance (tribal funds): For advances to  
 13 individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes  
 14 and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery, tools,  
 15 implements, building material, and other equipment and  
 16 supplies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent  
 17 Indians for their support and burial, and Indians having  
 18 irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and  
 19 cultivation thereof, to be immediately available, \$77,000,  
 20 payable from tribal funds as follows: Flathead, Montana,  
 21 \$27,000; Fort Peck, Montana, \$50,000; and the unex-  
 22 pended balances of funds available under this head in the  
 23 Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year  
 24 1944 are hereby continued available during the fiscal year  
 25 1945 for the purposes for which they were appropriated:

1 *Provided*, That advances may be made to worthy Indian  
2 youths to enable them to take educational courses, including  
3 courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, agriculture,  
4 and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities, or  
5 other institutions, and advances so made shall be reimbursed  
6 in not to exceed eight years under such regulations as the  
7 Secretary may prescribe: *Provided further*, That all moneys  
8 reimbursed during the fiscal year 1945 shall be credited to  
9 the respective appropriations and be available for the pur-  
10 poses of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds avail-  
11 able under this paragraph may be used for the establishment  
12 and operation of tribal enterprises when proposed by Indian  
13 tribes and approved under regulations prescribed by the Sec-  
14 retary: *Provided further*, That enterprises operated under  
15 the authority contained in the foregoing proviso shall be  
16 governed by the regulations established for the making  
17 of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the  
18 Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470): *Provided*  
19 *further*, That the unexpended balances of prior appro-  
20 priations under this head for any tribe, including reim-  
21 bursements to such appropriations and the appropriations  
22 made herein, may be advanced to such tribe, if incorporated,  
23 for use under regulations established for the making of  
24 loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act  
25 of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470).

1 Not to exceed \$155,000 of the revolving fund estab-  
2 lished pursuant to the Acts of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat.  
3 986), and June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1967), as amended,  
4 shall be available for all necessary expenses of administering  
5 loans to Indians from said fund and other funds; including  
6 not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding.

7 *For all necessary expenses of the National Indian*  
8 *Institute for the United States of America in the perform-*  
9 *ance of its functions as prescribed by Executive order of*  
10 *November 1, 1941 (numbered 8930), including personal*  
11 *services in the District of Columbia; purchase of books of*  
12 *reference; and printing and binding; \$22,500, of which not*  
13 *to exceed \$1,000 shall be available for the payment of actual*  
14 *transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in*  
15 *lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving*  
16 *while away from their homes without compensation from the*  
17 *United States in an advisory capacity to the institute.*

18 For the development, under the direction of the Com-  
19 missioner of Indian Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as  
20 authorized by the Act of August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 891),  
21 including personal services, purchase and transportation of  
22 equipment and supplies, periodicals, directories, and books  
23 of reference, purchase and operation of motor-propelled pas-



1 senger-carrying vehicles, telegraph and telephone services,  
2 expenses of exhibits and of attendance at meetings con-  
3 cerned with the development of Indian arts and crafts,  
4 traveling expenses, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and  
5 binding, and other necessary expenses, \$29,000, of which  
6 not to exceed \$12,500 shall be available for personal services  
7 in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this  
8 appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate  
9 exceeding \$6,500 per annum.

10 The appropriation "Suppressing contagious diseases of  
11 livestock on Indian reservations" contained in the Third  
12 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942,  
13 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1945, for the  
14 same purposes, and for suppressing contagious diseases  
15 among livestock of Indians under the jurisdiction of the Pima  
16 Agency, Arizona.

17 DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY

18 For the development, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance,  
19 and operation of domestic and stock water facilities on the  
20 Navajo Reservation in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah,  
21 the Hopi Reservation in Arizona, the Papago Reservation in  
22 Arizona, and the several Pueblos in New Mexico, including  
23 the purchase and installation of pumping and other equip-  
24 ment, ~~\$100,000~~ \$108,800.

## IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of irrigation systems, and for purchase or rental of irrigation tools and appliances, water rights, ditches, and lands necessary for irrigation purposes for Indian reservations and allotments; for operation of irrigation systems or appurtenances thereto when no other funds are applicable or available for the purpose; for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights, upon the Indian irrigation projects named below, ~~\$274,630~~ \$309,000, reimbursable, together with \$44,500 operation and maintenance collections, from which latter amount expenditures for any one project shall not exceed the aggregate receipts from such project covered into the Treasury pursuant to section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934:

Miscellaneous projects, \$42,730; Arizona: Ak Chin, \$4,425; Chiu Chui, \$4,520; Fort Apache, \$5,425; San Carlos, \$5,845; Navajo, miscellaneous projects, Arizona and New Mexico, \$45,150, together with \$21,500 (Fruitlands, \$9,000; Ganado, \$1,500; Hogback, \$7,000; miscellaneous projects, \$4,000), collections; Hopi, miscellaneous projects, \$1,760; San Xavier, \$2,135; Truxton Canon, \$1,165; California: Mission, \$8,325, together with \$3,000 (Morongo, \$1,000; Pala and Rincon, \$1,000; miscellaneous projects, \$1,000), collections; Colorado: Southern Ute, \$10,545, to-

1   gether with \$8,000, collections; Montana: Tongue River,  
 2   \$2,565, together with \$1,000, collections; Nevada: Pyramid  
 3   Lake, \$3,725, together with \$500, collections; Walker River,  
 4   \$5,490, together with \$1,500, collections; Western Sho-  
 5   shone, \$9,500, together with \$2,000, collections; *White*  
 6   *Narrows*, \$25,000; New Mexico: Miscellaneous Pueblos,  
 7   \$28,180; Mescalero, \$3,025; Oregon: Warm Springs,  
 8   \$3,925; Washington: Colville, \$8,115, together with \$5,000,  
 9   collections; Lummi diking project, \$620, together with \$2,000,  
 10   collections; and for necessary miscellaneous expenses incident  
 11   to the general administration of Indian irrigation projects,  
 12   including pay of employees and their traveling and incidental  
 13   expenses, ~~\$77,460~~ \$86,830: *Provided*, That the foregoing  
 14   amounts shall be available interchangeably in the discretion  
 15   of the Secretary, for necessary expenditures for damages by  
 16   floods and other unforeseen exigencies, but the amounts so  
 17   interchanged shall not exceed in the aggregate 10 per centum  
 18   of all the amounts so appropriated: *Provided further*, That  
 19   the cost of irrigation projects and of operating and maintain-  
 20   ing such projects where reimbursement thereof is required  
 21   by law shall be apportioned on a per-acre basis against the  
 22   lands under the respective projects and shall be collected by  
 23   the Secretary as required by such law, and any unpaid  
 24   charges outstanding against such lands shall constitute a first

1 lien thereon which shall be recited in any patent or instru-  
2 ment issued for such lands.

3 For operation and maintenance of the San Carlos project  
4 for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reser-  
5 vation, Arizona, ~~\$118,180~~ \$147,725 (operation and main-  
6 tenance collections), and ~~\$189,180~~ \$236,475 (power reve-  
7 nues), of which latter sum not to exceed \$20,000 shall be  
8 available for major repairs in case of unforeseen emergencies  
9 caused by fire, flood, or storm, from which amounts, of  
10 ~~\$118,180~~ \$147,725 and ~~\$189,180~~ \$236,475, respectively,  
11 expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
12 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-  
13 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934; in all, ~~\$307,360~~  
14 \$384,200.

15 For continuing subjugation and for cropping opera-  
16 tions on the lands of the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall  
17 be available not to exceed \$100,000 of the revenues derived  
18 from these operations and deposited into the Treasury of the  
19 United States to the credit of such Indians, and such reve-  
20 nues are hereby made available for payment of irrigation  
21 operation and maintenance charges assessed against tribal or  
22 allotted lands of said Pima Indians.

23 For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the  
24 irrigation and power systems on the Colorado River Indian  
25 Reservation, Arizona, ~~\$10,000~~ \$11,000, reimbursable, to-



1   gether with ~~\$38,200~~ *\$41,600* (operation and maintenance  
2   collections) and ~~\$36,400~~ *\$42,000* (power revenues),  
3   from which amounts of ~~\$38,200~~ *\$41,600* and ~~\$36,400~~  
4   *\$42,000*, respectively, expenditures shall not exceed the  
5   aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance  
6   with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act,  
7   1934; in all, ~~\$84,600~~ *\$94,600*.

8       For reclamation and maintenance charges on Indian  
9   lands within the Yuma Reservation, California, and on ten  
10   acres within each of the eleven Yuma homestead entries  
11   in Arizona under the Yuma reclamation project, \$11,500,  
12   reimbursable.

13       For improvements, maintenance, and operation of the  
14   Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho, \$28,900, together with  
15   \$27,100, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed  
16   the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-  
17   ance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal  
18   Act, 1934.

19       For maintenance and operation, repairs, and purchase  
20   of stored waters, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap Reserva-  
21   tion, Montana, \$13,280, reimbursable, together with \$4,900,  
22   from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggre-  
23   gate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with  
24   section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

1       For maintenance and operation of the several units of the  
2 Fort Peck project, Montana, including not to exceed four  
3 thousand acres under the West Side Canal of the Poplar  
4 River Division, \$8,640, reimbursable, together with \$6,000,  
5 from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
6 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with  
7 section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

8       For the improvement, maintenance, and operation of the  
9 irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in  
10 Montana, \$12,955, reimbursable, together with \$16,700,  
11 from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
12 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with  
13 section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

14       For operation and maintenance of the irrigation and  
15 power systems on the Flathead Reservation, Montana,  
16 \$5,500, reimbursable, together with \$144,175 (operation  
17 and maintenance collections) and \$129,175 (power revenues),  
18 from which amounts of \$144,175 and \$129,175,  
19 respectively, expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
20 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
21 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934;  
22 in all, \$278,850.

23       For improvement, maintenance, and operation of the  
24 irrigation systems on the Crow Reservation, Montana,  
25 including maintenance assessments payable to the Two

1 Leggins Water Users' Association and Bozeman Trail Ditch  
2 Company, Montana, properly assessable against lands al-  
3 lotted to the Indians and irrigable thereunder, \$5,000, reim-  
4 bursable, together with \$48,900, from which amount ex-  
5 penditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
6 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Perma-  
7 nent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

8 For payment to the Tongue River Water Users' Asso-  
9 ciation, Montana, or the State Water Conservation Board  
10 of Montana, in accordance with the provisions of the Act  
11 approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1411), \$9,750, reim-  
12 bursable as provided in said Act.

13 For payment of annual installment of reclamation charges  
14 against Paiute Indian lands within the Newlands reclamation  
15 project, Nevada, \$2,881; and for payment in advance, as  
16 provided by district law, of operation and maintenance as-  
17 sessments, including assessments for the operation of drains  
18 to the Truckee-Carson irrigation district, \$5,565. to be  
19 immediately available; in all, \$8,446.

20 For operation and maintenance assessments on Indian  
21 lands, and the buildings and grounds of the Albuquerque  
22 Indian School, within the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy  
23 District, New Mexico, \$5,086, of which amount \$3,948  
24 shall be reimbursed in accordance with existing law.

25 For improvements, maintenance, and operation of mis-

1 cellaneous irrigation projects on the Klamath Reservation,  
2 Oregon, \$2,800, reimbursable, together with \$4,890, from  
3 which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate  
4 receipts from operation and maintenance collections on the  
5 Sand Creek and Modoc Point units covered into the Treasury  
6 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
7 Repeal Act, 1934.

8       For continuing operation and maintenance and better-  
9 ment of the irrigation system to irrigate allotted lands of the  
10 Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes in Utah, au-  
11 thorized under the Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 375),  
12 \$23,500, reimbursable, together with \$42,250 from which  
13 amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts  
14 covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the  
15 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

16       For payment of operation and maintenance assessments  
17 on certain lands within the Uintah Indian irrigation project  
18 as authorized by section 4 (a) of the Act of May 28, 1941  
19 (55 Stat. 209), \$1,000.

20       For operation and maintenance of the Wapato irrigation  
21 and drainage system, and auxiliary units thereof, Yakima  
22 Indian Reservation, Washington, \$1,000, reimbursable, to-  
23 gether with \$215,000 (collections from the water users  
24 on the Wapato-Satus, Toppenish-Simcoe, and Ahtanum  
25 units), from which amount expenditures shall not exceed



1 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in  
2 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
3 Repeal Act, 1934.

4 For reimbursement to the reclamation fund for stored  
5 water to irrigate Indian lands on the Yakima Indian Reserva-  
6 tion, Washington, pursuant to the Act of July 1, 1940 (54  
7 Stat. 707), \$20,000.

8 For reimbursement to the reclamation fund the pro-  
9 portionate expense of operation and maintenance of the  
10 reservoirs for furnishing stored water to lands in the Yakima  
11 Indian Reservation, Washington, in accordance with the  
12 provisions of section 22 of the Act of August 1, 1914 (38  
13 Stat. 604), \$11,000.

14 For operation and maintenance of irrigation systems  
15 within the ceded and diminished portions of the Wind River  
16 Reservation, Wyoming, including the Indians' pro rata share  
17 of the cost of operation and maintenance of the Riverton-  
18 Le Clair irrigation district and the Big Bend drainage district  
19 on the ceded reservation, \$23,300, reimbursable, together  
20 with \$33,500, from which amount expenditures shall not  
21 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury  
22 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropria-  
23 tion Repeal Act, 1934.

24 Protection of project works (national defense) : For all  
25 expenses necessary to provide protection against sabotage

1 and other subversive depredations, of dams, powerhouses,  
 2 or other structures of the irrigation systems of the Indian  
 3 Service, including employment of civilian guards, ~~\$35,000~~  
 4 ~~\$36,000~~.

5 For the construction, repair, and rehabilitation of irri-  
 6 gation systems on Indian reservations; for the purchase or  
 7 rental of equipment, tools, and appliances; for the acquisi-  
 8 tion of rights-of-way, and payment of damages in connection  
 9 with such irrigation systems; for the development of domestic  
 10 and stock water and water for subsistence gardens; for the  
 11 purchase of water rights, ditches, and lands needed for such  
 12 projects; and for drainage and protection of irrigable lands  
 13 from damage by floods or loss of water rights, as follows:

14 Arizona: Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico, \$25,000;

15 Salt River, \$30,000;

16 California: Sacramento, \$10,000;

17 Idaho: Fort Hall, \$50,000;

18 Montana: Fort Belknap, \$6,250;

19 Nevada: Carson, \$15,000; Western Shoshone, \$20,000;

20 Pyramid Lake, \$50,000;

21 Miscellaneous garden tracts, \$50,000;

22 For surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses,  
 23 including departmental personal services, and not to exceed  
 24 \$2,500 for printing and binding, ~~\$100,000~~ \$103,750;

25 In all, ~~\$356,250~~ \$360,000, to be reimbursable in accord-



1 tuition and care of Indian pupils: *Provided further*, That not  
 2 to exceed \$10,000 of this appropriation may be used for  
 3 printing and binding (including illustrations) in authorized  
 4 Indian-school printing plants: *Provided further*, That no part  
 5 of any appropriation in this Act for the Bureau of Indian  
 6 Affairs shall be available for expenses of travel for the  
 7 study of educational systems or practices outside the con-  
 8 tinental limits of the United States and the Territory of  
 9 Alaska.

10 Support of Indian schools from tribal funds: For the  
 11 support of Indian schools, and for other educational pur-  
 12 poses, including care of Indian children of school age attend-  
 13 ing public and private schools, tuition and other assistance  
 14 for Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and  
 15 education of deaf and dumb or blind, physically handicapped,  
 16 delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may  
 17 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school reve-  
 18 nues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C.  
 19 155), not more than ~~\$400,000~~ \$377,810, ~~including not to~~  
 20 ~~exceed \$22,190 for payment of tuition for Chippewa Indian~~  
 21 ~~children enrolled in public schools and care of children of~~  
 22 ~~school age attending private schools in the State of Minne-~~  
 23 ~~sota, payable from the principal sum on deposit to the credit~~  
 24 ~~of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota arising~~  
 25 ~~under section 7 of the Act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat.~~



1 ~~645~~: *Provided*, That formal contracts shall not be required  
 2 for payment (which may be made from the date of admis-  
 3 sion) of such tuition and care of Indian pupils.

4 Education, Osage Nation, Oklahoma (tribal funds) : For  
 5 the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the Saint  
 6 Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma, \$1,500, payable  
 7 from funds held in trust by the United States for the Osage  
 8 Tribe.

9 For loans to Indians for the payment of tuition and  
 10 other expenses in recognized high schools and vocational  
 11 and trade schools, and colleges and universities offering  
 12 recognized vocational, trade, liberal arts, and professional  
 13 courses, and for apprentice training in Federal, manufac-  
 14 turing, and other establishments, \$25,000: *Provided*, That  
 15 advances made under this authorization shall be reimbursed  
 16 in not to exceed eight years, under such regulations as the  
 17 Secretary may prescribe.

18 For lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of build-  
 19 ings at Indian schools not otherwise provided for, including  
 20 the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,  
 21 power, sewer, and water systems in connection therewith,  
 22 and including the purchase of materials for the use of Indian  
 23 pupils in the construction of buildings (not to exceed \$1,500  
 24 for any one building) at Indian schools not otherwise pro-  
 25 vided for, ~~\$300,000~~ \$340,000.

1 For support and education of Indian pupils at the fol-  
 2 lowing nonreservation boarding schools in not to exceed the  
 3 following amounts respectively:

4 Phoenix, Arizona: For four hundred and twenty-five  
 5 pupils, including not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and  
 6 issuing school paper, \$163,475; for pay of superintendent  
 7 or other officer in charge, drayage, and general repairs and  
 8 improvements, \$25,000; in all, \$188,475;

9 Sherman Institute, Riverside, California: For four  
 10 hundred *and fifty* pupils, including not to exceed \$2,000 for  
 11 printing and issuing school paper, ~~\$169,705~~ \$187,455;  
 12 for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and  
 13 improvements, \$23,700; in all, ~~\$193,405~~ \$211,155;

14 Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas: For five hundred  
 15 and fifty pupils, including not to exceed \$2,500 for printing  
 16 and issuing school paper, \$225,120; for pay of superin-  
 17 tendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements,  
 18 including necessary drainage work, \$25,200; in all,  
 19 \$250,320;

20 Pipestone, Minnesota: For three hundred and twenty-  
 21 five pupils, \$123,475; for pay of superintendent, drayage,  
 22 and general repairs and improvements, \$15,200; in all,  
 23 \$138,675;

24 Carson City, Nevada: For five hundred pupils,

1 \$188,370; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
 2 and improvements, \$20,000; in all, \$208,370;

3 Albuquerque, New Mexico: For three hundred and  
 4 seventy-five pupils, \$157,340; for pay of superintendent  
 5 or other officer in charge, drayage, and general repairs and  
 6 improvements, \$25,200; in all, \$182,540;

7 Santa Fe, New Mexico: For three hundred pupils,  
 8 \$126,555; for drayage, and general repairs and improve-  
 9 ments, \$15,000; in all, \$141,555;

10 Wahpeton, North Dakota: For three hundred pupils,  
 11 \$110,335; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general  
 12 repairs and improvements, \$13,000; in all, \$123,335;

13 Chilocco, Oklahoma: For five hundred and twenty-five  
 14 pupils, including not to exceed \$2,000 for printing and issu-  
 15 ing school paper, \$215,345; for pay of superintendent, dray-  
 16 age, and general repairs and improvements, \$25,200; in all,  
 17 \$240,545;

18 Sequoyah Orphan Training School, near Tahlequah,  
 19 Oklahoma: For three hundred and twenty-five orphan Indian  
 20 children of the State of Oklahoma belonging to the restricted  
 21 class, \$125,735; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and  
 22 general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$140,735;

23 Carter Seminary, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
 24 sixty-five pupils, \$66,935; for pay of principal, drayage, and  
 25 general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$73,935;

1       Euchee, Oklahoma: For one hundred and fifteen pupils,  
2   \$47,765; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
3   and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$54,765;

4       Eufaula, Oklahoma: For one hundred and forty pupils,  
5   \$56,090; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
6   and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$63,090;

7       Jones Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
8   seventy-five pupils, \$71,050; for pay of principal, drayage,  
9   and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all,  
10  \$78,050;

11      Wheelock Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
12  thirty pupils, \$56,110; for pay of principal, drayage, and  
13  general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$63,110;

14      Chemawa, Oregon: For three hundred and seventy-five  
15  pupils, including not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and issu-  
16  ing school paper, \$159,475; for pay of superintendent, dray-  
17  age, and general repairs and improvements, \$20,200; in all,  
18  \$179,675;

19      Flandreau, South Dakota: For three hundred and  
20  seventy-five pupils, \$162,730; for pay of superintendent,  
21  drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$19,000;  
22  in all, \$181,730;

23      Pierre, South Dakota: For three hundred pupils, \$110,-  
24  110; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs  
25  and improvements, \$15,200; in all, \$125,310;



1 In all, for above-named nonreservation boarding schools,  
 2 not to exceed ~~\$2,627,620~~ \$2,645,370: *Provided*, That 10  
 3 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available inter-  
 4 changeably for expenditures for similar purposes in the  
 5 various boarding schools named, but not more than 10 per  
 6 centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any  
 7 one of said boarding schools or for any particular item within  
 8 any boarding school. Any such interchanges shall be re-  
 9 ported to Congress in the annual Budget.

10 For tuition and for care and other assistance for Indian  
 11 pupils attending public schools and special Indian day schools  
 12 and for the repair of special Indian day schools in the  
 13 Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Na-  
 14 tions and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma, \$375,000,  
 15 to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary and  
 16 under regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided*,  
 17 That not to exceed \$26,000 may be expended for the pay-  
 18 ment of salaries of public-school teachers, employed by the  
 19 State, county, or district in special Indian day schools in  
 20 full-blooded Indian communities, where there are not ade-  
 21 quate white day schools available for their attendance.

22 Natives in Alaska: To enable the Secretary, in his dis-  
 23 cretion, to provide for support and education and relief of  
 24 destitution of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other natives  
 25 of Alaska, including necessary traveling expenses of pupils

1 to and from boarding schools in Alaska; repair and rental of  
 2 school buildings; textbooks and industrial apparatus; pay and  
 3 traveling expenses of employees; repair, equipment, mainte-  
 4 nance, and operation of vessels; and all other necessary  
 5 expenses which are not included under the above special  
 6 heads, ~~\$1,400,000~~ \$1,488,500, to be immediately available  
 7 and to remain available until June 30, 1946: *Provided*,  
 8 That a report shall be made to Congress covering expendi-  
 9 tures from the amount herein provided for relief of desti-  
 10 tution.

#### 11 CONSERVATION OF HEALTH

12 For conservation of health among Indians, including  
 13 equipment, materials, and supplies; repairs and improvements  
 14 to buildings and plants; compensation and traveling expenses  
 15 of officers and employees and renting of quarters for them  
 16 when necessary; transportation of patients and attendants to  
 17 and from hospitals and sanatoria; returning to their former  
 18 homes and interring the remains of deceased patients; for  
 19 clinical surveys and general medical research in connection  
 20 with tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal and other disease  
 21 conditions among Indians, including cooperation with State  
 22 and other organizations engaged in similar work and pay-  
 23 ment of traveling expenses and per diem of physicians,  
 24 nurses, and other persons whose services are donated by such  
 25 organizations, and including printing and binding circulars

1 and pamphlets for use in preventing and suppressing tra-  
2 choma and other contagious and infectious diseases,  
3 \$5,734,135: *Provided*, That nonreservation boarding schools  
4 receiving specific appropriations shall contribute on a per  
5 diem basis for the hospitalization of pupils in hospitals located  
6 at such schools and supported from this appropriation: *Pro-*  
7 *vided further*, That in the discretion of the Secretary and  
8 under such regulations as may be prescribed by him, fees may  
9 be collected from Indians for medical, hospital, and dental  
10 service and any fees so collected shall be covered into the  
11 Treasury of the United States.

12 Medical relief in Alaska: To enable the Secretary in  
13 his discretion through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with  
14 the advice and cooperation of the Public Health Service, to  
15 provide for the medical and sanitary relief of the Eskimos,  
16 Aleuts, Indians, and other natives of Alaska; repair, rental,  
17 and equipment of hospital buildings; books and surgical  
18 apparatus; pay and traveling expenses of employees, and  
19 all other necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not  
20 included under the above special heads, \$691,700, to be  
21 available immediately and to remain available until June 30,  
22 1946.

23 GENERAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION

24 For general administration of Indian property, including  
25 pay of employees authorized by continuing or permanent

1 treaty provisions, ~~\$3,202,700~~ \$3,283,625: *Provided,*  
 2 That in the discretion of the Secretary, and under such  
 3 regulations as may be prescribed by him, fees may be col-  
 4 lected from individual Indians for services performed for  
 5 them, and any fees so collected shall be covered into the  
 6 Treasury of the United States.

7 For general support and rehabilitation of needy Indians  
 8 in the United States, ~~\$500,000~~ \$700,000, of which  
 9 amount not to exceed ~~\$35,000~~ \$46,000 shall be available  
 10 for administrative expenses incident thereto, including de-  
 11 partmental personal services (not to exceed ~~\$24,000~~  
 12 \$32,000), ~~not to exceed \$100,000~~ shall be available for  
 13 the rehabilitation of needy Indians, and not to exceed \$1,000  
 14 shall be available for expenses of Indians participating in  
 15 folk festivals.

16 Reindeer service: For supervision of reindeer in Alaska  
 17 and instruction in the care and management thereof, includ-  
 18 ing salaries and travel expenses of employees, purchase,  
 19 rental, erection, and repair of range cabins, purchase and  
 20 maintenance of communication and other equipment, and  
 21 all other necessary miscellaneous expenses, ~~\$75,000~~  
 22 \$96,300, to be immediately available, and to remain avail-  
 23 able until June 30, 1946.

24 For general support of Indians and administration of  
 25 Indian property under the jurisdiction of the following



1 agencies, to be paid from the funds held by the United  
 2 States in trust for the respective tribes, in not to exceed  
 3 the following sums, respectively:

4 Arizona: Colorado River, \$1,970; Fort Apache,  
 5 \$45,000; Navajo, \$4,900, including all necessary expenses  
 6 of holding a tribal fair, erection of structures, awards for  
 7 exhibits and events, feeding of livestock, and labor and  
 8 materials; Pima (Camp McDowell), \$450; San Carlos,  
 9 \$9,360; Truxton Canon, \$14,600; in all, \$76,280;

10 California: Mission, \$26,000;

11 Colorado: Southern Ute, \$2,000; Ute Mountain,  
 12 \$10,500; in all, \$12,500;

13 Iowa: Sac and Fox, \$630;

14 Minnesota: Consolidated Chippewa, \$1,600 for salary  
 15 and incidental expenses of the secretary of the tribal execu-  
 16 tive committee;

17 Montana: Flathead, \$35,000;

18 Nevada: Western Shoshone, \$1,500;

19 New Mexico: United Pueblos, \$5,000;

20 North Carolina: Cherokee, ~~\$8,000~~ \$8,500, *including*  
 21 *not to exceed a \$500 gift to the American Red Cross*;

22 Oregon: Klamath, ~~\$216,045~~ \$220,070, of which not to  
 23 exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses of an  
 24 attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and em-

1 played under a contract approved by the Secretary, and  
 2 ~~not to exceed \$72,380 for~~ *to include* the purchase of cattle;  
 3 Umatilla, \$1,000; in all, ~~\$217,045~~ \$221,070;

4 Utah: Uintah and Ouray, \$11,500, of which not  
 5 to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses  
 6 of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and  
 7 employed under a contract approved by the Secretary;

8 Washington: Colville, ~~\$8,800~~ \$11,300, *including not to*  
 9 *exceed \$2,500 for compensation and expenses of an attorney*  
 10 *or attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract approved*  
 11 *by the Secretary*; Spokane, \$8,000; Taholah (Makah),  
 12 \$6,600, including the purchase of land, title to which shall  
 13 be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the  
 14 Makah Indians; Yakima, \$8,470 (Yakima, \$7,470; Lummi,  
 15 \$1,000, including the purchase of land, title to which shall  
 16 be taken in the name of the United States in trust for  
 17 the Lummi Indians); Tulalip, \$3,000 (Tulalip, \$2,000,  
 18 including the purchase of land, title to which shall be taken  
 19 in the name of the United States in trust for the Tulalip  
 20 Indians; Puyallup, \$1,000 for upkeep of the Puyallup Indian  
 21 cemetery); in all, ~~\$34,870~~ \$37,370.

22 Wisconsin: Menominee, ~~\$114,400~~ \$118,400, including  
 23 \$40,000, of which not exceeding \$10,000, shall be available  
 24 for general relief purposes and not exceeding \$30,000 for  
 25 monthly allowances to old and indigent members of the

1 Menominee Tribe and \$5,200 for the compensation and  
 2 expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys employed by  
 3 the tribe under a contract approved by the Secretary: *Pro-*  
 4 *vided*, That not to exceed \$6,000 shall be available from  
 5 the funds of the Menominee Indians for the payment of  
 6 salaries and expenses of the chairman, secretary, and inter-  
 7 preters of the Menominee general council and members of  
 8 the Menominee advisory council and tribal delegates when  
 9 engaged on business of the tribe at rates to be determined  
 10 by the Menominee general council and approved by the Com-  
 11 missioner of Indian Affairs: *Provided further, That not to*  
 12 *exceed \$10,000 shall be immediately available for an audit*  
 13 *of the books, accounts, and operations of the Menominee In-*  
 14 *dian Mills by a certified public accountant or firm of account-*  
 15 *ants under a contract to be entered by said accountant or firm*  
 16 *of accountants with the Menominee Tribe acting by its*  
 17 *advisory council and approved by the Secretary of the*  
 18 *Interior;*

19 In all, not to exceed ~~\$544,325~~ \$555,350.

20 Relief of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota (tribal funds) :  
 21 Not to exceed \$43,375 of the principal sum on deposit to  
 22 the credit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, arising  
 23 under section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief  
 24 and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of  
 25 Minnesota", approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645),

1 may be expended, in the discretion of the Secretary, in aid-  
2 ing indigent Chippewa Indians including boarding-home care  
3 of pupils attending public, private, or high schools.

4 Relief of needy Indians: For the relief of Indians in  
5 need of assistance, including cash grants; the purchase of  
6 subsistence supplies, clothing, and household goods; medi-  
7 cal, burial, housing, transportation, and all other necessary  
8 expenses, \$100,000, payable from funds on deposit to the  
9 credit of the particular tribe concerned: *Provided*, That  
10 expenditures hereunder may be made without regard to  
11 section 3709, Revised Statutes, or to the Act of May 27,  
12 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

13 Expenses incidental to the sale of timber on Choctaw-  
14 Chickasaw tribal lands: Not to exceed \$2,000 of the funds  
15 held by the United States in trust for the Choctaw and  
16 Chickasaw Tribes, together with the unexpended balance  
17 of the 1944 appropriation under this head, may be expended  
18 for expenses incidental to the sale of timber on Choctaw-  
19 Chickasaw tribal lands: *Provided*, That all payments from  
20 this appropriation shall be made in the same proportion as  
21 the interest of said tribes in such timber.

22 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-  
23 homa (tribal funds) : For the current fiscal year money may  
24 be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chickasaw,  
25 Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allotments,



1 per capita, and other payments authorized by law to individual  
2 members of the respective tribes, *not to exceed \$10,000*  
3 *for repairs to the Choctaw Chapter House*, and for  
4 salaries and contingent expenses of the governor of the  
5 Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one  
6 mining trustee for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at  
7 salaries of \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief,  
8 and said mining trustee, chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200  
9 and one attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw  
10 Tribes employed under contract approved by the President  
11 under existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses of the  
12 above-named officials shall be determined and limited by  
13 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed \$2,500  
14 each.

15 Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,  
16 Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage  
17 Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil  
18 and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma,  
19 including pay of the superintendent of the agency and of  
20 necessary employees, and pay of tribal officers, including  
21 the employment of a tribal attorney who shall the em-  
22 ployment of a tribal attorney at the rate of \$4,500 per  
23 annum to be appointed with the approval of the Osage  
24 Tribal Council; payment of damages to individual allottees;  
25 repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, trav-

1 eling expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning,  
2 and repair and operation of automobiles, ~~-\$213,700~~  
3 ~~\$173,980~~, payable from funds held by the United States  
4 in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma:  
5 *Provided*, That of the said sum herein appropriated  
6 \$7,500 is hereby made available for traveling and  
7 other expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council,  
8 business committees, or other tribal organizations, when en-  
9 gaged on business of the tribe, including supplies and equip-  
10 ment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence,  
11 and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally  
12 owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in  
13 advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

14 Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal  
15 funds): For traveling and other expenses of members of  
16 tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organiza-  
17 tions, when engaged on business of the tribes, including sup-  
18 plies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of  
19 subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of  
20 personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or  
21 approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
22 \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the  
23 particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no part of this  
24 appropriation, or of any other appropriation contained in  
25 this Act, shall be available for expenses of members of tribal

1 councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations,  
2 when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, for  
3 more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall in  
4 writing approve a longer period.

#### 5 ROADS AND BRIDGES

6 For maintenance and repair of that portion of the  
7 Gallup-Shiprock Highway within the Navajo Reservation,  
8 New Mexico, and that portion of the State highway in New  
9 Mexico between Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock,  
10 Arizona, serving the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reim-  
11 bursable, as authorized by the Act of May 28, 1941.

12 For construction, improvement, repair, and maintenance  
13 of Indian reservation roads under the provisions of the Act  
14 of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a), as supplemented  
15 and amended, ~~\$900,000~~ \$1,100,000, to remain avail-  
16 able until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000  
17 of the foregoing amount may be expended for departmental  
18 personal services: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
19 \$15,000 of this appropriation shall be available for repair  
20 of structures for housing road materials, supplies, equip-  
21 ment, and quarters for road crews.

#### 22 ANNUITIES AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS

23 For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For  
24 permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of  
25 February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

1       For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York:  
2       For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles  
3       (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

4       For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For  
5       permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,  
6       and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for per-  
7       manent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13,  
8       treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June  
9       22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of  
10      blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article  
11      9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June  
12      22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for education  
13      (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty  
14      of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity for iron  
15      and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article  
16      13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

17      For fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For  
18      permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,  
19      and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

20      For payment of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux  
21      reservations, as authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889  
22      (25 Stat. 895), as amended, \$150,000.

23      For payment of accrued and accruing interest on moneys  
24      held in trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by  
25      various Acts of Congress, \$725,000.



1        Appropriations herein made for the support of Indians  
2    and administration of Indian property, the support of schools,  
3    including nonreservation boarding schools and for conserva-  
4    tion of health among Indians shall be available for the pur-  
5    chase of supplies, materials, and repair parts, for storage in  
6    and distribution from central warehouses, garages, and shops,  
7    and for the maintenance and operation of such warehouses,  
8    garages, and shops, and said appropriations shall be reim-  
9    bursed for services rendered or supplies furnished by such  
10    warehouses, garages, or shops to any activity of the Indian  
11    Service.

12        Appropriations made for the Indian Service for the  
13    fiscal year 1945 shall be available for travel expenses; the  
14    purchase of ice, and the purchase of rubber boots for official  
15    use of employees.

16                    BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

17        The following sums are appropriated out of the special  
18    fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the  
19    Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein  
20    designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-  
21    diately:

22        Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the  
23    District of Columbia and other necessary expenses,  
24    \$95,000, including not to exceed \$3,500 for printing and  
25    ~~binding~~ \$1,761,000, of which not to exceed \$101,000 shall

1 be available for personal services and other expenses in the  
 2 District of Columbia including not to exceed \$3,500 for  
 3 printing and binding, and not to exceed \$1,660,000 shall  
 4 be available for personal services and other expenses for  
 5 nonproject functions of the Bureau of Reclamation per-  
 6 formed for the Commissioner outside of the District of  
 7 Columbia, the latter amount to be reimbursable under the  
 8 Federal reclamation laws only to the extent of services de-  
 9 termined by the Secretary of the Interior to be appropriately  
 10 chargeable to the investigation, construction, or operation  
 11 and maintenance of particular projects, said determinations  
 12 to be reported by said Secretary to the Congress by January  
 13 1, 1946;

14 Administrative provisions and limitations: For all ex-  
 15 penditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and  
 16 Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known  
 17 as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which  
 18 expenditures from said fund are authorized, including not to  
 19 exceed ~~\$150,000~~ \$200,000 for personal services and  
 20 ~~\$20,000~~ \$25,000 for other expenses in the general and  
 21 detached offices outside the District of Columbia, ~~\$25,-~~  
 22 ~~000~~ \$30,000 for telegraph, telephone, and other com-  
 23 munication service, ~~\$5,000~~ \$7,500 for disseminating  
 24 useful information, photographing and making photographic  
 25 prints, and completing and distributing material, including

1 recordings, ~~\$25,000~~ \$30,000 for personal services, and  
2 \$2,000 for other expenses in the field legal offices; for the  
3 maintenance of a branch office in Denver, Colorado, with ap-  
4 propriations herein made to be available therefor, the costs  
5 and expenses thereof to be accounted for as though said  
6 branch office were in the District of Columbia; examination of  
7 estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of over-  
8 collections and deposits for other purposes; not to exceed  
9 \$15,000 for lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding;  
10 purchase of ice; purchase of rubber boots for official use  
11 by employees; maintenance and operation of horse-  
12 drawn and motor-propelled passenger vehicles; not to  
13 exceed \$25,000 for purchase of horse-drawn and motor-  
14 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; payment for contract  
15 stenographic reporting services; payment of damages  
16 caused to the owners of lands or other private property  
17 of any kind by reason of the operations of the United  
18 States, its officers or employees, in the survey, construc-  
19 tion, operation, or maintenance of irrigation works; pay-  
20 ment for official telephone service in the field hereafter  
21 incurred in case of official telephones installed in private  
22 houses when authorized under regulations established by the  
23 Secretary; payment of rewards, when specifically authorized  
24 by the Secretary, for information leading to the apprehension  
25 and conviction of persons found guilty of the theft, damage,

1 or destruction of public property: *Provided*, That no part  
2 of any sum provided for in this Act for operation and main-  
3 tenance of any project or division of a project by the Bureau  
4 of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of any lands  
5 within the boundaries of an irrigation district which has  
6 contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which is in  
7 arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of any  
8 charges due the United States, and no part of any sum  
9 provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used for  
10 the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the  
11 Bureau of Reclamation and which are in arrears for more  
12 than twelve months in the payment of any charges due from  
13 said lands to the United States;

14 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to  
15 exceed ~~\$340,000~~ \$350,000 from power and other revenues  
16 shall be available for operation and maintenance;

17 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and  
18 maintenance, \$67,500: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
19 \$25,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the  
20 operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

21 Central Valley project, California: Not to exceed  
22 ~~\$385,000~~ \$400,000 from power revenues shall be available  
23 for the operation and maintenance of the power system;

24 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-



1   ceed \$140,000 from power revenues shall be available for  
2   the operation and maintenance of the power system;

3       Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,  
4   ~~\$99,000~~ \$100,000;

5       Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,  
6   reserved works, \$16,500: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
7   \$60,500 from the power revenues shall be available for the  
8   operation of the commercial system;

9       North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to exceed  
10   \$95,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the  
11   operation and maintenance of the commercial system; and  
12   not to exceed \$6,000 from power revenues allocated to the  
13   Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section 4,  
14   of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall be  
15   available for payment on behalf of the Northport irrigation  
16   district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for carriage of  
17   water;

18       Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: For operation  
19   and maintenance, \$90,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
20   \$62,000 from power revenues shall be available for the opera-  
21   tion and maintenance of the power system;

22       Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-  
23   nance, \$189,000;

24       Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and

1 maintenance, \$126,000: *Provided*, That revenues received  
2 from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall  
3 be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where  
4 it becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding  
5 or other reasons within the terms of such leases;

6 Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed  
7 \$900,000 of the moneys deposited in the special account  
8 pursuant to section 4 of Executive Order Numbered 8526  
9 shall be transferred to the reclamation fund to be available  
10 for operation, maintenance, and replacements, including  
11 operation and maintenance of camp and other facilities  
12 turned over by construction contractors, and similar  
13 facilities and the furnishing of services related thereto,  
14 and the payment to the school district or school districts  
15 serving Mason City and Coulee Dam, Washington, as  
16 reimbursement for instruction during the 1944-1945 school  
17 year in the schools operated by said district or districts  
18 of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee  
19 of the United States living in or in the vicinity of Coulee  
20 Dam, in the sum of \$25 per semester per pupil in average  
21 daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of  
22 instruction in any semester has been completed, under regula-  
23 tions prescribed by the Secretary;

24 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and main-  
25 tenance, \$275,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000

1 from power revenues shall be available for operation and  
2 maintenance of the power system;

3 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed ~~\$125,000~~  
4 ~~\$135,000~~ from the power revenues shall be available for  
5 the operation and maintenance of the power system;

6 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and mainte-  
7 nance, \$70,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$45,000  
8 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation  
9 and maintenance of the commercial system;

10 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and  
11 maintenance, Willwood division, \$18,000: *Provided*, That  
12 not to exceed \$50,000 from power revenues shall be avail-  
13 able for the operation and maintenance of the commercial  
14 system;

15 Operation and maintenance administration: For ex-  
16 penses incident to the general administration of reclamation  
17 projects operated and maintained or under construction  
18 by the Bureau or transferred to water users' organizations  
19 for operation and maintenance, and incident to the sale of  
20 acquired lands or interests therein and public lands under  
21 reclamation withdrawal where permitted under the Federal  
22 Reclamation Laws, including giving information and advice  
23 to settlers and to water users' organizations on reclamation  
24 projects in the selection of lands, equipment, and livestock,  
25 the classification or reclassification of lands, the preparation

1 of land for irrigation, the selection of crops, methods of  
2 irrigation and agricultural practice, and general farm manage-  
3 ment, the cost of which shall be charged to the general  
4 reclamation fund and shall not be charged as a part of the  
5 construction or operation and maintenance cost payable by  
6 the water users under the projects, ~~\$200,000~~ \$220,000;

7       Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this  
8 Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United  
9 States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1945,  
10 on any reclamation project appropriated for herein, an  
11 amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor,  
12 nor shall the whole expenditures or obligations incurred for  
13 all of such projects for the fiscal year 1945 exceed the  
14 whole amount in the reclamation fund for the fiscal year;

15       Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the  
16 foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for  
17 expenditures on the reclamation projects named; but not more  
18 than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated  
19 for any one of said projects, except that should existing works  
20 or the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered  
21 by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient to  
22 make necessary emergency repairs shall become available  
23 for expenditure by further transfer of appropriation from any  
24 of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

25       Construction: For continuation of construction, and for



1 general investigations and administrative expenses, of the  
 2 following projects in not to exceed the following amounts,  
 3 respectively, to be expended from the reclamation fund in  
 4 the same manner and for the same objects of expenditure  
 5 as specified under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation",  
 6 under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations",  
 7 but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein  
 8 set forth, all to be reimbursable under the reclamation law,  
 9 and to remain available until expended:

10 Palisades project, Idaho, ~~\$250,000~~ \$200,000;

11 Deschutes project, Oregon, ~~\$1,250,000~~ \$2,250,000;

12 General investigations: For engineering and economic  
 13 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and  
 14 surveys, investigations and other activities relating to recon-  
 15 struction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments  
 16 of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and  
 17 development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies  
 18 to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in  
 19 cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies,  
 20 including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power  
 21 Commission, ~~\$400,000~~ \$500,000: *Provided*, That the  
 22 expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for in-  
 23 vestigations of any nature requested by States, municipi-  
 24 palities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the

1 State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50  
2 per centum of the estimated cost of such investigations;

3 Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to  
4 exceed ~~\$63,500~~ \$70,000 in the District of Columbia) and  
5 other expenses, ~~\$125,000~~ \$150,000;

6 Total, construction, from reclamation fund, ~~\$2,025,000~~  
7 \$3,100,000.

8 Total, from reclamation fund, ~~\$3,271,000~~ \$6,033,000.

9 Boulder Canyon project: Not to exceed ~~\$950,000~~  
10 \$968,000 shall be available from power and other revenues  
11 for operation, maintenance, and replacements of the dam,  
12 power plant, and other facilities, of the Boulder Canyon  
13 project, including not to exceed \$25,000 for personal  
14 services in the District of Columbia, and payment to the  
15 Boulder City School District, as reimbursement for in-  
16 struction during the 1944-1945 school year in the schools  
17 operated by said district of each pupil who is a dependent  
18 of any employee of the United States, living in or in the  
19 immediate vicinity of Boulder City, in the sum of \$45 per  
20 semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said  
21 schools, payable after the term of instruction in any  
22 semester has been completed, under regulations to be pre-  
23 scribed by the Secretary: *Provided, That on or before June*  
24 *1, 1946, the Secretary shall report to the Congress on ex-*  
25 *penditures incurred and revenues received in the construc-*

1 tion, operation, and maintenance of Boulder City, together  
 2 with his recommendations for allocation and adjustment of  
 3 such expenditures and revenues between the construction,  
 4 operation, and maintenance of the Boulder Canyon project  
 5 and other Federal activities; and that such expenditures  
 6 from the Colorado River Dam fund prior to such alloca-  
 7 tion and adjustment, under this or other appropriation acts  
 8 heretofore or hereafter enacted, shall be without prejudice  
 9 to the rights, if any, of power contractors to have adjust-  
 10 ments, with respect to such expenditures, made to accord  
 11 with the substantive provisions of the Boulder Canyon Proj-  
 12 ect Adjustment Act.

13 To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the  
 14 Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to  
 15 the Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and Cali-  
 16 fornia, and to defray the cost of other necessary protection  
 17 works along the Colorado River between said Yuma project  
 18 and Boulder Dam, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1940  
 19 (54 Stat. 708), ~~\$50,000~~ to be immediately available,  
 20 \$350,000, of which not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended  
 21 for the purchase of lands subject to seepage or overflow and  
 22 improvements thereon: Provided, That the expenditure of any  
 23 moneys for the purchase of said lands and improvements  
 24 or for remedial or other necessary works for the protection  
 25 of public or private property in or near the city of Needles,

1 *California, shall not be deemed a recognition of any obliga-*  
 2 *tion or liability whatsoever on the part of the United States:*  
 3 *Provided further, That any moneys received by the United*  
 4 *States as reimbursement in accordance with contracts here-*  
 5 *tofore entered into under the authority of the Act of De-*  
 6 *cember 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1057), as amended, and ratified*  
 7 *by the Act of August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1028), for work*  
 8 *in or near said city of Needles, shall be covered into the*  
 9 *Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.*

10 Colorado River Development Fund (expenditure ac-  
 11 count) : For continuation and extension of studies and inves-  
 12 tigations by the Bureau of Reclamation for the formulation  
 13 of a comprehensive plan for the utilization of waters of the  
 14 Colorado River system, ~~\$225,000~~ \$600,000, and for inves-  
 15 tigations of projects for such utilization in the four States of  
 16 the upper division, ~~\$175,000~~ \$1,000,000, as authorized by  
 17 section 2 of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act,  
 18 approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774) ; in all, ~~\$400,000~~  
 19 \$1,600,000 from the Colorado River Development Fund  
 20 (holding account), to remain available until expended,  
 21 which amount shall be available for personal services in the  
 22 District of Columbia (not to exceed ~~\$8,000~~ \$25,000)  
 23 and for all the other objects of expenditures specified for  
 24 projects hereinbefore included in this Act under the caption  
 25 "Bureau of Reclamation", under the heading "Administrative



1 provisions and limitations", but without regard to the  
2 amounts of the limitations therein set forth.

3 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

4 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): Not  
5 to exceed \$100,000 from unexpended balances of appro-  
6 priations for this project shall be available for land leveling,  
7 construction of farm ditches on units of public lands, produc-  
8 tion of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in  
9 the preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming,  
10 any such expenditures to be charged into the construction  
11 costs to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums  
12 received from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of  
13 these operations to be credited to such construction costs.

14 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

15 For continuation of construction of the following projects  
16 and for general investigations and administrative expenses  
17 in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be  
18 expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same  
19 manner and for the same objects of expenditures as specified  
20 for projects included hereinbefore in this Act under the  
21 caption "Bureau of Reclamation" under the heading "Admin-  
22 istrative provisions and limitations", but without regard to  
23 the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, to be im-  
24 mediately available, to remain available until expended, and  
25 to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

1        *Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada: Provided, The*  
 2        *appropriation heretofore made for this project shall be avail-*  
 3        *able for construction of that part of the Davis-Phoenix trans-*  
 4        *mission line from the vicinity of Parker Dam to Phoenix,*  
 5        *Arizona.*

6        *Gila project, Arizona: Provided, That appropriations*  
 7        *heretofore made for this project shall be available for land*  
 8        *leveling, construction of farm ditches on units of public lands,*  
 9        *production of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses*  
 10       *in the preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming,*  
 11       *any such expenditures to be charged into the construction*  
 12       *costs to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums*  
 13       *received from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of*  
 14       *these operations to be credited to such construction costs;*

15       *Central Valley project, California, \$960,200 \$3,495,-*  
 16       *200,—and in addition thereto the unexpended balance*  
 17       *heretofore determined to be available for construction of*  
 18       *transmission lines shall be allocated to other construction*  
 19       *features of the project;*

20       *Kings River project, California, \$750,000;*

21       *Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$1,437,000*  
 22       *\$1,237,000;*

23       *Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch, \$4,300,000*  
 24       *\$4,040,000;*

25       *Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$2,250,000;*

1       Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, ~~\$545,000~~ \$945,000;

2       Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, ~~\$700,000~~

3   \$600,000;

4       General investigations: For engineering and economic  
 5 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and  
 6 for surveys and investigations for reconstruction, rehabilita-  
 7 tion, extensions of existing projects, and studies of water  
 8 conservation and development plans, such investigations,  
 9 surveys, and studies to be carried on by the Bureau of  
 10 Reclamation either independently, or, if deemed advisable by  
 11 the Secretary, in cooperation with State agencies and other  
 12 Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the  
 13 Federal Power Commission, ~~\$375,000~~ \$3,950,000: *Pro-*  
 14 *vided*, That not more than \$50,000 of this appropriation  
 15 shall be transferred to the Geological Survey for joint pro-  
 16 grams of gaging streams, ground-water and quality-of-water  
 17 investigations, and other water investigations designed to  
 18 meet requirements of the Bureau of Reclamation; and such  
 19 amount shall not be reimbursable under the reclamation law;

20       Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to  
 21 exceed ~~\$235,000~~ \$265,000 in the District of Columbia)  
 22 and other expenses, ~~\$325,000~~ \$375,000;

23       Total,    general    fund,    construction,    ~~\$8,642,200~~  
 24   \$17,642,200.

1      WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

2      For the construction of water conservation and utiliza-  
 3      tion projects and small reservoirs, including not to exceed  
 4      ~~\$120,000~~ \$220,000 for surveys, investigations, and adminis-  
 5      trative expenses in connection therewith (of which not to  
 6      exceed ~~\$22,500~~ \$25,000 shall be available for personal serv-  
 7      ices in District of Columbia), all as authorized by the Act  
 8      of August 11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590y, 590z),  
 9      ~~\$1,400,000~~ \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That any funds appro-  
 10     priated to and unexpended by the Department of Agricul-  
 11     ture for carrying out functions assigned to the Secretary of  
 12     Agriculture by the Act of August 11, 1939, as amended,  
 13     are hereby transferred to the Department of the Interior  
 14     together with the functions which the Secretary of the Inte-  
 15     rior is hereby authorized and directed to perform.

16     *Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of trans-*  
 17     *mission lines, substations and other facilities as may be*  
 18     *required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by*  
 19     *the Act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), \$800,000,*  
 20     *to be immediately available and to remain available until*  
 21     *expended, which amount shall be available for personal serv-*  
 22     *ices in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$12,000) and*  
 23     *for all other objects of expenditure as specified in this Act*  
 24     *under the head "Administrative Provisions and Limita-*  
 25     *tions" appearing under the caption "Bureau of Reclama-*



tion," but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth.

Services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born Japanese who are in the control of the Federal Government may be utilized in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of Federal reclamation projects, water conservation and utilization projects, Indian irrigation projects, and related work, subject to the approval of, and regulations by, the War Department or other Federal agency having control of such persons.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

For all salaries and expenses necessary for the work of the Geological Survey, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$52,500), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for field use; and exchange of unserviceable and worn-out passenger-carrying and freight-carrying vehicles as part payment for new freight-carrying vehicles; as follows:

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$240,490;

Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, ~~\$1,180,364~~ \$1,250,000, of which not to exceed ~~\$300,000~~, \$325,000 may be expended for personal services in

1 the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this  
 2 appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States  
 3 or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or  
 4 municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto  
 5 in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geo-  
 6 logical Survey to perform its share of standard topographic  
 7 surveys, such share of the Geological Survey in no case  
 8 exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the survey: *Pro-*  
 9 *vided further*, That \$240,000 of this amount shall be avail-  
 10 able only for such cooperation with States or municipalities;

11       Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United  
 12 States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,  
 13 \$1,337,970, of which not to exceed \$570,000 may be ex-  
 14 pended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

15       Strategic and critical minerals (national defense): For  
 16 scientific and economic investigations of strategic and critical  
 17 minerals in the United States or its Territories or Insular  
 18 possessions, \$665,000, of which not to exceed \$120,000 may  
 19 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

20       Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the  
 21 mineral resources of Alaska, ~~\$177,000~~ \$1,252,000, to be  
 22 available immediately, of which not to exceed ~~\$60,000~~  
 23 \$150,000 may be expended for personal services in the  
 24 District of Columbia;

25       Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining

1 the water supply of the United States, investigating under-  
2 ground currents and artesian wells and methods of utilizing  
3 the water resources, \$1,510,000, of which not to exceed  
4 \$200,000 may be expended for personal services in the  
5 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-  
6 propriation shall be expended in cooperation with States  
7 or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or  
8 municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in  
9 excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological  
10 Survey to perform its share of general water resource in-  
11 vestigations, such share of the Geological Survey in no case  
12 exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the investigation:  
13 *Provided further*, That \$1,100,000 of this amount shall be  
14 available only for such cooperation with States or munici-  
15 palities;

16       Classification of lands: For the examination and classi-  
17 fication of lands with respect to mineral character and water  
18 resources as required by the public-land laws and for related  
19 administrative operations; for the preparation and publication  
20 of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps and  
21 reports; for engineering supervision of power permits and  
22 grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for per-  
23 formance of work for the Federal Power Commission,  
24 \$240,000, of which not to exceed \$60,000 may be expended  
25 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

1        Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and  
 2 binding, ~~\$87,500~~ <sup>.</sup> \$100,000; for preparation of illustrations,  
 3 ~~\$27,840~~ \$33,000; and for engraving and printing geologic  
 4 and topographic maps, \$235,000; in all, ~~\$350,340~~  
 5 \$368,000;

6        Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions  
 7 of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October  
 8 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C.  
 9 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444),  
 10 and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of min-  
 11 erals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum reserves,  
 12 and for necessary related operations; and for every expense  
 13 incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, expenses  
 14 of travel, the construction, maintenance, and repair of neces-  
 15 sary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto, \$557,000,  
 16 of which not to exceed \$80,000 may be expended for per-  
 17 sonal services in the District of Columbia;

18        Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey  
 19 to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative  
 20 work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies,  
 21 \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury  
 22 not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year  
 23 1945 out of reimbursements received from cooperating  
 24 agencies;

25        During the fiscal year 1945 the head of any depart-



1 ment or independent establishment of the Government  
 2 having funds available for scientific and technical investiga-  
 3 tions within the scope of the functions of the Geological Sur-  
 4 vey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the  
 5 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,  
 6 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same  
 7 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein  
 8 may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per  
 9 centum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey  
 10 may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but  
 11 no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 per centum  
 12 thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress  
 13 in the annual Budget;

14 In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey,  
 15 ~~\$6,658,160~~ \$7,820,460.

## 16 BUREAU OF MINES

17 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses neces-  
 18 sary for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines,  
 19 including \$65,000 for personal services in the District of  
 20 Columbia, \$76,165.

21 Operating mine rescue cars and stations and investigation  
 22 of mine accidents: For salaries and expenses necessary for the  
 23 investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-aid  
 24 methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety,  
 25 rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes

1 of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods  
 2 of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the  
 3 possible improvement of conditions under which mining  
 4 operations are carried on, the use of explosives and electricity,  
 5 the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and reports  
 6 relating to mine accidents, and other investigations pertinent  
 7 to the mining industry; including the construction of tem-  
 8 porary buildings; equipment and supplies; travel expenses  
 9 of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held  
 10 for the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining  
 11 and allied industries; purchase not exceeding \$7,500, opera-  
 12 tion, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-  
 13 carrying vehicles; purchase and exchange in part payment  
 14 therefor of cooks' uniforms, goggles, gloves, rubber boots,  
 15 aprons; and not to exceed \$75,500 for personal services  
 16 in the District of Columbia, ~~\$772,595~~ \$822,595, of  
 17 which not to exceed \$500 may be expended for the pur-  
 18 chase and bestowal of trophies in connection with mine-  
 19 rescue and first-aid contests.

20 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all salaries  
 21 and expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to  
 22 perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7,  
 23 1941 (55 Stat. 177); including supplies and equipment;  
 24 traveling expenses; not to exceed ~~\$80,000~~ \$117,000 for  
 25 personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase in

1 the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and  
 2 equipment, stationery and supplies; professional books and  
 3 publications; purchase (not to exceed ~~\$3,500~~ \$70,000),  
 4 operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled  
 5 trucks and passenger-carrying vehicles for official use and  
 6 in transporting employees between their homes and tem-  
 7 porary locations where they may be employed; purchase  
 8 of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protec-  
 9 tion of employees while engaged in their work; travel,  
 10 and other incidental expenses of employees in attendance  
 11 at meetings and conferences held for promoting safety and  
 12 health in the coal-mining industry ~~\$936,270~~ \$1,527,880:  
 13 *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the Director  
 14 of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept  
 15 buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public  
 16 or private sources.

17 Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act: For all neces-  
 18 sary expenses of the Bureau of Mines in performing the  
 19 duties imposed upon it by the Federal Explosives Act, includ-  
 20 ing not to exceed ~~\$116,500~~ \$120,000 for personal services in  
 21 the District of Columbia; books of reference, periodicals, and  
 22 newspapers; not to exceed \$5,000 for printing and bind-  
 23 ing; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and  
 24 equipment; traveling expenses; purchase not exceeding  
 25 \$1,200, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-

1 carrying automobiles; purchase of special wearing ap-  
 2 parel or equipment for the protection of employees while  
 3 engaged in their work; purchase in the District of Columbia  
 4 and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable  
 5 to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the  
 6 Interior"; ~~\$575,000~~ \$600,000: *Provided*, That section 3709,  
 7 Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service  
 8 rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate  
 9 amount involved does not exceed \$300: *Provided further*,  
 10 That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of  
 11 Mines, is hereby authorized to carry out projects hereunder  
 12 in cooperation with other departments or agencies of the  
 13 Federal Government, the District of Columbia, States, Ter-  
 14 ritories, insular possessions, with other organizations or in-  
 15 dividuals, and with foreign countries and the political sub-  
 16 divisions thereof.

17       Protection of mineral resources and facilities (national  
 18 defense) : For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of  
 19 Mines, independently or in cooperation with other agencies,  
 20 public or private, to initiate and augment measures to pre-  
 21 vent subversive activities from interfering with the extrac-  
 22 tion and processing of minerals, including not to exceed  
 23 ~~\$22,500~~ \$25,000 for personal services in the District  
 24 of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$4,500), maintenance,  
 25 operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles;



1 travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meet-  
 2 ings of organizations concerned with the furtherance of  
 3 the purposes hereof; not to exceed \$3,250 for printing and  
 4 binding; purchase of special apparel and equipment for the  
 5 protection of employees while engaged in their work; and  
 6 purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other  
 7 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropria-  
 8 tion "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior",  
 9 ~~\$250,000~~ \$300,000.

10       Testing fuel: To conduct inquiries and scientific and  
 11 technologic investigations concerning the mining, prepara-  
 12 tion, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investigation  
 13 of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United  
 14 States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to  
 15 recommend to various departments such changes in selection  
 16 and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon  
 17 request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to in-  
 18 vestigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or proposed  
 19 for any of the departments, establishments, or institutions of  
 20 the United States in the District of Columbia, \$439,825,  
 21 of which not to exceed \$75,000 may be expended for  
 22 personal services in the District of Columbia.

23       *Anthracite investigations: For all expenses necessary to*  
 24 *conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations*

1 concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of an-  
 2 thracite coals; including temporary employment by contract  
 3 or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classifi-  
 4 cation laws, of engineers, scientists, architects, or firms or cor-  
 5 porations thereof necessary to design and construct the build-  
 6 ings and plants; purchase of special wearing apparel and  
 7 equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in  
 8 their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to  
 9 the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the  
 10 Interior," purchase not to exceed \$4,500, operation, mainte-  
 11 nance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not  
 12 to exceed \$6,500 for personal services in the District of Co-  
 13 lumbia, \$131,000: Provided, That of this amount \$50,000  
 14 shall be available for the purchase of land and the construc-  
 15 tion and equipment of a laboratory building as authorized in  
 16 the Act approved December 18, 1942 (Public Law 812, 56  
 17 Stat. 1056), only upon the fulfillment of the condition that  
 18 an equal amount shall be contributed for the same purpose  
 19 by State or local organizations: Provided further, That the  
 20 Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is  
 21 authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contri-  
 22 butions from public or private sources.

23 Synthetic liquid fuels: For all expenses without regard  
 24 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to carry into  
 25 effect the Act authorizing the construction and operation of

1 demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from  
2 coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products, and so  
3 forth, approved April 5, 1944 (Public, Numbered 290),  
4 including construction and acquirement of camp and labora-  
5 tory buildings and equipment, personal services in the District  
6 of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books of reference  
7 and periodicals, purchase of special wearing apparel or  
8 equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in  
9 their work, purchase, maintenance, and operation of passen-  
10 ger-carrying automobiles, printing and binding, and pur-  
11 chase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items  
12 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-  
13 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$8,000,000,  
14 to remain available until expended: Provided, That these  
15 funds may be utilized to provide transportation between the  
16 proposed plants and related facilities and communities that  
17 provide adequate living accommodations, of persons engaged  
18 in the operation and maintenance of these plants; and for  
19 transportation to and from schools of pupils who are de-  
20 pendants of such persons, which transportation shall be by  
21 methods which the Office of Defense Transportation shall  
22 find to be most advantageous and efficient: Provided further,  
23 That pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary  
24 and the Office of Defense Transportation, the transportation  
25 equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled

1 *with that of school districts and other local or Federal*  
 2 *agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in opera-*  
 3 *tion and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are de-*  
 4 *pendents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the*  
 5 *interest of economy the expenses of operating such equipment*  
 6 *may be shared.*

7 Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and tech-  
 8 nologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation,  
 9 treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances,  
 10 other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions  
 11 and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining,  
 12 quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; includ-  
 13 ing all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, purchase, not  
 14 to exceed \$12,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of  
 15 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to ex-  
 16 ceed ~~\$35,000~~ \$36,000 for personal services in the District  
 17 of Columbia, ~~\$435,000~~ \$440,000: *Provided*, That no part  
 18 of this appropriation may be expended for an investigation  
 19 in behalf of any private party.

20 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investi-  
 21 gations and dissemination of information concerning the  
 22 mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum  
 23 and natural gas, and for every other expense incident thereto,  
 24 including supplies, equipment, newspapers, expenses of travel,  
 25 purchase, not to exceed \$6,500, maintenance, operation, and



1 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, pur-  
 2 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,  
 3 ~~\$600,000~~ \$1,187,640, of which not to exceed ~~\$48,500~~  
 4 \$55,000 may be expended for personal services in the  
 5 District of Columbia.

6 Mining experiment stations: For personal services, pur-  
 7 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,  
 8 purchase not to exceed \$3,000, maintenance, operation, and  
 9 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and  
 10 all other expenses in connection with the establishment,  
 11 maintenance, and operation of mining experiment stations,  
 12 as provided in the Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8),  
 13 ~~\$762,000~~ \$772,000, of which not to exceed ~~\$24,400~~  
 14 \$25,000 may be expended for personal services in the  
 15 District of Columbia.

16 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For  
 17 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh  
 18 and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, the  
 19 purchase, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger  
 20 automobiles, and all other expenses requisite for and incident  
 21 thereto, including not to exceed \$10,000 for additions and  
 22 improvements, ~~\$160,000~~ \$168,100.

23 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations,  
 24 and the dissemination of information concerning the economic  
 25 problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other

1 mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies  
 2 and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines  
 3 and quarries, including studies and reports relating to uses,  
 4 reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices,  
 5 and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products  
 6 thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources  
 7 of the United States, including special statistical inquiries;  
 8 purchase of furniture and equipment; stationery and supplies;  
 9 newspapers; traveling expenses; purchase (not to exceed  
 10 \$1,500), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-pro-  
 11 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and for all other neces-  
 12 sary expenses not included in the foregoing, ~~\$575,000~~  
 13 ~~\$590,750~~, of which not to exceed ~~\$452,000~~ \$464,000 may  
 14 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

15 *Investigation of raw-material resources for steel produc-*  
 16 *tion (national defense): For all expenses, without regard to*  
 17 *section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to enable the Bureau*  
 18 *of Mines to develop individual deposits of minerals useful in*  
 19 *the steel industry the existence of which is known, and concern-*  
 20 *ing which preliminary geological or other reports are avail-*  
 21 *able from State mineral agencies, previous investigations of*  
 22 *the Bureau of Mines, or other sources; to conduct geophysical*  
 23 *surveys, surface and subsurface exploration on such deposits;*  
 24 *to conduct laboratory, pilot plant, and demonstration-plant*  
 25 *tests to establish methods for utilizing more fully the products*

1 of such deposits; including the purchase or lease of land or  
 2 buildings; mineralogical explorations for and development of  
 3 sources of ferrous, nonferrous, or nonmetallic minerals useful  
 4 in alloying or coating by plating or otherwise of iron and  
 5 steel to reduce or eliminate corrosion, and the research and  
 6 development of commercial processes therefor; construction  
 7 of buildings to house laboratories, pilot plants, or demonstra-  
 8 tion plants; procurement of necessary materials, ores, and  
 9 equipment; travel expenses; purchase, not to exceed \$75,000,  
 10 operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying  
 11 automobiles; not to \$150,000 for temporary employment  
 12 of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof,  
 13 by contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service  
 14 and classification laws, necessary to carry out the pro-  
 15 visions of this appropriation; printing and binding; pur-  
 16 chase in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of furniture  
 17 and equipment, books of reference and periodicals, and pur-  
 18 chase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protec-  
 19 tion of employees while engaged in their work; purchase in the  
 20 District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise  
 21 properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent ex-  
 22 penses, Department of the Interior"; and not to exceed  
 23 \$120,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,  
 24 \$6,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior,  
 25 acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby

1 *authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contri-*  
2 *butions from public or private sources and to carry out the*  
3 *projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or*  
4 *private.*

5       Gaseous and solid fuel reduction of iron ores (national  
6 defense) : For necessary expenses without regard to section  
7 3709, Revised Statutes, for pilot-scale tests on the gaseous  
8 and solid-fuel reduction of iron ores, including laboratory  
9 research and maintenance and operation of pilot plants;  
10 procurement of necessary materials and ores; supplies and  
11 equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$12,000 for  
12 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed  
13 \$200 for printing and binding; books of reference and peri-  
14 odicals; purchase not to exceed \$2,775, operation, mainte-  
15 nance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; special  
16 wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of em-  
17 ployees while employed; purchased in the District of Colum-  
18 bia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly charge-  
19 able to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department  
20 of the Interior", \$250,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary,  
21 through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to  
22 accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions  
23 from public or private sources for the purposes hereof, and  
24 to carry out projects in cooperation with other agencies,  
25 Federal, State, or private.



1       Construction and equipment of helium plants: The un-  
2 obligated balance of the funds appropriated under this head  
3 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, as  
4 supplemented in the Second Supplemental National Defense  
5 Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby continued available until  
6 June 30, 1945, and the limitation on the amount available  
7 for personal services in the District of Columbia from the  
8 entire amount appropriated under this head is hereby  
9 increased from \$80,000 to \$100,000.

10       Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research (na-  
11 tional defense) : For all necessary expenses, without regard to  
12 section 3709, Revised Statutes, of investigations and develop-  
13 ment of methods of beneficiating and smelting domestic man-  
14 ganese ores, including ore dressing, hydrometallurgy, pyro-  
15 metallurgy, and for the production of metallic manganese by  
16 electrolytic or other methods, including all necessary pre-  
17 liminary and supplemental laboratory research; maintenance  
18 and operation of pilot plants; procurement of necessary mate-  
19 rials and ores for metallurgical tests; supplies and equip-  
20 ment; travel expenses; personal services in the District of  
21 Columbia (not to exceed \$20,000) ; printing and bind-  
22 ing (not to exceed \$1,500) ; purchase in the District  
23 of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equip-  
24 ment, stationery and supplies; professional books and pub-  
25 lications; purchase not to exceed \$5,000, operation, main-

1 tenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
2 vehicles; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment  
3 for the protection of employees while engaged in their work,  
4 \$750,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the  
5 Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to  
6 accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from  
7 public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying  
8 out the purposes of this appropriation, and to operate the  
9 plants in cooperation with other departments or agencies  
10 of the Federal Government, States, and State agencies, and  
11 other organizations.

12       Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, aluminum  
13 clays and alunite (national defense): For all expenses  
14 necessary, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes;  
15 to the conduct of investigations and research on processes for  
16 production of alumina from siliceous bauxites, aluminum clays  
17 and alunite, including all necessary laboratory research;  
18 maintenance and operation of small subcommercial plants;  
19 procurement of necessary materials and ores; construction and  
20 equipment of buildings to house testing and subcommercial  
21 plant units; not to exceed \$30,000 for temporary employ-  
22 ment of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof,  
23 by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service  
24 and classification laws, that are necessary to design and con-  
25 struct the buildings and plant units; purchase of supplies and

1 equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$35,000 for  
2 personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of  
3 furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, professional  
4 books and publications; purchase of special wearing apparel  
5 or equipment for protection of employees engaged in their  
6 work, \$785,000.

7 Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and alumi-  
8 num clay deposits (national defense): For all necessary  
9 expenses, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,  
10 for investigations, including laboratory research and procure-  
11 ment of materials therefor, concerning the extent, mode of  
12 occurrence, and quality of bauxite and alunite ores and alumi-  
13 num clays in order to determine domestic sources of supply;  
14 to explore and develop on public lands and, with the consent  
15 of owners, on private lands, deposits of such ores and clays,  
16 including geologic studies and geophysical prospecting; con-  
17 struction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp build-  
18 ings and mining structures and appurtenances; including not  
19 to exceed \$62,000 for personal services in the District of  
20 Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$6,000), operation.  
21 maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled, passenger-  
22 carrying vehicles; professional books and publications; print-  
23 ing and binding; purchase of such wearing apparel and equip-  
24 ment as may be required for the protection of employees while  
25 engaged in their work; and other items otherwise properly

1 chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-  
2 partment of the Interior", \$1,860,000, of which \$317,000  
3 (including not to exceed \$22,000 for personal services  
4 in the District of Columbia) shall be made available to the  
5 Geological Survey to carry out the purposes of this appro-  
6 priation.

7       Magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense) :  
8 For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709  
9 of the Revised Statutes, for the conduct of investigations and  
10 development of methods for the recovery of magnesium from  
11 domestic raw materials, including naturally occurring brines,  
12 salt deposits, dolomite, magnesite, and brucite, by hydro-  
13 metallurgy, direct reduction, and electrolytic methods, in-  
14 cluding laboratory research; maintenance and operation of  
15 pilot plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores  
16 for metallurgical tests; purchase or lease of land; construc-  
17 tion and equipment of buildings to house pilot plants, includ-  
18 ing not to exceed \$30,000 for temporary employment of engi-  
19 neers, architects, or firms, or corporations thereof, by contract  
20 or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classifica-  
21 tion laws necessary to design and construct the buildings and  
22 pilot plants; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not  
23 to exceed \$15,500 for personal services in the Dis-  
24 trict of Columbia; not to exceed \$750 for printing and bind-  
25 ing; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of



1 other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropria-  
 2 tion "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior";  
 3 books of reference and periodicals; special wearing apparel  
 4 and equipment for protection of employees while employed;  
 5 and the operation, maintenance, and repair of three passenger-  
 6 carrying automobiles; \$600,000: *Provided*, That the  
 7 Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of  
 8 Mines, is authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and  
 9 other contributions from public or private sources for the  
 10 purposes hereof, and to operate said plants in cooperation  
 11 with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

12 Investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals  
 13 in the United States and its possessions (national defense) :  
 14 For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709 of  
 15 the Revised Statutes, for investigating deposits of critical and  
 16 essential minerals in the United States and its possessions,  
 17 including laboratory research; preliminary examination and  
 18 surface and subsurface exploration; supplies and equipment;  
 19 travel expenses; not to exceed ~~\$75,000~~ \$78,000 for per-  
 20 sonal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed  
 21 \$3,000 for printing and binding; purchase in the District of  
 22 Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly  
 23 chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-  
 24 partment of the Interior"; books of reference and periodicals;  
 25 purchase not to exceed \$8,300, operation, maintenance,

1 and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; special  
 2 wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of employ-  
 3 ees while employed; ~~\$2,900,000~~ \$3,000,000: *Provided,*  
 4 That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of  
 5 Mines, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment,  
 6 and other contributions from public or private sources for the  
 7 purposes hereof, and to carry out the projects in cooperation  
 8 with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

9       *Development of processes for recovery of waste metals*  
 10 *(national defense): The appropriation under this head in*  
 11 *the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,*  
 12 *1944, is hereby made available for the same purposes and*  
 13 *under the same conditions until June 30, 1945.*

14       Helium production and investigations: The sums made  
 15 available for the fiscal year 1945 in the Acts making appro-  
 16 priations for the War and Navy Departments for the acquisi-  
 17 tion of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred  
 18 to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1944, for operation and  
 19 maintenance of the plants for the production of helium for  
 20 military and naval purposes, including laboratory gloves,  
 21 goggles, rubber boots, and aprons; purchase, not to exceed  
 22 \$4,500, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-pro-  
 23 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles, books of reference and  
 24 periodicals; the purchase in the District of Columbia and  
 25 elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the ap-

1 appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Inte-  
2 rior" (not exceeding \$5,000); and all other necessary  
3 expenses, and including \$50,000 for personal services in the  
4 District of Columbia in addition to which sums the Bureau  
5 of Mines may use for helium-plant operations in the fiscal  
6 year 1945 the unobligated balance of funds transferred to it  
7 for such operations, in the fiscal year 1944: *Provided*, That  
8 section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not be construed to  
9 apply to this appropriation, or to the appropriation for devel-  
10 opment and operation of helium properties (special fund) in  
11 section 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C.  
12 164): *Provided further*, That funds available for the produc-  
13 tion of helium and the development of helium properties may  
14 be utilized to provide transportation between helium plants  
15 and related facilities and communities that provide adequate  
16 living accommodations of persons engaged in the operation  
17 and maintenance of helium plants; and for transportation to  
18 and from schools of pupils who are dependents of such per-  
19 sons which transportation shall be by methods which the  
20 office of Defense Transportation shall find to be most advan-  
21 tageous and efficient: *Provided further*, That pursuant to  
22 agreements approved by the Secretary and the office of  
23 Defense Transportation, the transportation equipment avail-  
24 able to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school  
25 districts and other local or Federal agencies for use in trans-

1 porting persons engaged in operation and maintenance of  
2 helium plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons,  
3 and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses  
4 of operating such equipment may be shared.

5       During the fiscal year 1945 the head of any depart-  
6 ment or independent establishment of the Government  
7 having funds available for scientific investigations within the  
8 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with  
9 the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such  
10 sums as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred  
11 may be expended for the same objects and in the same man-  
12 ner as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

13       The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical  
14 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,  
15 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the  
16 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be  
17 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the  
18 Bureau of Mines.

19       The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized, during the  
20 fiscal year 1945, to sell directly or through any Govern-  
21 ment agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral  
22 product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated  
23 from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the  
24 proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury  
25 as miscellaneous receipts.



## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Salaries: For departmental personal services, including such services in the District of Columbia, and for the services of employees to examine lands to determine their suitability for inclusion in the national park system, ~~\$407,165~~ \$413,000.

Regional offices: For salaries and expenses of regional offices necessary in the administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of the national park system, including maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$262,000.

General expenses: For all expenses necessary for the work of the office of the Director not herein provided for, including traveling expenses, telegrams, photographic supplies, prints, and motion-picture films, and expenses of employees engaged in examining lands to determine their suitability for inclusion in the national park system, ~~\$24,000~~ \$25,000.

National parks: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of national parks, including maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$3,000 for George B. Dorr, as superintendent of Acadia National Park, without regard to the requirements of the provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended. and \$3,000 for temporary services for investigation of titles

1 and preparation of abstracts thereof of lands donated to the  
2 United States for inclusion in Acadia National Park, Maine;  
3 necessary protection of the area of federally owned land in  
4 the custody of the National Park Service known as the  
5 Ocean Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic Na-  
6 tional Park, Washington; necessary repairs to the roads from  
7 Glacier Park Station through the Blackfeet Indian Reserva-  
8 tion to the various points in the boundary line of Glacier Na-  
9 tional Park, Montana, and the international boundary; repair  
10 and maintenance of approximately two and seventy-seven  
11 one-hundredths miles of road leading from United States  
12 Highway 187 to the north entrance of Grand Teton National  
13 Park, Wyoming; not to exceed \$1,000 for the maintenance of  
14 approach roads through the Lassen National Forest leading  
15 to Lassen Volcanic National Park, California; maintenance  
16 and repair of the Generals Highway between the boundaries  
17 of Sequoia National Park, California, and the Grant Grove  
18 section of Kings Canyon National Park, California; not  
19 exceeding \$15,500 for maintenance of the roads in the  
20 national forests leading out of Yellowstone National Park,  
21 Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana; and not exceeding \$2,000  
22 for maintenance of the road in the Stanislaus National Forest  
23 connecting the Tioga Road with the Hetch Hetchy Road  
24 near Mather Station, Yosemite National Park, California, and  
25 necessary expenses of a comprehensive study of the problems

1 relating to the use and enjoyment of Yosemite National  
 2 Park and the preservation of its natural features, \$2,224,500.

3 National monuments: For administration, protection,  
 4 maintenance, improvement, and preservation of national  
 5 monuments, including maintenance, operation, and repair  
 6 of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$328,435.

7 National historical parks and monuments: For adminis-  
 8 tration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, including  
 9 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-  
 10 carrying vehicles, ~~\$171,820~~ \$199,000.

11 National military parks, battlefields, monuments, and  
 12 cemeteries: For administration, protection, maintenance, and  
 13 improvement, including maintenance, operation, and repair  
 14 of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, and including  
 15 the maintenance and repair of the approach road to the  
 16 Custer Battlefield National Cemetery and the road connecting  
 17 the said cemetery with the Reno Monument site, Montana,  
 18 and not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements across  
 19 privately owned railroad lands necessary for supplying water  
 20 to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, ~~\$441,000~~  
 21 \$460,000.

22 Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and  
 23 Nevada: For administration, protection, improvement, and  
 24 maintenance of the recreational activities of the Boulder Dam  
 25 National Recreational Area and any lands that may be added

1 thereto by Presidential or other authority, including main-  
2 tenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-  
3 carrying vehicles, \$74,700.

4       Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For  
5 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,  
6 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of  
7 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park  
8 Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire, storm,  
9 or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or emergency  
10 prevention of forest fires in areas administered by the  
11 National Park Service, or fires that endanger such areas,  
12 including lands in process of condemnation for national park  
13 or monument purposes, \$32,600, together with not to exceed  
14 \$100,000 to be transferred upon the approval of the Secre-  
15 tary from the various appropriations for national parks and  
16 national monuments herein contained, any such diversions  
17 of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual  
18 Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to the  
19 various areas administered by the National Park Service  
20 as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made  
21 by the Secretary only after the obligation for the expenditure  
22 has been incurred.

23       Forest protection and fire prevention: For the control  
24 and the prevention of spread of forest insects and tree diseases  
25 and for fire-prevention measures, including equipment, per-



1 sonal services, and maintenance, operation, and repair of  
2 motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$187,590.

3       The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available in  
4 one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That 10  
5 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available inter-  
6 changeably and any such diversion of funds shall be reported  
7 to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided further*,  
8 That no part of the foregoing appropriations for the National  
9 Park Service shall be available for the payment of the sala-  
10 ries or expenses of any employee of the National Park Service  
11 assigned to duties in connection with the Jefferson National  
12 Expansion Memorial in Saint Louis, Missouri.

13       Appropriations herein made for the national parks,  
14 national monuments, and other reservations under the juris-  
15 diction of the National Park Service, shall be available  
16 for the giving of educational lectures therein; for the services  
17 of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit scientific  
18 and historical societies engaged in educational work in the  
19 various parks and monuments as the Secretary may designate;  
20 and for travel expenses of employees attending Government  
21 camps for training in forest-fire prevention and suppression  
22 and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Police  
23 Academy, and attending Federal, State, or municipal schools  
24 for training in building fire prevention and suppression.

25       Appropriations herein made for the National Park Serv-

1 ice shall be available for the installation and operation of  
2 telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or  
3 quarters, occupied by employees of the National Park  
4 Service.

5 Appropriations available to the National Park Service  
6 for the construction of roads and trails and for the construc-  
7 tion and maintenance of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace,  
8 and George Washington Memorial Parkways shall be avail-  
9 able for the maintenance and operation of passenger-carry-  
10 ing automobiles.

11 Investigation and purchase of water rights: The unex-  
12 pended balance of funds available for this purpose for the  
13 fiscal year 1944 is continued available for the same purpose  
14 during the fiscal year 1945, including the maintenance,  
15 operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles.

16 Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,  
17 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational dem-  
18 onstration areas, including personal services and the opera-  
19 tion and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles,  
20 ~~\$133,000~~ \$158,000.

21 Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For ad-  
22 ministration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of  
23 the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Memo-  
24 rial Parkway, monuments and memorials, Lee Mansion,  
25 Battleground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Recreational

1 Area, Federal parks in the District of Columbia, and other  
2 Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46  
3 Stat. 482), including the pay and allowances in accordance  
4 with the provisions of the Act of May 27, 1924, as amended,  
5 of the police force for the George Washington Memorial  
6 Parkway, and the purchase, operation, maintenance, repair,  
7 and storage of automobiles, and motorcycles, revolvers, am-  
8 munition, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for  
9 police, guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per  
10 diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Director  
11 not exceeding current rates for similar services in the Dis-  
12 trict of Columbia, stenographic reporting service, traveling  
13 expenses and carfare, and leather and rubber articles for the  
14 protection of public property and employees, \$450,000.

#### 15 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

16 For salaries and expenses, including the purchase of  
17 printed bags, tags, and labels, without regard to existing  
18 laws applicable to public printing, and traveling expenses,  
19 necessary in conducting investigations and carrying out the  
20 work of the Service, including cooperation with Federal,  
21 State, county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organ-  
22 izations, or individuals, as follows:

#### 23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-

1 trative purposes, including personal services in the District  
2 of Columbia, ~~\$196,400~~ \$206,700.

3     Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair,  
4 alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-  
5 cultural stations, including the erection of necessary buildings  
6 and other structures; propagation and distribution of food  
7 fishes and fresh-water mussels; purchase, collection, and  
8 transportation of specimens and other expenses incidental  
9 to the maintenance and operation of aquarium, ~~\$1,097,555~~  
10 \$1,115,000.

11     Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For operation  
12 and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of Rec-  
13 lamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of  
14 fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and  
15 for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the preparation  
16 of designs, and for determining the requirements for fishways  
17 and other fish protective devices at dams constructed under  
18 licenses issued by the Federal Power Commission, \$11,350.

19     Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations  
20 and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and  
21 other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,  
22 and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from  
23 such resources; and maintenance, repair, improvement, equip-  
24 ment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biological  
25 stations, ~~\$547,265~~ \$562,500.



1 Fishery industries: For collection and compilation of  
 2 fishery statistics and related information; conducting investi-  
 3 gations and studies of methods and means of capture, preser-  
 4 vation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants  
 5 and products thereof; and enforcing the applicable provisions  
 6 of the Act authorizing associations of producers of aquatic  
 7 products (15 U. S. C. 521); including contract steno-  
 8 graphic reporting services, ~~\$277,540~~ \$342,540.

9 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,  
 10 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, information  
 11 on the fishery industry, market supply and demand, com-  
 12 mercial movement, location, disposition, and market prices  
 13 of fishery products, ~~\$92,420~~ \$99,260.

14 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and  
 15 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,  
 16 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of  
 17 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,  
 18 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence  
 19 of employees while on said islands; and contract stenographic  
 20 reporting service, \$536,000, of which \$100,000 shall be  
 21 available immediately.

22 Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts:  
 23 For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act  
 24 of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-856, 901-915), \$13,850.

25 Fur-resources investigations: For investigations, experi-

1 ments, and demonstrations in connection with the produc-  
 2 tion and utilization of animals the pelts of which are used  
 3 commercially for fur, ~~\$126,150~~ \$133,450.

4     Biological investigations: For biological investigations,  
 5 including the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and  
 6 migration of animals and plants, and the preparation of maps  
 7 of the life zones, and including ~~\$38,500~~ \$40,130 for  
 8 investigations of the relations of wild animal life to forests,  
 9 under section 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16  
 10 U. S. C. 581d) ; for investigations, experiments, and demon-  
 11 strations, independently or in cooperation with other agencies  
 12 or individuals, in developing and applying methods for the  
 13 control of damage to agricultural and horticultural crops by  
 14 birds, and for investigations of the wildlife resources of the  
 15 Territory of Alaska, ~~\$193,715~~ \$243,715.

16     Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For  
 17 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-  
 18 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-  
 19 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other  
 20 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other  
 21 diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law  
 22 (7 U. S. C. 426) ; and for repairs, additions, and installations  
 23 in and about the grounds and buildings of the game-  
 24 management supply depot and laboratory at Pocatello,  
 25 Idaho, including purchase, transportation, and handling of

1 supplies and materials for distribution from said depot to  
 2 other projects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act  
 3 approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), ~~\$845,000~~  
 4 ~~\$1,000,000~~.

5 Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of  
 6 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,  
 7 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the con-  
 8 vention between the United States and the United Mexican  
 9 States (16 U. S. C. 703-711); for cooperation with local  
 10 authorities in the protection of migratory birds, including  
 11 necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act for  
 12 the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668c); for the  
 13 enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act approved March  
 14 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394), and for the  
 15 enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May 25, 1900  
 16 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary investigations,  
 17 ~~\$322,400~~ ~~\$347,400~~, of which not to exceed \$10,000  
 18 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the  
 19 purpose of securing information concerning violations of  
 20 the laws for the enforcement of which this appropriation  
 21 is made available.

22 Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement  
 23 of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C.  
 24 192-211), ~~\$150,000~~ ~~\$156,530~~.

25 Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the

1 administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and  
 2 bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of  
 3 game introduced into suitable localities on public lands,  
 4 under supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, in-  
 5 cluding construction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters  
 6 for animals, landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone  
 7 lines, rockwork, bulkheads, and other improvements neces-  
 8 sary for economical administration; for the purchase, capture,  
 9 and transportation of game for national reservations; and for  
 10 the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the  
 11 Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, ~~\$590,675~~; and *not to*  
 12 *exceed \$36,000 for the purchase of approximately six thou-*  
 13 *sand acres of land in Humboldt County, Nevada, as an*  
 14 *addition to the Charles Sheldon Antelope Range, \$666,675,*  
 15 *and in addition thereto \$40,000 of the unexpended balance*  
 16 *for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944 is continued available*  
 17 *for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1945.*

18 Migratory bird conservation refuges: For carrying into  
 19 effect the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, as amended  
 20 (16 U. S. C. 715-715r), ~~\$58,330~~ \$63,330.

21 In all, salaries and expenses, ~~\$5,028,350~~ \$5,498,300.

#### 22 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

23 For carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of  
 24 the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-  
 25 718h), an amount equal to the sum received during the



1 fiscal year 1945 from the proceeds from the sale of stamps,  
 2 to be warranted monthly; and in addition thereto an amount  
 3 equal to the unobligated balance on June 30, 1944, of the  
 4 total of the proceeds received from the sale of stamps prior  
 5 to July 1, 1944.

#### 6 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

7 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September  
 8 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), ~~\$800,000~~  
 9 ~~\$1,300,000~~: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall  
 10 not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury  
 11 under the provisions of said Act: *Provided further, That the*  
 12 *limitation in said Act upon the amount available for admin-*  
 13 *istrative expenses is hereby waived to the extent necessary to*  
 14 *provide for overtime or additional compensation pursuant to*  
 15 *the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943.*

16 Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, ~~\$5,828,350~~  
 17 ~~\$6,798,300~~, and in addition thereto funds made available  
 18 under the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, of which  
 19 amounts not to exceed ~~\$784,000~~ \$854,348 may be expended  
 20 for departmental personal services, including such services in  
 21 the District of Columbia, and not to exceed ~~\$30,000~~ \$42,700  
 22 shall be available for the ~~purchase~~ *exchange* of motor-  
 23 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles. Funds available for  
 24 the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be  
 25 available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of

1 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; the installa-  
2 tion and operation of telephones in Government-owned resi-  
3 dences, apartments, or quarters occupied by employees of the  
4 Fish and Wildlife Service; providing by purchase, construc-  
5 tion, or otherwise, facilities incident to such public recre-  
6 ational uses of wildlife refuges as are not inconsistent with  
7 the primary purposes of such refuges; books, periodicals, and  
8 newspapers (not to exceed \$100), rubber boots, oilskins,  
9 first-aid outfits, plans and specifications for vessels, or for  
10 contract personal services for the preparation thereof, and  
11 rations for officers and crews of vessels; and for the ex-  
12 penditure from appropriations available for the purchase of  
13 lands of not to exceed \$1 for each option to purchase any  
14 tract of land. *Reimbursements for the cost of supplies and*  
15 *materials and the transportation and handling thereof issued*  
16 *from central warehouses authorized to be established by the*  
17 *Act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), may be credited*  
18 *to the appropriation current at the time supplies and mate-*  
19 *rials are allotted, assigned, or issued, or at the time such*  
20 *reimbursements are received. Not to exceed 10 per centum*  
21 *of the foregoing amounts for expenses of the Fish and Wild-*  
22 *life Service shall be available interchangeably for expen-*  
23 *diture on the objects included within the general expenses*  
24 *of said Service, but no more than 10 per centum shall be*  
25 *added to any one item or appropriation.*

## GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

## TERRITORY OF ALASKA

For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, including salaries of the Governor and Secretary; clerk hire; travel expenses; maintenance, repair, and preservation of Governor's house and grounds; purchase of equipment; maintenance, operation, and repair of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle for the use of the Governor; stationery, lights, water, and fuel, \$38,600, to be expended under the direction of the Governor.

Legislative expenses: For salaries of members of the legislature, \$36,000; mileage of members, \$13,200; in all, \$49,200, to be expended under the direction of the Governor of Alaska.

For the establishment and maintenance of public schools, Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation and travel expenses of medical supervisor, transportation, burial, and other expenses, \$273,500: *Provided*, That authority is granted to the Secretary to pay from this appropriation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon,

1 or to other contracting institution or institutions, not to  
2 exceed \$840 per capita per annum for the care and main-  
3 tenance of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year  
4 1945: *Provided further*, That so much of this sum as may  
5 be required shall be available for all necessary expenses  
6 in ascertaining the residence of inmates and in returning  
7 those who are not legal residents of Alaska to their legal  
8 residence or to their friends, and the Secretary shall, as soon  
9 as practicable, return to their places of residence or to their  
10 friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the time they  
11 became insane, and the commitment papers for any person  
12 hereafter adjudged insane shall include a statement by the  
13 committing authority as to the legal residence of such person.

14 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,  
15 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$152,500,  
16 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures  
17 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
18 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the  
19 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

20 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,  
21 tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska,  
22 to be expended under the provisions of the Act approved  
23 June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), ~~\$1,000,000~~  
24 \$1,180,000, to be immediately available.

25 Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction



1 of Richardson Highway, Alaska, ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,500,-  
2 000, to be immediately available and to remain available  
3 until expended.

4       The Alaska Railroad: All amounts received by the  
5 Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1945 shall be  
6 available, and continue available until expended, for  
7 every expenditure requisite for and incident to the author-  
8 ized work of the Alaska Railroad, including maintenance,  
9 operation, and improvements of railroads in Alaska; mainte-  
10 nance and operation of river steamers and other boats on  
11 the Yukon River and its tributaries in Alaska; operation  
12 and maintenance of ocean-going or coastwise vessels by  
13 ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of  
14 the Government service, for the purpose of providing addi-  
15 tional facilities for the transportation of freight, passengers,  
16 or mail, when deemed necessary, for the benefit and develop-  
17 ment of industries and travel affecting territory tributary to  
18 the Alaska Railroad; maintenance and operation of lodges,  
19 camps, and transportation facilities for the accommodation  
20 of visitors to Mount McKinley National Park, including the  
21 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled  
22 passenger-carrying vehicles as authorized by the Act of  
23 March 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 80); stores for resale; pay-  
24 ment of claims for losses and damages arising from opera-

1 tions, including claims of employees of the railroad for loss  
 2 and damage resulting from wreck or accident on the rail-  
 3 road, not due to negligence of the claimant, limited to cloth-  
 4 ing and other necessary personal effects used in connection  
 5 with his duties and not exceeding \$100 in value; payment  
 6 of amounts due connecting lines; payment of compensation  
 7 and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Injury Com-  
 8 pensation Act approved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C.  
 9 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That  
 10 not to exceed \$6,000 of this fund shall be available for per-  
 11 sonal services in the District of Columbia during the fiscal  
 12 year 1945, and no one other than the general man-  
 13 ager of said railroad shall be paid an annual salary out of  
 14 this fund of more than \$7,500: *Provided further*, That not  
 15 to exceed \$12,500 of such fund shall be available for printing  
 16 and binding.

17

## TERRITORY OF HAWAII

18 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Sec-  
 19 retary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary  
 20 (\$5,800), and the private secretary to the Governor  
 21 (~~\$3,100~~ \$3,875); travel expenses of the Governor; and  
 22 ~~\$750~~ \$935 for temporary clerk hire; ~~\$21,600~~ \$22,560,  
 23 to be expended by the Governor.

24 Legislative expenses, Territory of Hawaii: For com-  
 25 pensation and mileage of members of the Legislature of the

1 Territory of Hawaii as provided by the Act of June 27, 1930,  
2 \$47,000.

3 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

4 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident  
5 to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.  
6 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), traveling  
7 expenses of officers and employees, repair, preservation  
8 and care of Federal buildings and furniture, purchase of  
9 equipment, stationery, lights, water, and other necessary  
10 miscellaneous expenses, maintenance, repair, and operation  
11 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to  
12 exceed \$4,000 for personal services, household equipment  
13 and furnishings, fuel, ice, and electricity necessary in the  
14 operation of Government House at Saint Thomas and Gov-  
15 ernment House at Saint Croix, ~~\$208,375~~ \$216,000, to be  
16 expended under the direction of the Governor.

17 *For salaries and expenses of the agricultural experiment*  
18 *station and the vocational school in the Virgin Islands,*  
19 *including technical personnel, clerks, and other persons;*  
20 *scientific investigations of plants and plant industries, and*  
21 *diseases of animals; demonstrations in practical farming;*  
22 *official traveling expenses; fixtures, apparatus, and supplies;*  
23 *clearing and fencing of land; and other necessary expenses,*  
24 *maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled*  
25 *passenger-carrying vehicles, \$47,260.*

1       For defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal  
2 government of Saint Croix because of the excess of current  
3 expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1945,  
4 ~~\$70,000~~ \$140,000 to be paid to the said treasury in monthly  
5 installments.

6

## PUERTO RICO

7       To enable the Division of Territories and Island Pos-  
8 sessions to continue collection and administration of moneys  
9 due the United States on account of loans made under the joint  
10 resolutions approved December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1067),  
11 and January 22, 1930 (46 Stat. 57), and to make composi-  
12 tions and adjustments in any loan heretofore made, as au-  
13 thorized by Public Resolutions Numbered 59 (49 Stat. 926)  
14 and 60 (49 Stat. 928), Seventy-fourth Congress, approved  
15 August 27, 1935, not to exceed \$28,000 of any unobligated  
16 balances of appropriations made by authority of those  
17 joint resolutions, including repayment of principal and  
18 payments of interest on such loans, is hereby made avail-  
19 able for administrative expenses during the fiscal year  
20 1945.

21       SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made for field work  
22 shall be available for the hire, with or without personal serv-  
23 ices, of boats, work animals and animal-drawn and motor-  
24 propelled vehicles and equipment.

25       SEC. 3. Appropriations herein made shall be available



1 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of  
2 vehicles generally known as quarter-ton or half-ton pick-up  
3 trucks and as station wagons without such vehicles being  
4 considered as passenger-carrying vehicles.

5 SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the  
6 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year  
7 1945 in the field service of the Department for periods of  
8 not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by  
9 fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

10 SEC. 5. Appropriations herein made for the following  
11 bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attend-  
12 ance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of  
13 members of societies or associations concerned with their  
14 work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of the  
15 Secretary, \$500; Grazing Service, \$400; Petroleum Con-  
16 servation Division, \$150; General Land Office, \$400;  
17 Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$3,000; Bureau of Reclamation,  
18 \$2,500; Geological Survey, \$1,500; Bureau of Mines,  
19 \$5,000; National Park Service, \$1,500; Fish and Wild-  
20 life Service, \$2,250; and Soil and Moisture Conservation  
21 Operations (all bureaus), \$1,500.

22 SEC. 6. Appropriations available for expenses of travel  
23 of officers and employees of the Department shall be available  
24 for traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle, Wash-

1 ington, or from any point within Alaska, to their posts of  
2 duty in Alaska, and return.

3       SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
4 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person  
5 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that  
6 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
7 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
8 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
9 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and  
10 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-  
11 throw of the Government of the United States by force or  
12 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,  
13 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the  
14 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
15 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages  
16 for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this  
17 Act shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be  
18 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than  
19 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty  
20 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any  
21 other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in  
22 cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or  
23 sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not more  
24 than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages without the

1 necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organiza-  
2 tion.

3       SEC. 8. Not to exceed a total of \$25,000 of the appro-  
4 priations contained in this Act shall be available for ex-  
5 penditure for long-distance telephone tolls, and not to exceed  
6 a total of \$25,000 shall be available for expenditure for  
7 telegrams and cablegrams, and the savings effected thereby  
8 in the items "communication services", as set forth in the  
9 Budget estimates submitted for such appropriations shall not  
10 be diverted to other use and shall be covered into the  
11 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

12       SEC. 9 8. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945  
13 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
14 temporary additional compensation for employees in the  
15 Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act  
16 entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime  
17 compensation to Government employees, and for other pur-  
18 poses", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent  
19 resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30,  
20 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease  
21 to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the  
22 purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions  
23 of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such termi-  
24 nated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of  
25 the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

1        *SEC. 9. No part of any appropriation contained*  
2 *in this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of*  
3 *wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance*  
4 *of any new administrative function or the enforcement or*  
5 *issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the estab-*  
6 *lishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument as described*  
7 *in Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated March*  
8 *15, 1943.*

9        *SEC. 10. This Act may be cited as the "Interior Depart-*  
10 *ment Appropriation Act, 1945".*

11        *SEC. 11. No part of the money appropriated in*  
12 *this Act shall be used to pay the salary of any male person*  
13 *between the ages of eighteen and thirty years who is physi-*  
14 *cally and mentally qualified for military duty, as shown by*  
15 *his Selective Service classification, and who has been deferred*  
16 *from military duty, either at his own request or the request of*  
17 *the Secretary of the Interior, for reasons other than de-*  
18 *pendency or as necessary to war production, and who, thirty*  
19 *days after the approval of this Act, still retains such defer-*  
20 *ment.*

Passed the House of Representatives April 27, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*





78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> Session

**H. R. 4679**

[Report No. 899]

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## **AN ACT**

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

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APRIL 28 (legislative day, APRIL 12), 1944  
Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations

MAY 20 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944  
Reported with amendments







DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued May 24, 1944, for actions of Tuesday, May 23, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. TAXATION. Agreed to Senate amendments to H. R. 4646, the tax-simplification bill (pp. 4958-62). For bill's provisions, see Digest 80. The bill will now be sent to the President.
2. TRANSPORTATION; LAND GRANTS. Passed, 236-16, with amendments H. R. 4184, to repeal land-grant rates on military and naval traffic (pp. 4962-5001). Rejected an amendment by Rep. Poage, Tex., to prohibit full rates for railroads owning grant lands on May 23, until such railroads return the lands to the U. S. (pp. 4988-92), and an amendment by Rep. Cochran, Mo., to postpone applicability of the bill until 1 year after the war (by a 45-115 vote)(pp. 4996-8). Rep. Boren, Okla., stated that this Department "declined to appear in person to present their case and subject themselves to cross-examination. They did not submit any letter...until 5 days after the committee hearings had gone to print" (p. 4969).
3. LAND ACQUISITION. Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 919, to expedite payment for land acquired during the war period by abolishing the use of commissioners in condemnation proceedings (p. 5004).
4. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Holifield, Calif., spoke in support of the present price-control program (pp. 5002-4).
5. RECLAMATION. Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill to provide for settlement of war veterans, etc., on the Central Valley project, and to encourage development of family-size units. To Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. (p. 5006.)
6. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 4861 (H. Rept. 1501)(pp. 4963, 5006). The bill provides appropriations for weight-measure investigations, inspection of foods, distribution of surplus commodities and relief milk, cooperation with this Department in providing milk for school children, administration of a food-conservation program through Victory gardens and canning projects, etc.; and permits Federal-Government purchases of

products from penal institutions.

#### SENATE

7. LEND-LEASE. Received from the President the report on lend-lease operations for the period ended March 31, 1944. To Foreign Relations Committee. (p. 4928.)
8. FARM-MACHINERY EXPORTS were criticized by Sen. Langer, N. Dak. (p. 4941).
9. VETERANS; FARM LOANS. Sen. Wagner, N. Y., stated that the unemployment insurance provisions of S. 1767 (GI Bill of Rights) are too restrictive and that the interest rates on farm and other loans are "exorbitant" (pp. 4928-32).
10. PRICE CONTROL. Received petitions from two labor-union locals favoring "extension and improvement" of price control (p. 4932).
11. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. Received a petition from the Methodist Ministerial Assn., Pittsburgh, favoring inclusion of milk in any school-lunch program (p. 4932).
12. PERSONNEL; ECONOMY. Sen. Byrd, Va., presented a statement comparing Federal personnel, by departments and agencies, in Feb. and Mar. 1944 (p. 4935).
13. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed without amendment H. R. 4793, to appropriate \$12,000,000 for emergency flood-control works (pp. 4937-40). Rejected an amendment by Sen. Taft, Ohio, providing for flood control in the Lake Erie region. Sen. Burton, Ohio, stated that this project would permit increased food production and that WFA has recognized its importance (pp. 4938-9).
14. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 4679 (pp. 4937, 4940, 4948-57). For provisions of interest to this Department, see Digest 91. Senate conferees were appointed (p. 4957).
15. PURCHASING. Agreed, without amendment, to S. Res. 288, increasing by \$10,000 the funds available to the War Contracts Subcommittee (p. 4941).
16. LANDS INVESTIGATION. Agreed, with amendment, to S. Res. 294, increasing by \$5,000 the funds available for investigation of the use of the public lands (p. 4941).
17. WILDLIFE CONSERVATION. Agreed, without amendment to S. Res. 293, increasing by \$6,500 the funds available for the special committee investigating wild-life-conservation (p. 4941).
18. ADJOURNED until Thurs., May 25 (p. 4957).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

19. REGULATORY FUNCTIONS. By Sen. Lucas, Ill., S. 1945, "relating to the admission of attorneys at law to practice before departments and agencies of the Government." To Judiciary Committee. (p. 4933.)
20. VETERANS; EDUCATION. By Sen. George, Ga., for himself and others, S. 1946, to provide vocational training and retraining programs, etc., for veterans and war workers. To Education and Labor Committee. (pp. 4933-4.)



evils of prohibition itself. This will not be easy. There is grave danger that in a reaction against the eighteenth amendment we may be plunged into a period of extreme intemperance.

The greatest lesson of the prohibition experiment is that law, to be observed, must have the respect of citizens. New efforts to regulate the liquor traffic should be of the kind that will command such respect. We should make a supreme effort to curb the orgy of crime that has been associated with the era of bootlegging and racketeering. This means that the business of dispensing beverages must be made respectable and that there need be no excuse for evading the law.

In its later stages prohibition has become a matter of having Government reestablish some kind of control over the tremendous liquor traffic. Such control cannot be reestablished except by sensible laws, supported by local sentiment. But the weight of law must be brought to bear upon the dispensers of alcoholic beverages and not upon consumers. We need laws that those who buy drinks will have an interest in upholding.

Another important lesson going back to the old days is that most of the evils of the liquor traffic came from overstimulating the demand. Greed on the part of brewers and distillers, who stop at nothing to run up sales, caused the revolt against them. This should be guarded against by laws that will limit the profits to be made on the traffic. This, in turn, will keep the traffic within bounds.

Repeal, despite the vote in Congress, is still some time off. But it is not too early to prepare for the change that will again put upon the States full responsibility for regulating the liquor traffic. The main purpose of new liquor regulations should be to devise measures that will bring back respect for law and order and restore to the country a sense of security and decency.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4679, the Interior Department appropriation bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4679) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask unanimous consent that formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be considered for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, the Senator from Arizona and the Senate are undoubtedly familiar with the discussion had here a few days ago of the necessity for emergency flood-control work made necessary by the recent floods throughout the Mississippi Valley, if the levees are to be repaired in time to protect the growing crops at the time of the ordinary June and July floods. This matter was taken up a few days ago and discussed for some time. It was

necessarily supplanted by the agricultural appropriation bill.

The Army engineers advise me that if the work is to be done at all it must be started immediately or it will be completely without force and effect, and I wonder if the Senator from Arizona will be willing to lay aside temporarily the Interior Department appropriation bill for the purpose of considering the flood-control measure. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] offered an amendment to the bill a few days ago and discussed it at some length, and I do not think consideration of the matter at this time would take any considerable amount of time.

Mr. HAYDEN. So far as I am personally concerned, I think an arrangement of the kind suggested might be made. I understood that an address was to be delivered to the Senate, and several Senators desired to speak on general subjects, so perhaps we will have to have that part of the Senate's business disposed of.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, this is a matter in which the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is very much interested. The junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] is thoroughly familiar with it, and I suppose is able to speak for both Ohio Senators.

Mr. HAYDEN. It is entirely agreeable to me, if it will not take too much time, to lay aside the Interior Department appropriation bill temporarily.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, my colleague the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] is much interested in an amendment to the bill. He realized the bill might be brought up today, and he is anxious to have it acted upon promptly, so he authorized me to present the arguments for the amendment in his behalf; and if I can do that, I am in favor of proceeding to the immediate consideration of House bill 4793.

Mr. HAYDEN. If the Senator from Missouri will ask that the Interior Department appropriation bill be temporarily laid aside, I shall not object.

#### EMERGENCY FLOOD-CONTROL WORK

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside and that House bill 4793 be now considered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Missouri?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4793) to provide for flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The pending question is on the amendment offered by the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to add, at the proper place in the bill, a new section, to read as follows:

SEC. —. The Chief of Engineers of the United States Army is hereby authorized to repair and reconstruct dikes and levees along the south shore of Lake Erie in the Renohoward farm area, Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio, damaged in the extraor-

dinary floods of July and October 1943, and to dewater and decontaminize the area affected in such manner as to make the land again suitable for cultivation in the year 1944. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for such purpose the sum of \$265,000.

Nothing in this act shall impose upon the United States any obligation, moral or legal, to maintain the dikes and levees repaired and reconstructed in this area or in any other area unless provided for by general law. The work shall not be undertaken until there has been formed under the laws of Ohio a conservation district covering the area in question and competent under the laws of Ohio to maintain the dikes and levees so repaired and reconstructed.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, the pending bill is identical with a bill I reported some 10 days ago from the Committee on Commerce, and which has been on the calendar for some time. The bill which is now before the Senate is a House bill, identical with the Senate bill to which I refer. It is an authorization for an emergency appropriation of \$12,000,000 for the repair of levees which have been broken by the very extraordinary and untimely floods which have taken place in the United States this year. The floods which have broken the levees in the Mississippi Valley and inundated millions of acres of the most fertile land in the world are not the ordinary floods which come generally in June and July, and which are as certain to come this year as the sun is to rise tomorrow morning.

Unless the levees are repaired, these millions of acres of fertile land will be subject to being inundated again, with the certainty that crops vitally needed in the economy of the United States this year will be ruined. The engineers have advised me that the time for making the repairs is very short and unless the authorization is made and the money supplied immediately there will be no possibility of saving the situation, and saving the crops, when the regular June and July floods occur. I hope very much that the measure may be passed immediately.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT].

Without objection, the amendment—  
Mr. OVERTON. No, Mr. President; I should like to be heard on that amendment. Perhaps the Senator from Ohio would first like to explain the amendment.

Mr. BURTON. Yes, Mr. President. The senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] on May 17 explained the amendment. I shall be glad to explain it again briefly. It relates to a flood situation in the State of Ohio, on the shore of Lake Erie, comparable to the flood situations which arise on the rivers of the country and to the one which is now being sought to be relieved by the legislation being presented by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK].

It so happens that this flood in Ohio was a flood on the Great Lakes, when the Lakes were very high and at the same time there was a windstorm which drove the high waters over these lands, breaking down some local dikes which had been erected there some 45 years before,



and inundated some 2,200 acres of land at that point. It so happened that this disaster occurred in 1943, shortly after the disaster in the West, and therefore the relief bill which relieved the flood situation in the West did not at all relieve the situation in the East on Lake Erie, and there was not an opportunity to obtain that relief at that time. The senior Senator from Ohio sought relief from the emergency fund of the President. Marvin Jones, the War Food Administrator, recognized the necessity of this land as a part of the food-production program, but we were not successful in obtaining the money from the emergency fund at that time. The reason, as then indicated, was that there had not been authority granted as yet by the Congress of the United States covering this sort of a flood on lakes, as contrasted with the flooding of rivers.

Mr. President, the amendment involves only \$265,000. It expressly states that it shall not be regarded as a precedent for similar cases, because it says:

Nothing in this act shall impose upon the United States any obligation, moral or legal, to maintain the dikes and levees repaired and reconstructed in this area or in any other area unless provided for by general law. The work shall not be undertaken until there has been formed under the laws of Ohio a conservation district covering the area in question and competent under the laws of Ohio to maintain the dikes and levees so repaired and reconstructed.

Mr. President, in order to meet the housing situation there is a need for the houses which have been inundated by this flood. There is a need for the food which can be produced on this area. Although the amount involved is small, it is the contention of both the senior Senator from Ohio and myself that certainly this is precisely the same type of a situation that is being met by the pending measure, which provides \$12,000,000 to cover the flood situation on the Missouri River. We ask that there be included in the bill, as an amendment, the provision for \$265,000 to cover a like situation on Lake Erie.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the amendment. A number of years ago there were two adventurous men, one by the name of Reno, the other by the name of Howard, who desired to improve themselves financially. They owned along the shores of Lake Erie a considerable area of marsh land, so they conceived the idea of building a private dike which would keep the waters of the lake from inundating this marsh land, together with a channel which would take care of the surplus water, and they then would be able to dispose of the land. So the levee, or the dike, was built, and they placed the land upon the market as a speculative venture, and they sold it. Like a good many private levees which are built, it was built very poorly. The project failed. When the winds and the storms came and the waves rolled against the dike it gradually crumbled until about 2 years ago it went under, and now the thought is that the Federal Government should come to the rescue of this privately organized venture.

The bill making such provision was originally introduced by the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], and referred to the Commerce Committee, and then referred to the War Department for report thereon. The Chief of Engineers reported against the bill. The pending amendment, as I understand it, is exactly what the original bill provided. Am I correct in that respect, I will ask the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I may say though, in reply to the question, that the report of the Army engineers, as I understand it, is based on the ground that the Congress has not as yet authorized such action on lakes as compared with rivers, and that is why we are offering the amendment at this time. It is not that the engineers do not recommend that this work be done as an engineering project. I might interject at this point that this reclamation project was begun 45 years ago, and if it was good enough to stand up for 45 years I do not think it can properly be designated as a poorly constructed project. The land involved is fine farming land and productive of much needed food. The men who reclaimed the land should not be blamed for what they did. The land was reclaimed much as land is being constantly reclaimed in the West. It was done at their own expense. The dikes stood up against ordinary rises of water and wind for 45 years, and then were overcome by high water combined with high winds. It seems to me that under those circumstances, if relief is justified on the rivers it is equally justified on the lakes.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, this is not a flood-control project, and the Army engineers have reported against it. They do not go into the merits of the proposition, because the law does not provide now for any flood-control project of this character on the Lakes or on the coastal areas in the United States. It would require millions upon millions of dollars, indeed billions of dollars, to undertake to take care of similar projects along the coastal areas of the United States and also along the Great Lakes. The engineers reported against the proposal. Had they reported in favor of it, they certainly would have required what they always require, that is certain restrictions and limitations which would have made necessary a certain amount of local contribution, and there is none whatsoever provided in the amendment. They would probably have required that one-half of the cost be borne by local and private interests, as the Senator from Ohio knows is provided in the pending rivers and harbors bill which the committee is considering.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. Yes.

Mr. BURTON. On the point suggested by the Senator from Louisiana that there may not be a requirement of a local contribution specified in the engineers' report, I wish to point out that in the amendment presented by the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] it is provided expressly that—

The work shall not be undertaken until there has been formed under the laws of Ohio a conservation district covering the area in question and competent under the laws of Ohio to maintain the dikes and levees so repaired and reconstructed.

That certainly is as strong a reservation and obligation upon the locality as I have ever seen in bills of this nature. It makes the project absolutely conditional upon the formation of a local conservancy district to maintain the dikes completely.

Mr. OVERTON. The amendment is the local contribution of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], but it is not the local contribution which has been recommended by the Chief of Army Engineers. The amendment provides:

Nothing in this act shall impose upon the United States any obligation, moral or legal, to maintain the dikes and levees repaired and reconstructed in this area or in any other area unless provided for by general law. The work shall not be undertaken until there has been formed under the laws of Ohio a conservation district covering the area in question.

But how much money are the local interests to contribute? Are they to hold the United States harmless against any claim for damages, a provision which applies to all flood-control projects? Are they to supply the right-of-way for the properties? None of those things have to do with the Army engineers, and no recommendation has been made by the Army engineers, because they wholly and utterly disapprove of the project.

Mr. President, if we adopt an amendment of this kind we enter the domain of "pork barrel" legislation, against which we legislated a number of years ago, when we provided that no project in reference to rivers and harbors, regardless of where situated, whether it be on a river or anywhere else, shall be considered by the Congress until there has been, first, an authorization for a preliminary survey and report—and none has been had in this case—and, second, until a report is made by the district engineer to the division engineer, then by the division engineer to the Board of Army Engineers for Rivers and Harbors; and then from that Board the matter must be referred to the Chief of Engineers, who passes on it, and thence to the Secretary of War.

We have guarded against "pork barrel" legislation and the injection into rivers and harbors bills and flood-control bills, or other bills, of legislation of this character, in order that we might conserve the interests of the Federal Government, and not have the funds of the Treasury expended merely on the presentation of some Senator who desires to have a project undertaken in his neighborhood or within the confines of his State.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. The Senator refers to his opposition to introducing items into flood-control and rivers and harbors bills. Let me ask if the pending bill, to which the amendment is offered, is a rivers and harbors bill or a flood-control bill.



Mr. OVERTON. It should be a rivers and harbors bill.

Mr. BURTON. I wish to point out to the Senator that the bill to which we have offered the amendment is itself a special bill for special relief in a special area, based on a disaster.

Mr. OVERTON. Oh, the Senator may call it that.

Mr. BURTON. That is precisely the situation here. This Ohio area was officially declared to be a disaster area, and the Red Cross provided relief there. I see no reason why we cannot provide relief in that distress area, just as relief is provided in a disaster area farther to the west, along the Missouri River.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, there can be no area in the United States which needs flood control which is not an actual or a prospective disaster area. But the Senator's argument simply eliminates the matter of advice to the United States Senate—in fact, in this case it simply brushes it aside—because the Army engineers have reported against the project.

The main bill we are considering, which was introduced by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], was submitted to the Corps of Army Engineers. They made a report upon it. That report was considered, and the bill was recommended for passage by the Senate Committee on Commerce. On the other hand, the amendment has been rejected by the Senate Committee on Commerce, and has been rejected by the Army engineers. It should be rejected by the Senate.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. I wish to emphasize the fact that this matter was submitted to the Army engineers. The estimate of \$265,000, which is included here, is their estimate. The ground on which the Army engineers declined to go ahead and recommend the project is that they are not authorized to construct these projects on lakes, as contrasted with rivers. That is why the amendment is offered—to show that when there is high water and high wind on a lake, the result is the same as when there is high water and high wind or windstorms along a river, which is precisely what was stated by the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, that is one of the grounds of rejection. Having rejected it, the Army engineers did not go into the question of local contributions. They did not go into other phases of the matter into which they would have gone under normal circumstances. They did not investigate such matters, because they rejected the item.

One of the grounds of rejection was that the Congress has authorized them to make a survey of the lake-shore areas throughout the United States. They are making that survey and will submit it to the Congress. When that report is made, Congress will act upon it and will formulate some plan of relief for lake-shore areas and for Atlantic and Pacific coastal areas.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me again?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. The survey to which the Senator has referred is the beach erosion survey. If we wait for that, the war will be over, the need for additional food will have passed, and the people who live in this particular area will have had their land under water for 2 years or more.

This matter is not one which merely involves a slight rise in the water along the regular shore line. In this case the people were protected in the use of their land by a dike which had been erected for approximately 45 years. That dike finally was washed out by the high water and heavy winds. This matter involves not only erosion, but flood and storms.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, the ground upon which the Senator from Ohio defends the amendment represents an argument which can be made in favor of every flood-control and river-and-harbor project in the United States.

I think I have submitted my views on the matter. I yield the floor.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I know nothing about the special merits of this particular proposal. I am not familiar with the names of the men who originally built the dike, and I am not familiar with the facts about it. But I very sincerely hope that the amendment will be rejected, because to adopt the amendment will mean killing the bill. The effect of adoption of this amendment would be precisely equivalent to laying the bill on the table or defeating it by an outright vote. We know in advance that the House of Representatives will not accept any such proposal as that now presented. The amendment relates to a subject which is entirely separate and distinct.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I shall yield in a moment.

The amendment is a complete innovation and would establish a principle of appropriation which has never heretofore been recognized or adopted in this country and is on an entirely different theory.

The bill itself is an emergency measure, necessary to repair damage recently done, in order to bring into production very rich agricultural land. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Ohio has to do with an entirely different principle, namely, that of repairing damage done to an area over a year ago. As I have said, entirely irrespective of the merits of the matter, entirely irrespective of the question whether the United States should afford relief to areas along lakes where damage has been done, as well as to damaged areas along rivers, the amendment, if adopted, would be as certain to result in the defeat of the bill as would a motion, if made and agreed to, to lay it on the table.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President—

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, the Senator said he would yield to me.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me to ask a question first, I simply wish to ask the Senator from Ohio or any other Senator what is the nature of the property which has been damaged by the breaking of the dikes, and who are the people who are concerned. Is the property industrial or agricultural?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I know nothing whatever about it.

Mr. OVERTON. It is partly agricultural and partly a resort area; partly urban and partly a resort for people of affluent circumstances, residing in the city of Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. AIKEN. Is it owned by various persons?

Mr. OVERTON. Oh, yes; the land has been sold to various persons.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, this area of 2,200 or 2,300 acres is occupied by 1,200 persons. About 400 different families reside there. The land is primarily agricultural. There are a few places which are used for summer recreation homes by people who live in the city of Toledo, Ohio. None of those homes are elaborate.

In about half of that area in 1942 450 acres of corn were raised, with an average production of 96 bushels an acre, or a total of 43,200 bushels. One hundred and two acres of wheat have produced 42 bushels an acre; 103 acres of sugar beets have produced 20 tons an acre; 60 acres of oats have produced 73 bushels an acre; 60 acres of barley have produced 38 bushels an acre; 100 acres of soybeans have produced 32 bushels an acre; 80 acres of alfalfa have produced 4 tons an acre, including three crops of alfalfa in one year. Furthermore, the people residing in that area raised hogs and cattle and sold them in 1942.

The area is one which contributes precisely the commodities to which Marvin Jones referred when he wrote to the President and indicated that this is the kind of area he wishes to preserve in these times, in order that the people residing there may produce food for themselves and also food for sale. The area is valuable for housing purposes and for food-raising purposes during the war.

I wish to point out to the Senator from Missouri that the amendment is precisely what he says his bill is. It is an emergency matter. There has been a disaster there. The floods occurred in July and October, and this is the first season after that.

The project is a comparatively small one. Therefore, it does not involve the number of dollars of appropriations which a larger item would involve. But the issue is the same.

Let me say furthermore that I do not know how the Senator from Missouri knows what the action of the House of Representatives will be on this bill.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, let me say that is because I have been notified by the Member of the House of Representatives who will be in charge of the bill that he will not receive or accept such an amendment.



Mr. BURTON. Does that Member of the House of Representatives completely control the House of Representatives?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. He very largely does in this matter.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. It is a fact, is it not, that this project has been peddled all around through the governmental agencies, and finally has wound up with the Corps of Army Engineers. An effort was made to induce the President to use his emergency fund for the purpose. That was rejected.

It is true there is a report from the War Food Administration that some good food will be produced; but I can show the Senator countless acres of land in Louisiana where wonderful food can be produced at much less cost than the cost at which food can be produced in this area.

Mr. BURTON. I do not believe it is fair to say that it has been peddled all around. This is an area which needs relief. The people in that area have tried to obtain relief where it has been proper to do so. They properly asked for relief from the emergency fund. They properly asked for relief from the Army engineers. The Army engineers reply that the Congress has not authorized relief on the lakes as it has on the rivers. That is why this amendment is presented at this time, because Congress is the only agency which can act in this matter.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, may I ask the chairman of the committee or the Senator from Missouri a question? If the Army engineers had recommended this project, would the chairman of the committee or the Senator from Missouri have been inclined to consider it favorably?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I certainly would not be inclined to consider favorably such an amendment to the pending bill, because it is on an entirely extraneous subject.

Mr. AIKEN. Would the Senator be inclined to consider it favorably if it had been recommended by the Army engineers?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. If it had been recommended by the Army engineers, I would give it the fullest consideration as a member of the Commerce Committee. I would not under any circumstances be willing to accept an amendment which I know would kill the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. How else could this project receive Federal help?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. In the ordinary course of legislation. That is the only way in which anyone receives relief.

Mr. AIKEN. Do I correctly understand that the Red Cross considers this a disaster area, and has extended aid?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I had not heard of the matter until it was brought up in the Senate.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] nods his head.

Mr. BURTON. The county declared it to be a disaster area. The Red Cross rendered relief in that area, as it would in any other disaster area. There is no question about it being a disaster area.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON]. [Putting the question.]

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment was rejected.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate and open to amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 4793) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate bill 1387 is indefinitely postponed.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4679) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, before we take up the bill for amendment, perhaps I should make a brief statement with regard to what it contains.

The amount of the bill as it passed the House was \$87,652,580. The amount added by the Senate was \$35,976,765.36. The amount of the bill as reported to the Senate is \$123,629,345.36.

I wish to compare that total with the appropriations heretofore made for the Department of the Interior. For the fiscal year 1942 the appropriations for that Department were \$272,365,000. In 1943, realizing that war was coming on, and for that reason expenditures not essential to the war effort might be reduced, the amount appropriated was \$198,122,000. In that year, after we got into the war, and after the Budget estimates were made up, the Secretary of the Interior asked that his budget be reduced by \$10,000,000. He showed a very excellent spirit in that respect.

The principal items of increase in the bill are in the Bureau of Mines and in the Reclamation Service—about \$15,000,000 in each. I shall give a detailed explanation of them. The remainder of the increases are principally the restoration of Budget estimates. The House committee made reductions in Budget estimates in approximately 220 instances. The Department requested restoration in about 180 instances. The committee felt, inasmuch as the appropriations in the bill had been materially reduced compared to similar bills for former years, that certain restorations could well be made.

#### RECREATIONAL FACILITIES FOR SERVICE- MEN—STOP-OVER STATION AT LEX- INGTON, KY.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, stop-over stations and stage-door canteens

in America for the benefit of the men in our armed forces and those of our allies have contributed greatly to the happiness and pleasure of our soldiers.

My attention has been called to one such facility at Lexington, Ky., which has made an outstanding record. Mrs. Desha Breckinridge is chairman of the committee which sponsored this stop-over station. I have received a letter regarding this activity from a member of the veterans' organization at Lexington, a very good friend of mine, Mr. V. L. Slade. This is an outstanding achievement, and the people of Lexington, Ky., are to be particularly complimented on this fine service to the men in the armed forces. Those responsible for the station are entitled to citation by the service command for their zealous devotion to the public welfare.

I ask unanimous consent that the letter from Mr. Slade, telling of the activities of this station, be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STOP-OVER STATIONS, INC.,  
Lexington, Ky., May 19, 1944.

Hon. A. B. CHANDLER,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR HAPPY: Kindly refer to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Appendix as of May 11, 1944 to the speech of the Honorable MARION T. BENNETT of the Sixth Missouri Congressional District, relative to War Dads canteen on page A2482.

We wonder if you have overlooked what is considered the best serviceman's canteen in the United States of America and all points West located here in your own back yard. I refer to the Stop-Over Stations in Lexington, Ky.

These stations were in full operation March 1, 1942, organized in November 1941 before Pearl Harbor. At that time there were only a few servicemen here in Lexington these being with the R. O. T. C. at the University of Kentucky. In other words we were serving the man in uniform before he became popular and a sure bet.

Our stations were organized by the veterans' groups, and started with the large size sum of \$85 in the treasury. Our purpose was to offer a friendly hand to the boys who were passing through, hence the name Stop-Over Stations.

As our armed forces grew and thousands were stationed here in our community we naturally grew with them and extended our services. Since September 1942 we have had sleeping accommodations for 200 men, of course free. We also have a colored branch as shown on letterhead and feed and house them also free.

Just to give you an idea of the size of this project it costs us \$28,000 last year to operate and at least 50 percent of our food was donated by the people of this vicinity. This food donation amounted to at least an additional cost of \$500 if we bought it on the market each month. This would have been an additional cost of \$5,000. The local laundries each take a month apiece doing our laundry free. This is a saving of at least \$2,000 a year. All of this makes the cost of operation at least \$36,000 a year and that ain't hay. Our total cost of help ran only \$4,000 a year due to the fact that we have 300 senior hostesses and 400 junior hostesses as well as the groups listed above helping to do all the work. Ours is not a doughnut canteen. Full meals are served at all hours.



What are we doing about it, Mr. President? Are we asleep? Are we failing to grasp this great opportunity which is now at hand?

Mr. President, if this idea meets with any approval of my associates in the Senate, I will shortly hereafter introduce a resolution to create a committee for the purpose of making such an investigation and reporting its findings to the Senate.

Mr. President, I conclude with the thought with which I started, by quoting Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes: "The thinker of today controls the future."

### THIRTY-PERCENT CABARET TAX

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I send forward and ask to have read an amendment to House bill 4464, to increase the debt limit of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill, it is proposed to insert a new section, as follows:

Sec. —. Reduction of war-tax rate on cabarets, roof gardens, etc.

(a) Reduction of rate: Section 1650 is amended by striking out "30 percent" where it appears in the table therein as the war-tax rate on cabarets, roof gardens, etc., and inserting in lieu thereof "10 percent."

(b) Effective date: The amendment made by subsection (a) shall be applicable only with respect to the period beginning at 10 a. m. on the first day of the first month following the date of enactment of this act.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, prior to April 1 there was an unprecedented demand for the entertainment afforded in cabarets throughout the country. The owners of cabarets throughout the country, contemplating a falling off in business by reason of the 30-percent tax, made inquiries with respect to interpretations of the Revenue Act of 1942, which defines a cabaret as a place furnishing public performances. These interpretations were sought not for the purpose of circumventing the law, but for the purpose of obtaining interpretations for the individual cafe owner to decide whether his place of business with his particular type of entertainment would be subject to the new 30-percent tax.

The Revenue Act of 1942, section 622, in referring to section 1700 (e) (1), excepts instrumental or mechanical music alone from the application of the tax. In other words, any place of business described in that section that has only instrumental or mechanical music is not subject to the tax. Under the 5-percent tax, although this exception was in the law, it is safe to state that in no case was any attempt made to obtain an interpretation, and so a 5-percent tax was paid. As a result of various interpretations cabarets throughout the country advertised that up to a certain hour there would be no cabaret tax. In fact, in the city of Washington, any newspaper which contains advertisements of cabarets includes advertisements from numerous establishments prominently displaying announcements that there is no cabaret tax up to a certain hour and in certain rooms, all in accordance with the interpretations of the revenue act.

By reason of the 30-percent tax and the interpretations sought by reason of this high tax, the Government is being deprived of millions of dollars. In the city of New York alone, there are two very well-known establishments which formerly paid a 5-percent tax on their gross business, which in each case was approximately \$100,000 a month. By reason of the 30-percent tax and the exceptions set forth in the Internal Revenue Act of 1942 both these places now have only instrumental music, and the Government fails to collect the 5-percent tax formerly collected.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, will the Senator yield in order that I may make an observation?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Evidence has been referred to by the Senator from Nevada with reference to the result of the entertainment tax in New York City. Similar evidence has been presented to me by various persons in my own State, such as those engaged in the hotel and restaurant business where cabaret entertainment is furnished. The evidence shows that a great loss in revenue has been suffered by the Government, and in some instances it has been necessary to discontinue business. I have rarely received in connection with any legislation a greater number of protests than I have received with reference to the cabaret tax.

May I ask the Senator if he contemplates making an effort to reduce the tax?

Mr. McCARRAN. I have had read from the desk an amendment which I shall offer to the debt-limit bill. We had an amendment prepared to the tax simplification bill which was passed the other day. The chairman of the committee requested us not to offer the amendment to that bill, stating that he would have no objection to our offering it to the debt-limit bill which will come before the Senate later.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. So we shall all have an opportunity to register our votes on that question when the debt-limit bill is before the Senate.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

There is no question that these places dispensed with entertainers and stopped their patrons from dancing so as to avoid the 30-percent tax and maintain their gross business at its former level, with the result that now, with instrumental music only, they are able to maintain their business, and the Government is being deprived of approximately \$10,000 a month in revenue from both of these places. It is safe to state that throughout the country there are similar instances one hundredfold.

The purpose of the revenue act and the increase in cabaret taxes to 30 percent was to obtain revenue. This highly confiscatory and discriminatory tax has proven a failure in its first month of operation. By reason of the tax numerous places throughout the country are being forced to close. Hence, the source of the revenue is lessened. Then, again, in order to avoid the tax by reason of the exception in the law, many places have already discharged their entertainers and

are continuing to do so, throwing thousands of actors out of work. With the shutting down of these places and the falling off in business, not only are actors being forced out of work, but, likewise, waiters, cooks, and bartenders who are employed in these places. Many industries closely allied to the cafe industry are likewise directly suffering from the loss of business suffered by cabarets. Purveyors of foodstuffs, alcoholic beverages, supply men, costumers, repairmen, carpenters, and all industries which either supply or service the cafe industry have suffered a tremendous loss by reason of the falling off in business. It must be borne in mind that the gross business of the cafe industry throughout the country is \$600,000,000. As an example of the falling off in business, the following are the figures from the leading places in the cities of Boston and New York:

Name	Mar. 1 to 25	Apr. 1 to 25	Cocktail lounge
Latin Quarter (Boston).....	\$56,617.14	\$39,896.58	\$13,044.92
The Mayfair (Boston).....	32,240.35	17,582.88	4,949.19
El Morocco <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....
Hurricane.....	78,754.55	50,396.67	.....
Versailles.....	77,374.92	56,461.69	4,737.50
Village Barn.....	30,009.10	24,575.52	.....
Billy Rose.....	106,878.00	68,342.00	.....
Leon & Eddies <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Average loss, \$250 a day.

<sup>2</sup> March 1943, \$68,519.85; March 1944, \$80,441.20; April 1943, \$49,561.44; April 1944, \$44,254.06.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts. I may say that similar figures have been presented to me by the establishments named by the Senator, and I have every reason to believe that they are correct. I have also personal knowledge that very great injury has been done to these businesses. As I said before, some of them have closed and many of them will be obliged to close their doors and be wiped out of business if this tax is not repealed.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am very grateful to the Senator for his contribution. I have received many letters and much correspondence dealing with institutions and places in the Senator's State and in other States of the Union as well, which fortify the contention I am making.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. DAVIS. Do the figures stated by the Senator represent the loss of income to the Government or the loss to the places which are carrying on that sort of business?

Mr. McCARRAN. They represent a loss of business and of income to the institution, and, of course, a loss of revenue to the Government follows.

Mr. President, the figures I have cited represent class spots in the cities of New York and Boston. In this connection, it must be borne in mind that the city of New York is the entertainment center of the world, and we must look at conditions in the small places throughout the country which are greatly suffering by reason of this tax.



In other cities throughout the country business has taken a drop which makes it clear and evident that the purpose of the revenue act in attempting to create revenue has been defeated by its own terms, because it must be borne in mind that, with the falling off in business, the over-all tax situation is greatly affected, since the Government not only loses in admissions taxes but likewise loses with the shutting up and closing down of business additional revenue heretofore received in the form of income taxes not only from the cabarets but those industries relying on the cabarets for their income.

In the city of Chicago the leading establishments suffered as follows: Rio Cabana, business off 30 percent; Panther Room, business off 25 percent; Boulevard Room, business off 30 percent; Empire Room, business off 25 percent; Chez Paree, business off 30 percent; Marine Room, business off 25 percent; Latin Quarter, business off 30 percent.

In Hollywood, Calif., grosses in leading places fell off from 20 to 50 percent. Earl Carroll's theater restaurant, one of the leading places in Los Angeles, sustained a loss of \$1,500 a night since the inception of the 30-percent tax.

The only method for the Government to raise money in the form of taxation on admissions to cabarets is by having a fair and equitable tax. A tax of 10 percent will prevent places from closing down, prevent unemployment, be fair to members of the armed forces who frequent these places, and in the final analysis bring in to the Government the added and additional revenue originally contemplated by the Internal Revenue Act of 1943. A fair tax of 10 percent will not destroy this business and industry. If the 30-percent tax continues, the entire industry faces ruin and destruction. The conclusion from this is very clear: That the Government will never receive either the original revenue heretofore received under the 5-percent tax nor the contemplated revenue at the time of the passage of the Internal Revenue Act of 1943, which taxed admissions in cabarets at the rate of 30 percent.

The best evidence that the industry faces ruin and prominent places and small places will close down is that the Marine Roof of Brooklyn's Hotel Bossert announced on April 29 that it was closing this room because of the 30-percent tax. This room has been a favorite for 28 years. Especially in the summertime was this room a popular dining and dancing place, because it was located on the roof of the Bossert Hotel and overlooked New York's harbor.

In my opinion, time is of the essence. Any relief must come immediately, since once these places shut down and business continues to fall off at the rate it has, it is impossible to estimate how long it will take before business reaches its plane prior to April 1.

Mr. President, the Revenue Act of 1943 with respect to admissions in roof gardens, cabarets, and so forth, by its own terms defeated its purpose by fixing the cabaret tax at 30 percent. Delay at this time in passing legislation to reduce the

30-percent tax to 10 percent will likewise defeat the purpose of relief.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4679) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURTON in the chair). The clerk will state the first committee amendment.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Office of the Secretary—Salaries," on page 2, line 2, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$1,222,420" and insert "\$1,306,480."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Solicitor," on page 2, line 9, after the word "field", to strike out "\$224,843" and insert "\$243,900."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Division of Territories and Island Possessions," on page 2, line 12, after the name "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$115,580" and "\$155,580."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Grazing Service," on page 2, line 23, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$30,000"; in line 24, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$977,740" and insert "\$1,041,000", and on page 3, line 3, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$1,017,740" and insert "\$1,081,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 10, after the numerals "1934", to strike out "\$105,000" and insert "\$125,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 17, after "(52 Stat. 1033)", to strike out "\$8,000" and insert "\$9,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Petroleum Conservation Division," on page 4, line 6, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$214,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Soil and Moisture Conservation Operations," on page 4, line 20, after the word "including", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$105,000"; in line 25, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$4,000" and insert "\$5,000"; and on page 5, line 2, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$1,200,000" and insert "\$1,300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 23, before the word "for", to strike out "\$8,000" and insert "\$10,000"; and, on page 6, line 5, after the name "Department of the Interior", to strike out "\$525,000" and insert "\$530,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 6, to insert:

Payments of wards, war minerals claims; To complete payment of awards made by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the act of May 18, 1936 (49 Stat. 1355), amending the War Minerals Relief Act of

March 2, 1919, and as authorized by the act of April 4, 1944 (Public Law 284), \$54,775.82: *Provided*, That the settlement of awards under this appropriation shall be made through the General Accounting Office.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior," on page 7, line 25, after the words "provided for", to strike out "\$164,000" and insert "\$168,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 12, after the word "Department", to insert "payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members"; and in line 16, before the word "and", to strike out "\$500" and insert "\$2,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Printing and Binding," on page 9, line 3, before the words "of which", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$205,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bonneville Power Administration," on page 10, line 2, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,686,540" and insert "\$3,940,540", and in line 9, after the name "District of Columbia", to insert a comma and "and not to exceed \$485,000 of the construction funds in said unobligated balance shall be available for the construction of the transmission line from the Grand Coulee Dam to Brewster, Wash."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands," on page 11, line 4, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$98,160" and insert "\$115,675", and in line 5, after the word "exceeding", to strike out "\$5,200" and insert "\$10,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Office of Fishery Coordination," on page 12, line 8, after the name "Department of the Interior", to strike out "\$290,000" and insert "\$300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Solid Fuels Administration for War", on page 13, line 7, after the word "services", to strike out "\$4,669,200" and insert "\$5,025,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 11, to insert:

Fuels conservation: For all necessary expenses of the Solid Fuels Administration for War in carrying out a Nation-wide program of fuel conservation, including the preparation for and dissemination of fuel conservation information by various media (including radio, and still and motion pictures to be commercially made and released); such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$100,000 for the employment of technically qualified persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the civil-service and classification laws; printing and binding; travel expenses, including attendance at



meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation, and actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes, in an advisory capacity without other compensation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum; books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; office supplies; furniture and equipment; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses incurred by them in official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; and the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; to be immediately available, \$700,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "General Land Office," on page 15, line 3, before the word "including", to strike out "\$850,000" and insert "\$871,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 14, after the word "proceedings", to strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$24,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 23, after the word "Secretary", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$530,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 13, after the word "motorboats", to strike out "\$370,000" and insert "\$376,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 21, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$174,000" and insert "\$175,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 23, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$303,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 13, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$40,000" and insert "\$50,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, after line 4, to insert:

Payment to Department of Forestry, Oregon, and others: For reimbursement of certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands, pursuant to the act of March 1, 1944 (Public Law 243), as set forth in Senate Report No. 653, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$4,852.54.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Indian Affairs—Salaries and general expenses", on page 19, line 15, after the name "District of Columbia" to strike out "\$798,175" and insert "\$828,175."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, line 23, after the word "available" to strike out "\$41,800" and insert "\$47,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, line 13, after the word "equipment", to

strike out "\$315,040" and insert "\$321,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, line 19, after the word "therewith", to strike out "\$182,000" and insert "\$187,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Indian lands," on page 22, after line 8, insert:

Purchase of improvements on lands, Havasupai Indian Reservation, Ariz.: For the purchase of improvements on exchanged lands as authorized by and in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 4, 1944 (Public Law 246), \$11,100: *Provided*, That title to any improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Indians of the Havasupai Reservation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 6, to insert:

Purchase of land, Fort Peck Reservation, Mont. (tribal funds): For the purchase of land and improvements thereon for the Indians of the Fort Peck Reservation, Mont., \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the Fort Peck Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land and improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Fort Peck Indians.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 13, to insert:

Purchase of land, Flathead Indians, Montana (tribal funds): For the purchase of land and improvements thereon for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation, Mont., \$38,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land and improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 20, to insert:

Purchase of land, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina (tribal funds): For the purchase of land and improvements thereon for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina, \$2,500, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said Indians: *Provided*, That title to any lands and improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Industrial assistance and advancement," on page 24, line 13, before the word "*Provided*", to strike out "\$504,000" and insert "\$524,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 21, before the word "reimbursable", to strike out "\$170,000" and insert "\$180,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 3, after the word "equipment" to strike out "\$681,000" and insert "\$706,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 6, to insert:

For all necessary expenses of the National Indian Institute for the United States of America in the performance of its functions

as prescribed by Executive order of November 1, 1941 (No. 8930), including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of books of reference; and printing and binding; \$22,500 of which not to exceed \$1,000 shall be available for the payment of actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving while away from their homes without compensation from the United States in an advisory capacity to the Institute.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Development of water supply," no page 29, line 24, after the word "equipment", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$108,800."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Irrigation and drainage," on page 30, line 10, after the word "below", to strike out "\$274,630" and insert "\$309,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 5, after the word "collections" and the semicolon, to insert "White Narrows, \$25,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, line 13, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$77,460" and insert "\$86,830."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, line 5, after the name "Arizona", to strike out "\$118,180" and insert "\$147,725"; in line 6, after the word "and", to strike out "\$189,180" and insert "\$236,475"; in line 10, before the word "and", to strike out "\$118,180" and insert "\$147,725"; in the same line, before the word "respectively", to strike out "\$189,180" and insert "\$236,475"; and in line 13, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$307,360" and insert "\$384,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, line 25, after the name "Arizona", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$11,000"; on page 33, line 1, after the word "with", to strike out "\$38,200" and insert "\$41,600"; in line 2, after the word "and", to strike out "\$36,400" and insert "\$42,000"; in line 3, after the word "of", to strike out "\$38,200" and insert "\$41,600"; in the same line, after the word "and", to strike out "\$36,400" and insert "\$42,000"; and in line 7, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$84,600" and insert "\$94,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, line 3, after the word "guards", to strike out "\$35,000" and insert "\$36,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, line 24, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$103,750."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, line 25, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$356,250" and insert "\$360,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Education," on page 39, line 19, after the word "prescribe", to insert "construction"; and in line 22, after the name "Montana", to strike out "\$6,-



000,000" and insert "and on the Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz., \$6,230,040."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 19, after the word "than", to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$377,810", and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the comma and "including not to exceed \$22,190 for payment of tuition for Chippewa Indian children enrolled in public schools and care of children of school age attending private schools in the State of Minnesota, payable from the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota arising under section 7 of the act of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645)."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 25, after the word "for", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$340,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 10, after the word "hundred", to insert "and fifty"; in line 11, after the word "paper", to strike out "\$169,705" and insert "\$187,455", and in line 13, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$193,405" and insert "\$211,155."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 2, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$2,627,620" and insert "\$2,645,370."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 6, after the word "heads", to strike out "\$1,400,000" and insert "\$1,488,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General support and administration," on page 48, line 1, after the word "provisions", to strike out "\$3,202,700" and insert "\$3,283,625."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 8, after the name "United States", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$700,000"; in line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$35,000" and insert "\$46,000"; in line 11, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$24,000" and insert "\$32,000"; and in line 12, before the word "and", to strike out "not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for the rehabilitation of needy Indians."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 21, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$96,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 21, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$96,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 20, after the name "Cherokee", to strike out "\$8,000" and insert "\$8,500, including not to exceed a \$500 gift to the American Red Cross."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 22, after the name "Klamath", to strike out "\$216,045" and insert "\$220,070"; on page 50, line 2, after the word "and", to strike out "not to exceed \$72,380 for" and insert "to include", and in line 3, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$217,045" and insert "\$221,070."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 8, after the name "Colville", to strike out "\$8,800" and insert "\$11,300, including not to exceed \$2,500 for compensation and expenses of an attorney or attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract approved by the Secretary; and in line 21, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$34,870" and insert "\$37,370."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, line 22, after the name "Menominee", to strike out "\$114,400" and insert "\$118,400"; and on page 51, line 11, after the words "Indian Affairs", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$10,000 shall be immediately available for an audit of the books, accounts, and operations of the Menominee Indian Mills by a certified public accountant or firm of accountants under a contract to be entered by said accountant or firm of accountants with the Menominee Tribe acting by its advisory council and approved by the Secretary of the Interior."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$544,325" and insert "\$555,350."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 2, after the word "tribes", to insert "not to exceed \$10,000 for repairs to the Choctaw Chapter House."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 21, after the word "including", to strike out "the employment of a tribal attorney who shall" and insert "the employment of a tribal attorney at the rate of \$4,500 per annum to"; and on page 54, line 2, after the word "automobiles", to strike out "\$213,700" and insert "\$173,980."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Roads and Bridges", on page 55, line 15, after the word "amended" to strike out "\$900,000" and insert "\$1,100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Reclamation", on page 57, line 24, after the word "expenses" to strike out "\$95,000, including not to exceed \$3,500 for printing and binding" and insert "\$1,761,000, of which not to exceed \$101,000 shall be available for personal services and other expenses in the District of Columbia including not to exceed \$3,500 for printing and binding, and not to exceed \$1,660,000 shall be available for personal services and other expenses for nonproject functions of the Bureau of Reclamation performed for the Commissioner outside of the District of Columbia, the latter amount to be reimbursable under the Federal reclamation laws only to the extent of services determined by the Secretary of the Interior to be appropriately chargeable to the investigation, construction, or operation and maintenance of particular projects, said determinations to be reported by said Secretary to the Congress by January 1, 1946."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$200,000"; in line 20, before the word "for", to strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$25,000"; in line 21, after the name "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$30,000"; in line 23, after the word "service", to strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$7,500"; and on page 59, line 1, after the word "recordings", to strike out "\$25,000" and insert "\$30,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 15, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$340,000" and insert "\$350,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, line 22, before the word "from", to strike out "\$385,000" and insert "\$400,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 4, after the word "maintenance", to strike out "\$99,000" and insert "\$100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 63, line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$135,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 64, line 6, after the word "projects", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$220,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, line 10, after the name "Idaho", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$200,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, line 11, after the name "Oregon", to strike out "\$1,250,000" and insert "\$2,250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 65, line 21, after the name "Federal Power Commission", to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$63,500" and insert "\$70,000"; and in line 5, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$150,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, line 6, after the word "fund", to strike out "\$2,025,000" and insert "\$3,100,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, line 8, after the word "fund", to strike out "\$3,271,000" and insert "\$6,033,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$950,000" and insert "\$968,000"; and in line 23, after the word "Secretary", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That on or before June 1, 1946, the Secretary shall report to the Congress on expenditures incurred and revenues received in the construction, operation, and maintenance of Boulder City, together with his recommendations for allocation and adjustment of such expenditures and revenues between the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Boulder Canyon project and other Federal activities; and that such expenditures from the Colorado



River Dam fund prior to such allocation and adjustment, under this or other appropriation acts heretofore or hereafter enacted, shall be without prejudice to the rights, if any, of power contractors to have adjustments, with respect to such expenditures, made to accord with the substantive provisions of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, line 19, after "(54 Stat. 708)" to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "to be immediately available, \$350,000, of which not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for the purchase of lands subject to seepage or overflow and improvements thereon: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any moneys for the purchase of said lands and improvements or for remedial or other necessary works for the protection of public or private property in or near the city of Needles, Calif., shall not be deemed a recognition of any obligation or liability whatsoever on the part of the United States: *Provided further*, That any moneys received by the United States as reimbursement in accordance with contracts heretofore entered into under the authority of the act of December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1057), as amended, and ratified by the act of August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1028), for work in or near said city of Needles, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 68, line 14, after the word "system", to strike out "\$225,000" and insert "\$600,000"; in line 16, after the word "division", to strike out "\$175,000" and insert "\$1,000,000"; in line 18, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$1,600,000"; and in line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$8,000" and insert "\$25,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "General fund, construction", at the top of page 70, to insert:

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada: *Provided*, The appropriation heretofore made for this project shall be available for construction of that part of the Davis-Phoenix transmission line from the vicinity of Parker Dam to Phoenix, Ariz.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 70, line 15, after the name "California", to strike out "\$960,200" and insert "\$3,495,200", and in line 16, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the comma and "and in addition thereto the unexpended balance heretofore determined to be available for construction of transmission lines shall be allocated to other construction features of the project."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 70, after line 19, to insert:

Kings River project, California, \$750,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 70, line 21, after the name "Colorado", to strike out "\$1,437,000" and insert "\$1,237,000."

The amendment was agreed to. —

The next amendment was, on page 70, line 23, after the name "Anderson Ranch", to strike out "\$4,300,000" and insert "\$4,040,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 70, after line 24, to insert:

Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$2,250,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 1, after the name "Oklahoma", to strike out "\$545,000" and insert "\$945,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 2, after the word "division", to strike out "\$700,000" and insert "\$600,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 13, after the name "Federal Power Commission", to strike out "\$375,000" and insert "\$3,950,000."

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Would the adoption of this amendment preclude the entry of a point of order to the paragraph at the proper time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands the Senate is dealing with the House language in this paragraph, and that being already in the bill by action of the House a point of order does not lie against it at this time. If the Senator from Missouri wishes to move to strike out, he can do so.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I will move to strike out at the proper time. My inquiry was whether the adoption of the amendment would preclude the motion to strike.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The adoption of the amendment would not preclude the later motion to strike out the paragraph.

Without objection, the committee amendment, on page 71, line 13, to strike out "\$375,000" and insert "\$3,950,000" is agreed to.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$235,000" and insert "\$265,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment in line 13, on page 71, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the vote by which the amendment was agreed to is reconsidered.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I am opposed to the amendment because it increases the amount contained in the House bill from \$375,000 to \$3,950,000, and the purpose of the increase is perfectly disclosed by the report of the committee on page 14 where it says—

Of this increase of \$3,575,000 recommended by the committee, \$3,000,000 is allowed for continuation of investigations and for preparation for construction (other than the purchase of rights-of-way) of the Missouri Basin projects.

That simply means that this proposal is in pursuance of an attempt which is being made to extend the jurisdiction of the Reclamation Bureau all over the United States. A suggestion was made this morning in the Commerce Committee, to the absolute astonishment of every member of the committee, I think, except the one who made it, that the Reclamation Bureau ought to control the disposition of the power on the Alabama-Coosa River project in Alabama. The pending amendment would increase tenfold the authorization to the Bureau of Reclamation for roaming around and making general investigations at large. It seems to me to be entirely unjustifiable, and I do not think the Senate ought to adopt such a provision, which would permit the Reclamation Bureau simply to roam around wherever it pleases to make investigations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 71, line 13.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, as is well known to Members of the Senate, there has been controversy, to which the Senator from Missouri has referred, before the Committee on Commerce, with respect to which was the most important use of waters in the Missouri River Basin, whether to maintain a channel for navigation, or for the development of lands by irrigation on the headwaters.

The thought of our committee, when this amendment was suggested by the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], was that an ascertainment of the fact was the best way to settle the controversy. Where there is a serious difference of opinion, particularly among engineers, and the opinion is based upon a lack of sufficient data, the best way to get to the bottom of it is to find out just what are the conditions. Ultimately there is not any question at all that this whole problem will have to be looked into, and our committee adopted the view that the sooner we make a beginning the better, particularly in view of the necessity for post-war planning.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Missouri yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I might add to what the Senator from Arizona has said that it was not the purpose of the committee in approving this amendment to furnish the Bureau of Reclamation or the Interior Department with funds to roam all over the United States seeking to expand the principle of irrigation. The purpose was to enable the Department of the Interior, through the Reclamation Bureau, to continue the studies involved in the Bureau of Reclamation report which has already been made a Senate document—No. 191—and that authority would be wholly under existing law, the Reclamation Act. The amendment does not increase the powers of the Bureau of Reclamation in the slightest respect, nor does it in any way, shape, or form alter the jurisdiction of the Army engineers over navigation.

I think I am rather intimately aware of the thinking of the group of Senators



who have been urging an amendment to the river and harbor bill, and I may say to the Senator from Missouri that they have no thought whatsoever of taking away from the Army engineers the power over navigation. We are seeking merely to make an adjustment of uncoordinated activities of several bureaus. But, whatever may be the decision of the Commerce Committee or of the Senate with respect to that controversial item in the river and harbor bill, it certainly has no effect whatsoever upon this item, and this item has no effect upon that.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, has the Senator from Wyoming concluded? If he has not concluded, I shall wait until he has concluded.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I have concluded, Mr. President. I merely responded to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. With respect to the charge that the amendment would result in giving to the Reclamation Bureau the right to roam all over the country, I presume the Senator from Wyoming would not object to restricting the Bureau to points west of the ninety-seventh meridian, would he? If any Senator wanted to offer such an amendment, because some other Senator might be afraid the Reclamation Bureau would get out of bounds, I am sure the Senator from Wyoming would be satisfied if the Bureau were restricted to the areas west of the ninety-seventh meridian.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. It is certainly in areas west of that meridian that reclamation and irrigation are required.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. There is always a firm working arrangement between the Committees on Appropriation of the House and the Senate and the agencies of Government which spend the money, that they will be guided by statements made in the reports, and our report states on page 14 that the item is for continuation of investigations, and refers specifically to the Missouri Basin projects designated in Senate Document 191 of the Seventy-eighth Congress. It deals with that area and those projects, and nothing else.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, of course, all Senators who have been at all familiar with the subject are aware that there has been a rather acrimonious controversy going on between those who conceive that all the water in the Missouri River should be taken out, if desirable, for irrigation purposes under control of the Bureau of Reclamation, and those of us who conceive that the resources of the Missouri Valley are also useful for other purposes, and, more particularly, between those of us who conceive that most of the work can be most effectively done, except for irrigation projects, as such, by the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, and those who conceive that there should be a sort of suzerainty vested in the Secretary of the Interior, as the head, and

the Bureau of Reclamation, below him, over all the resources of the country.

This item, as drawn, vests in the Secretary of the Interior the right to investigate and determine the whole subject, either by himself, through the Bureau of Reclamation or, if he happens to wish to do so—not necessarily, but if he happens to deign to do it—in cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army.

Anyone who has observed the career of the present Secretary of the Interior for the past 12 years knows with what reluctance he has ever consulted with anyone, in cases in which he has had authority to act without consultation with anyone. The provision simply vests in the Secretary of the Interior, if he chooses to exercise it, control of the whole subject.

Mr. President, the provision as it was agreed to in the bill passed by the House, was vicious. It was not particularly vicious, because the sum appropriated was a sum suitable for the investigation according to the purposes set out in the report. But when the bill comes to the Senate, we find that the appropriation has been multiplied tenfold. That raises the suspicion that it is in line with the very serious attempt which is being made on the part of the Bureau of Reclamation to take control of the whole country.

The amendment seems to me to provide for an absolute waste of money, which cannot be justified on any ground whatever. It provides for an increase of approximately \$3,500,000 on an original appropriation of \$375,000—a multiplication by 10, without any particular justification, of the amount of money appropriated for this purpose. It seems to me the increase cannot be justified on any ground whatever.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 71, in line 13. (Putting the question.)

The "ayes" appear to have it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I ask for a division.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. A division is called for.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Pending the division, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Danaher	McCarran
Austin	Davis	McClellan
Bailey	Downey	McFarland
Ball	Eastland	McKellar
Bankhead	Ellender	Maloney
Barkley	Ferguson	Maybank
Bilbo	George	Mead
Brewster	Gerry	Millikin
Bridges	Gillette	Moore
Brooks	Green	Murdock
Buck	Guffey	O'Daniel
Burton	Gurney	O'Mahoney
Bushfield	Hatch	Overton
Butler	Hawkes	Radcliffe
Byrd	Hayden	Reed
Capper	Hill	Revercomb
Caraway	Holman	Reynolds
Chandler	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Chavez	Kilgore	Russell
Clark, Mo.	La Follette	Shipstead
Connally	Langer	Stewart
Cordon	Lucas	Thomas, Idaho

Thomas, Okla.	Wagner	Wherry
Tobey	Wallgren	White
Truman	Walsh, Mass.	Wiley
Tunnell	Walsh, N. J.	Wilson
Tydings	Weeks	
Vandenberg	Wheeler	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] has been appointed by the President of the United States as a delegate to attend the International Labor Organization Conference in Philadelphia, and is therefore necessarily absent.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] is absent on official business.

The Senators from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are detained on public business.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] are necessarily absent.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 71, line 13.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I merely wish to reiterate what I said before the quorum call. This amendment represents an increase of tenfold, or 1,000 percent, in the appropriation contained in the House provision without any showing whatever of need or justification for such an increase. It is an increase to \$3,950,000 from an appropriation of \$375,000 as provided by the House. I understand that the Budget estimate was approximately \$800,000, which was cut almost half a million by the House of Representatives, and now the amount is sought to be increased tenfold by the Senate committee amendment. I say that it is simply a part of the effort to aggrandize the Bureau of Reclamation and build it up at the expense of every other agency of the Government. Everyone knows that there has been a controversy going on between the proponents of tremendous expansion of irrigation and those of us who believe that there are some other uses to which water can be put.

No one denies the priority of claim of irrigation as it is now established, and within reasonable limits; but this is a proposal to authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to go as far as it likes in the matter of investigation, and to establish priority for itself in the controversy with the Army engineers.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator from Missouri misapprehends both the purpose and effect of this amendment. On behalf of those Senators who several days ago submitted an amendment to the rivers and harbors bill the purpose of which was to bring about coordination in the planning of projects to be constructed in the future in river basins, I can say without reservation or qualification that the Bureau



of Reclamation, the Department of the Interior, and the authors of this amendment are perfectly willing that the Secretary of War shall have complete jurisdiction in any basin so far as navigation and flood control are concerned.

There is no purpose on the part of those Senators to extend the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation. What is true of the amendment to the rivers and harbors bill is more than true of this amendment. This money will be expended under existing law. This is an appropriation bill. It is not a legislative item. It grants no new power to the Department. It grants no new power to the Bureau of Reclamation. It grants no new power to the Secretary of the Interior. It merely provides that preliminary investigations may be made of feasible projects which, when they are constructed after the war, will make it possible for the Government of the United States to establish homes on hundreds of thousands of acres for returning soldiers.

I again assure the Senator from Missouri that he has misapprehended the entire purpose and effect of this proposed appropriation.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, let me say to my distinguished friend from Wyoming that I did not misapprehend. I saw him when he drove in, which was some time ago. He has been driving very hard ever since.

The Senator from Wyoming says that I misapprehend the proposal to increase an appropriation ten fold, and put the handling of a controversy which is very active at the present time in the hands of one of the parties to the controversy, as this amendment would do. The amendment would increase by 1,000 percent the appropriation contained in the bill as passed by the House. The proposed appropriation is four times the Budget recommendation. Let me say to the Senator from Wyoming that I do not misapprehend. I saw him when he drove in.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I cannot quite follow the Senator from Missouri. We state in our report that \$3,000,000 of this appropriation, when made, is to be expended in carrying on further investigation of the projects listed in Senate Document 191, of the Seventy-eighth Congress. That is a document which relates to projects in the States of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Kansas, and Nebraska, and they are listed in the committee hearings.

The idea is to obtain accurate and complete information as to the feasibility of those projects. They may be feasible, or they may not. Their cost may be so great that they could not be undertaken as reclamation projects. I cannot understand why ascertaining a set of facts could in any way be construed as enlarging the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior or taking anything away from the War Department.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 71, line 13, increasing the appropriation from \$375,000

to \$3,950,000. Before the quorum call the Chair put the question and announced that the ayes seemed to have it. The Senator from Missouri then requested a division. Does the request still stand?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Yes, Mr. President; I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 22, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$325,000" and insert "\$375,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 23, after the word "construction", to strike out "\$8,642,200" and insert "\$17,642,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Water conservation and utilization projects," on page 72, line 4, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$120,000" and insert "\$220,000"; in line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$22,500" and insert "\$25,000"; in line 9 after "(16 U. S. C. 590y, 590z)", to strike out "\$1,400,000" and insert "\$2,000,000", and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That any funds appropriated to and unexpended by the Department of Agriculture for carrying out functions assigned to the Secretary of Agriculture by the act of August 11, 1939, as amended, are hereby transferred to the Department of the Interior together with the functions which the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to perform."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 72, after line 15, to insert:

Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of transmission lines, substations and other facilities as may be required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by the act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), \$800,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which amount shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$12,000) and for all other objects of expenditure as specified in this act under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations" appearing under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation," but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Geological Survey," on page 73, line 24, before the word "of", to strike out "\$1,180,360" and insert "\$1,250,000"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$325,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 74, line 21, after the name "Alaska", to strike out "\$177,000" and insert "\$1,252,000"; and in line 22, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$60,000" and insert "\$150,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 2, after the word "binding", to strike

out "\$87,500" and insert "\$100,000"; in line 3, before the word "and" where it occurs the first time to strike out "\$27,840" and insert "\$33,000"; and in line 4, after the words "in all" to strike out "\$350,340" and insert "\$368,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 77, line 15, after the name "Geological Survey", to strike out "\$6,658,160" and insert "\$7,820,460."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Bureau of Mines," on page 78, line 16, after the name "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$772,595" and insert "\$822,595."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 78, line 24, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$80,000" and insert "\$117,000"; on page 79, line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,500" and insert "\$70,000" and in line 12, after the word "industry", to strike out "\$936,270" and insert "\$1,527,880."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 79, line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$116,500" and insert "\$120,000", and on page 80, line 6, after the name "Department of the Interior", to strike out "\$575,000" and insert "\$600,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 80, line 23, before the word "for", to strike out "\$22,500" and insert "\$25,000" and on page 81, line 9, after the name "Department of the Interior", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 81, after line 22, to insert:

Anthracite investigations: For all expenses necessary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of anthracite coals; including temporary employment by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of engineers, scientists, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct the building and plants; purchase of special wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior," purchase not to exceed \$4,500, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to exceed \$6,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$131,000: *Provided*, That of this amount \$50,000 shall be available for the purchase of land and the construction and equipment of a laboratory building as authorized in the act approved December 18, 1942 (Public Law 812, 56 Stat. 1056), only upon the fulfillment of the condition that an equal amount shall be contributed for the same purpose by State or local organizations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 82, after line 22, to insert:

Synthetic liquid fuels: For all expenses without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to carry into effect the act authorizing the construction and opera-



tion of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products, and so forth, approved April 5, 1944 (Public. No. 290), including construction and acquirement of camp and laboratory buildings and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books of reference and periodicals, purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work, purchase, maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, printing and binding, and purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior," \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these funds may be utilized to provide transportation between the proposed plants and related facilities and communities that provide adequate living accommodations, of persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of these plants; and for transportation to and from schools of pupils who are dependents of such persons, which transportation shall be by methods which the Office of Defense Transportation shall find to be most advantageous and efficient: *Provided further*, That pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary and the Office of Defense Transportation, the transportation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in operation and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 84, line 16, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$35,000" and insert "\$36,000"; and in line 17, after the name "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$435,000" and insert "\$440,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, line 3, before the words "of which", to strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$1,187,640"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$43,500" and insert "\$55,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, line 13, before the words "of which", to strike out "\$762,000" and insert "\$772,000"; and in the same line, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$24,400" and insert "\$25,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, line 22, after the word "improvements", to strike out "\$160,000" and insert "\$168,100."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 86, line 12, after the word "foregoing", to strike out "\$575,000" and insert "\$590,750"; and in line 13, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$452,000" and insert "\$464,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 86, after line 14, to insert:

Investigation of raw-material resources for steel production (national defense): For all expenses, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to develop individual deposits of minerals useful in the steel industry the existence of which is known, and concerning

which preliminary geological or other reports are available from State mineral agencies, previous investigations of the Bureau of Mines, or other sources; to conduct geophysical surveys, surface and subsurface exploration on such deposits; to conduct laboratory, pilot plant, and demonstration-plant tests to establish methods for utilizing more fully the products of such deposits; including the purchase or lease of land or buildings; mineralogical explorations for and development of sources of ferrous, nonferrous, or nonmetallic minerals useful in alloying or coating by plating or otherwise of iron and steel to reduce or eliminate corrosion, and the research and development of commercial processes therefor; construction of buildings to house laboratories, pilot plants, or demonstration plants; procurement of necessary materials, ores, and equipment; travel expenses; purchase, not to exceed \$75,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; not to \$150,000 for temporary employment of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof, by contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service and classification laws, necessary to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of furniture and equipment, books of reference and periodicals, and purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and not to exceed \$120,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I wish to offer a clarifying amendment on page 87, line 11, after the word "to", to insert "exceed", so that the language will read "not to exceed \$150,000," and so forth.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arizona to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 93, line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$78,000"; and on page 94, line 3, after the word "employed", to strike out "\$2,900,000" and insert "\$3,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 94, after line 8, to insert:

Development of processes for recovery of waste metals (national defense): The appropriation under this head in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the same purposes and under the same conditions until June 30, 1945.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "National Park Service", on page 97, line 5, after the word "system", to strike out "\$407,165" and insert "\$413,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 97, line 16, after the word "system", to strike out "\$24,000" and insert "\$25,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 99, line 10, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$171,820" and insert "\$199,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 99, line 20, after the word "Monument", to strike out "\$441,000" and insert "\$460,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 102, line 20, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$133,000" and insert "\$158,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Fish and Wildlife Service—Salaries and expenses", on page 104, line 2, after the name "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$196,100" and insert "\$206,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 104, line 9, after the word "aquarium", to strike out "\$1,097,555" and insert "\$1,115,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 104, line 25, after the word "stations", to strike out "\$547,265" and insert "\$562,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 105, line 8, after the word "services", to strike out "\$277,540" and insert "\$342,540."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 105, line 13, after the word "products", to strike out "\$92,420" and insert "\$99,260."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 106, line 3, after the word "fur", to strike out "\$126,150" and insert "\$133,450."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 106, line 7, after the word "including", to strike out "\$38,500" and insert "\$40,130", and in line 15, after the name "Territory of Alaska", to strike out "\$193,715" and insert "\$243,715."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 107, line 3, after "(16 U. S. C. 667)", to strike out "\$815,000" and insert "\$1,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 107, line 17, before the words "of which", to strike out "\$322,400" and insert "\$347,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 107, line 24, after "(U. S. C. 192-211)", to strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$156,530."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 108, line 11, after the word "Refuge" to strike out the comma and "\$590,675" and insert a semicolon and "and not to exceed \$36,000 for the purchase of approximately 6,000 acres of land in Humboldt County, Nev., as an addition to the Charles Sheldon Antelope Range, \$666,675, and in addition thereto \$40,000 of the unexpended balance for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944 is continued available



for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1945."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 108, line 20, after "715-715r)" to strike out "\$58,330" and insert "\$63,330."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 108, line 21, after the word "expenses" to strike out "\$5,028,350" and insert "\$5,498,300."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal aid in wildlife restoration", on page 109, line 8, after "669-669j)", to strike out "\$800,000" and insert "\$1,300,000", and in line 11, after the word "Act", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That the limitation in said act upon the amount available for administrative expenses is hereby waived to the extent necessary to provide for overtime or additional compensation pursuant to the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 109, line 16, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$5,828,350" and insert "\$6,798,300"; in line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$784,000" and insert "\$854,348"; in line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$30,000" and insert "\$42,700"; in line 22, after the words "for the", to strike out "purchase" and insert "exchange"; and on page 110, line 14, after the word "land", to insert:

Reimbursements for the cost of supplies and materials and the transportation and handling thereof issued from central warehouses authorized to be established by the act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), may be credited to the appropriation current at the time supplies and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued, or at the time such reimbursements are received.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Government in the Territories—Territory of Alaska," on page 112, line 23, after "321a-321c)", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,180,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 113, line 1, after the name "Alaska", to strike out \$1,000,000 and insert "\$1,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, on pages 112 and 113 of the bill reference is made to Richardson Highway. Will the chairman of the committee, or the Senator having charge of the bill, tell me what is the Richardson Highway?

Mr. HAYDEN. Richardson Highway is the terminal section of the Alaskan Military Highway which has been under construction for some time. The estimated cost of the Richardson Highway is \$6,200,000, and appropriations are made from year to year to carry on the work.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Is the item of \$1,500,000 in line 1 on page 113 included in the approximately \$6,000,000 to which the Senator has referred?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; that will be the total cost. The highway is all in Alaska. It is the terminal section inside of Alaska.

Mr. REVERCOMB. But the amount

indicated is a part of the original sum which was set aside for the entire development?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. REVERCOMB. And the part to be expended under this appropriation is for the road within Alaska?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Territory of Hawaii," on page 114, line 21, after the name "Governor", to strike out "\$3,100" and insert "\$3,875"; in line 22, before the word "for", to strike out "750" and insert "935", and in the same line after the word "hire", to strike out "\$21,600" and insert "\$22,560."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Government of the Virgin Islands," on page 115, line 15, after the name "St. Croix", to strike out "\$208,375" and insert "\$216,000, to be expended under the direction of the Governor."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 115, after line 16, to insert:

For salaries and expenses of the agricultural experiment station and the vocational school in the Virgin Islands, including technical personnel, clerks, and other persons; scientific investigations of plants and plant industries, and diseases of animals; demonstrations in practical farming; official traveling expenses; fixtures, apparatus, and supplies; clearing and fencing of land; and other necessary expenses, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$47,260.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 116, line 4, before the words "to be", to strike out "\$70,000" and insert "\$140,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Puerto Rico," on page 119, after line 2, to strike out:

SEC. 8. Not to exceed a total of \$25,000 of the appropriations contained in this act shall be available for expenditure for long-distance telephone tolls, and not to exceed a total of \$25,000 shall be available for expenditure for telegrams and cablegrams, and the savings effected thereby in the items "communication services," as set forth in the Budget estimates submitted for such appropriations shall not be diverted to other use and shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 119, line 12, to change the section number from "9" to "8."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 120, to insert the following new section:

SEC. 9. No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance of any new administrative function or the enforcement or issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the establishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument as described in Executive Proclamation No. 2578, dated March 15, 1943.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on page 120, after line 10, to strike out:

Sec. 11. No part of the money appropriated in this act shall be used to pay the salary of any male person between the ages of 18 and 30 years who is physically and mentally qualified for military duty, as shown by his Selective Service classification, and who has been deferred from military duty, either at his own request or the request of the Secretary of the Interior, for reasons other than dependency or as necessary to war production, and who, 30 days after the approval of this act, still retains such deferment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, by direction of the committee I offer an amendment which was intended to be proposed by the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS]. It relates to the fulfillment of the Atoka agreement with Choctaw-Chickasaw Nations of Indians. Twice the Senate has passed a bill of this nature. The amendment imposes immediately no obligation on the United States. It authorizes negotiation. When an agreement has been reached it must come back to the Congress for further approval.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 55, after line 4, it is proposed to insert the following:

Fulfillment of Atoka agreement with Choctaw-Chickasaw Nation of Indians: That pursuant to the provisions of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw-Chickasaw Nations of Indians, known as the Atoka agreement, and the supplemental agreements thereafter made and the laws enacted by the Congress, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract on behalf of the United States for the purchase from the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians in Oklahoma for all the present right, title, and interest of said Indians in the land and mineral deposits reserved from allotment in accordance with the provisions of section 58 of the act entitled "An act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902. The Secretary shall cause such contract to be executed on behalf of said Indians by the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, and shall then submit such contract to said Indians for their approval. If and when such contract has been approved by said Indians, the Secretary shall submit the contract to the Congress for its ratification: *Provided*, That the approval of such contract by the said Indians shall be through a special election called and held pursuant to rules and regulations to be promulgated by the said Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That before the said rules and regulations are promulgated they must be submitted to and approved by both the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation. Such contract shall not be binding upon any of the parties thereto until it shall have been ratified by the Congress.

Upon the approval of such contract by the Congress—

(a) The amount of the purchase price fixed in such contract when appropriated shall be placed to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians on the books of the Treasury of the United States, and thereafter such proceeds shall be distributed to such Indians in pursuance with the terms



and provisions of such contract and shall be exempted from attorney fees and other debt contracted prior to the passage and approval of this act; and

(b) The Secretary shall cause a proper conveyance to be executed by the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation conveying all right, title, and interest of said Indians in such lands and mineral deposits to the United States, and thereupon, all such right, title, and interest shall vest in the United States.

The appropriation of such sum as may be necessary for making the payments to such Indians pursuant to section 2 (a) of this act is hereby authorized. There is also authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$20,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to defray the expenses of negotiating the contract and holding of the election authorized by section 1 hereof, including the making of such appraisal or appraisals as may be deemed necessary.

The land and mineral deposits when acquired hereunder shall become part of the public domain subject to the applicable public land mining and mineral leasing laws, the coal deposits acquired hereunder may be leased in accordance with the provisions relating to coal of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437), as amended. The asphalt deposits acquired hereunder may be leased by the Secretary of the Interior through advertisement, competitive bidding, or such other methods as he may by general regulations prescribe, and in areas not exceeding 640 acres each. Leases for such asphalt deposits shall be conditioned upon the payment by the lessee of such royalty as may be fixed in the lease, not less than 25 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds of marketable production, and upon payment in advance of a rental 25 cents per acre for the first calendar year or fraction thereof; 50 cents per acre for the second, third, fourth, and fifth years, respectively; and \$1 per acre per annum thereafter during the continuance of the lease, such rental for any lease year to be credited against royalties accruing for that year. Leases for such asphalt deposits shall be for a period of 20 years, with preferential right in the lessee to renew the same for successive periods of 10 years upon such reasonable terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, unless otherwise provided by law at the expiration of such periods. All asphalt leases issued hereunder shall be subject to such further terms and conditions, not inconsistent herewith, as may be incorporated in each lease or prescribed by general regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the issuance of the lease, including covenants relative to mining methods, waste, period of preliminary development, initial investment, and minimum production. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to modify or amend as to area any asphalt lease issued hereunder upon application of the lessee if he finds such modification or amendment to be to the best interests of the United States and of the lessee. The general provisions of sections 1, 27, 29, to 34, inclusive, 37, and 38 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437), as amended, shall apply to asphalt leases issued under the provisions of this act, sections 1, 34, and 37 thereof being amended to include deposits of asphalt acquired hereunder, and section 27 thereof being amended to provide that no person, associate, or corporation shall take or hold more than 2,500 acres under asphalt lease at any one time. The entire net income from coal and asphalt leases issued under this act shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, as a matter of information, may I inquire

what is the character of the minerals in this land which is to be conveyed to the United States?

Mr. HAYDEN. There are asphalt deposits, oil deposits, and other minerals in the land. As the Senator very well knows, Oklahoma is a great petroleum-producing State and there are deposits of the type referred to there. The idea is to try to clean up the remnant that is left of this area, pass title to it to the United States, and to have it operated under the Mineral Leasing Act. The point is that this authorizes the negotiation of an agreement to that effect, which must come back to Congress for approval. There has been a disagreement between the Indian tribes and the Government of long standing.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Do the Indians own the minerals at this time?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes; they have title to them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona on behalf of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, if it is in order, I should like to request that the Senate revert to page 49, line 22.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, if the Senator will pardon me there are two committee amendments the Senator from Wyoming was authorized, by the committee, to offer. It will not take long to dispose of them.

Mr. HOLMAN. Very well, I will withdraw my request if the Senator in charge of the bill will prompt me at the proper time when I may offer the amendment I have in mind.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the Shoshone and Arapaho Indians on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming recently adopted a resolution indicating their desire to expend not to exceed \$7,500 of the tribal funds, to pay a per diem compensation to the members attending council meetings, to pay a per diem compensation of \$10 to the delegates who may be required to go to Washington or to Chicago for conferences with the Indian Office, and to pay compensation for certain Indian game and fish wardens on the reservation. The amendment has the approval of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and also the unanimous approval of the Committee on Appropriations. By authority of the committee, therefore, I offer the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 50, after line 3, it is proposed to insert the following:

Expenses of tribal officers and other purposes, Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming (tribal funds): For the current fiscal year the Secretary of the Interior, or such official as may be designated by him, is hereby authorized to pay out of any joint tribal funds of the Shoshone and Arapaho Indians of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo., in the Treasury of the United States the following salaries and expenses:

To the chairman, secretary, and interpreter of the Shoshone and Arapaho Joint General Council and members of the Shoshone and Arapaho Joint Business Committee, or

other committees appointed by the Joint General Council, when engaged on joint business of the tribes, a sum of not to exceed \$8 per diem for attendance to cover salary and all expenses; to such official delegates of the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes who may carry on the joint business of the tribes in Washington or Chicago a per diem of not to exceed \$10 in lieu of salary and expenses: *Provided*, That the rate of per diem shall be fixed in advance by the Joint General Council or by the Joint Business Committee if authorized by said Joint General Council: *Provided further*, That the official delegates of said tribes carrying on business in Washington or Chicago shall also receive the usual railroad and sleeping-car transportation to and from Washington or Chicago: *And provided further*, That the length of stay of the official delegates in Washington or Chicago shall be determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Secretary or his designate is also authorized and directed to expend from said joint tribal funds of the Shoshone and Arapaho Indians with the consent of the Joint Business Committee, not exceeding \$1,500 per annum for pay of game and fish wardens to be appointed by the Joint Business Committee, for patrolling the lakes, streams, and hunting areas of the Wind River Reservation: *Provided*, That receipts derived from fishing and hunting licenses and permits and from fines shall be deposited into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribes pursuant to the provisions of the act of May 17, 1926 (44 Stat. 560): *Provided further*, That all the aforesaid pay and expenses for all purposes shall not exceed, in the aggregate, \$7,500 per annum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] on behalf of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, during the past several months Congress has been considering the problem of the manufacture of synthetic fuels. A law was enacted authorizing the appropriation of not to exceed \$30,000,000 to carry out the program for the construction of demonstration plants. The Appropriations Committee has approved and the Senate has already approved this afternoon an appropriation of \$8,000,000. I am authorized to offer a legislative amendment authorizing the department to make contractual obligations for the remaining \$22,000,000.

The purpose of the amendment is to enable the department to carry into effect the program as a whole. If it were not given this authority, it would be hampered in preparing plans for carrying on the work. The law contemplates a 5-year program. An appropriation is made for a million dollars, which is the amount that may be expended during the next fiscal year, and the authorization, if granted, will enable the program to be carried out.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. OVERTON. Are there any limitations as to the area in which this fund may be expended?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The law as passed, as I recall, did not have any limitations as to area.

Mr. OVERTON. I was interested because there are a number of places in



the South where I should like to see such plants established.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator from Alabama, a member of the committee, spoke of the desirability of that which the Senator from Louisiana suggests during a committee hearing at which the Senator from Louisiana was unable to be present because of the rivers and harbors bill, which was been occupying so much of his time.

Mr. OVERTON. I understand the Senator from Alabama referred to it in the committee, and I regret I was not able to be present.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There is no limitation in the law.

Mr. OVERTON. I understood there was something that would prohibit the doing of what I have in mind, or that perhaps the funds had already been allocated for certain areas, and that there would be none available for the South, Louisiana in particular.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There has been no allocation of the funds.

Mr. OVERTON. I thank the Senator.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I offer the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming on behalf of the committee.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill, under the heading "Bureau of Mines," it is proposed to insert the following: "*Provided further*, That in addition to the amount herein appropriated the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for additional work not exceeding a total of \$22,000,000 during the period covered by the aforesaid act, and his action in so doing shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the cost thereof and appropriations hereafter made for the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels shall be considered available for the purpose of discharging the obligations so created."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] on behalf of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, that I think concludes the committee amendments, and the Senator from Oregon may now take up the matter to which he referred a few moments ago.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, I request the Senate to advert to page 49,

line 22, and at that point I move to strike out the figures "\$220,070" and insert in lieu thereof the figures and words: "\$223,670, of which not to exceed \$1,200 shall be available until expended in units of \$300 for standing rewards for information leading to the apprehension and conviction for the theft or killing of any Indian cattle (tribal or individual) on the Klamath Reservation, of any person or persons, under rules and regulations adopted by the Klamath Cattle Committee and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and."

Mr. President, in justification of the proposed amendment, I may say that its effect would be to appropriate an additional \$3,600 of Klamath tribal funds, of which \$1,200 would be available for use in units of \$300 for the payment of rewards for information leading to the apprehension and conviction for the theft or killing of Indian cattle on the Klamath Reservation; and \$2,400 would be available for the tribe to engage a dentist to take care of the teeth of members of the tribe, in particular, children.

These are very small items, but they are of great importance to the tribe.

Mr. HAYDEN. I notice that the Senator's amendment provides that the funds shall not be expended unless approved by the tribal council.

The matter came to the attention of the committee after we had made up the bill; otherwise, it would probably have been included. Under the circumstances, I shall be glad to accept the amendment and take it to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Before the amendment may be entertained it will be necessary to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment on page 49, line 22, was agreed to.

Mr. HOLMAN. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment at that place be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the amendment is reconsidered.

The question now is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN] to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further amendment to be offered the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 4679) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, in view of the fact that it is desirable to secure final action on the appropriation bill as soon as possible, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. NYE, Mr. HOLMAN, Mr. GURNEY, and Mr. BURTON conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. HAYDEN. I ask unanimous consent that the clerk be authorized to correct all totals.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona?

The Chair hears none, and the clerk is authorized to correct all totals in the bill.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURTON in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was referred to the appropriate committee.

(For nomination this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### RECESS TO THURSDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, there is no Executive Calendar, so I shall not move an executive session. It is my purpose to move a recess until Thursday, on which day I hope we may have a call of the calendar. So far as I know, there will be no other business of any importance on that day, unless an appropriation bill shall be ready for consideration, and I do not think any will be.

I move that the Senate take a recess until Thursday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Thursday, May 25, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATION

Executive nomination received by the Senate May 23 (legislative day of May 9), 1944:

#### IN THE NAVY

Capt. Worrall R. Carter, United States Navy, to be a commodore in the Navy, for temporary service, to continue while serving as Commander, Service Squadron 10.



# House of Representatives

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1944

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Christ, Thou who didst stand for the poor, the friendless, and the enslaved and hast given the world a genuine measurement of the value of man, in Thy name we pray. As Thou art the solvent of our rising critical problem, teach us to follow Thee and thus avoid attendant intolerance and hatred with their tangled and puzzled relationships. We praise Thee; Thou didst leave nothing Thou didst not touch, and touched nothing Thou didst not adorn.

Heavenly Father, who girdest the souls of men and women, make Thyself felt in the great crisis of our conflict that we may never become its victims, dwarfed by our weakness or desire for material gain. Give us a genuine infusion of unity and cooperation that will make us tread bravely toward the prime essentials in the life and character of our Republic. Sustain us with an unshaken faith and with a valiant, unbroken hope, lifting us above the selfishness of man and the throes of self-complacency which chill and stiffen the cause of our liberation. Hear the cries and prayers which are arising along the ways of our tortured humanity. In the name of Him who made the eternal sacrifice. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## ACTING CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House, which was read:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., May 22, 1944.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives.

SIR: Desiring to be temporarily absent from my office, I hereby designate Mr. H. Newlin Megill, an official in my office, to sign any and all papers and do all other acts for me which he would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation and of clause 4, rule III, of the House.

Respectfully yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE,  
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

## COLORADO PROPOSES REGULATIONS FOR INTERSTATE AIR CARRIERS

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[Mr. BULWINKLE addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and include therein a copy of an editorial from the Crowley (La.) Daily Signal.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article that appeared in the Washington Post on May 20, 1944.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include two different sets of clippings on the subject of aviation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a comparison of the Internal Revenue Code with the surtax tables of the pending bill, and a table prepared by the Treasury Department showing the estimated number of recipients in the various surtax brackets.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

## SIMPLIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

Mr. McLEAN. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means took exception to some observations I made concerning what is now known as the Individual Income Tax Act of 1944.

It was my intention yesterday afternoon to make rebuttal, but owing to the lateness of the hour I contented myself with the insertion of my remarks in the RECORD. They will be found at page 4918. It is my hope that they may be read before the vote is taken today.

When this bill begins to operate and the retroactive increases it provides become known we Members will have much

to answer for. The bill started out under the title "A bill to provide for simplification of the individual income tax." Now it bears the title "The Individual Income Tax Act of 1944." And that is exactly what it is.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD in three instances, in one to include a letter and in each of the others to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a telegram from one of the leading superintendents of schools of Illinois, in opposition to the school-lunch program.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an address made by me.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. LeCOMPTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper story from Iowa.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein copies of two letters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

## SIMPLIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table, the bill (H. R. 4646) to

78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4679

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 23, 1944

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4       in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5       ment of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30,  
6       1945, namely:

7                   OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8                               SALARIES

9       Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in  
10      this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other per-  
11      sonal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,

1 ~~(1)~~~~\$1,222,420~~ *\$1,306,480: Provided, That no part of the*  
2 *appropriation made available to the office of the Secretary by*  
3 *this section shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs*  
4 *designed for or calculated to influence the passage or defeat*  
5 *of any legislation pending before the Congress.*

## OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

For personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, ~~(2) \$224,843~~ \$243,900.

## DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

For personal services in the District of Columbia,  
(b)(3) \$145,580 \$155,580.

## GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including examination and classification of lands with respect to grazing or agricultural utility, preparation of land classification maps and reports, fire prevention and the suppression or emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Grazing Service, traveling and other necessary expenses, not to exceed \$12,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, and the purchase (not to exceed ~~(4)\$25,000~~ \$30,000), operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles ~~(5)\$977,740~~ \$1,041,000; for payment of a salary of \$5 per diem while actually employed and for the payment of necessary travel ex-



1 penses, exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory com-  
 2 mittees of local stockmen, \$40,000; in all, ~~(6)\$1,017,740~~  
 3 ~~\$1,081,000~~.

4 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range  
 5 improvements within grazing districts, pursuant to the pro-  
 6 visions of sections 10 and 11 of the Act of June 28, 1934,  
 7 as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), and not including contri-  
 8 butions under section 9 of the Act of June 28, 1934,  
 9 ~~(7)\$105,000~~ ~~\$125,000~~: *Provided*, That expenditures here-  
 10 under shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys received  
 11 from grazing districts under the provisions of said Act of  
 12 June 28, 1934, as amended, during the fiscal years 1944 and  
 13 1945.

14 Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county, or  
 15 privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions of the  
 16 Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), ~~(8)\$8,000~~ ~~\$9,000~~:  
 17 *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the  
 18 aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance  
 19 with section 4 of said Act.

20 PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

21 For all salaries and expenses necessary for administering  
 22 and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22,  
 23 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C. 15A), and for cooperation  
 24 with Federal and State authorities in the production and  
 25 conservation of oil and gas, including personal services in

1 the District of Columbia; travel expenses; contract steno-  
 2 graphic reporting services; stationery and office supplies;  
 3 not to exceed \$3,600 for printing and binding; not to exceed  
 4 \$700 for books and periodicals; and the maintenance, opera-  
 5 tion, and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles, ~~(9)\$200,000~~  
 6 \$214,000.

7 SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

8 For all necessary expenses of administering and carry-  
 9 ing out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a  
 10 soil and moisture conservation program on lands under the  
 11 jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in accordance  
 12 with the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S.  
 13 C. 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Numbered IV, in-  
 14 cluding such special measures as may be necessary to prevent  
 15 floods and siltation of reservoirs; the improvement of irriga-  
 16 tion and land drainage; the procurement of nursery stock and  
 17 the establishment and operation of erosion nurseries; the  
 18 making of conservation plans and surveys; the dissemina-  
 19 tion of information; and including ~~(10)\$400,000~~ \$105,000  
 20 for departmental personal services including such services in  
 21 the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; furniture, fur-  
 22 nishings, office equipment and supplies; not to exceed \$2,000  
 23 for the purchase of books and periodicals; purchase (not to  
 24 exceed ~~(11)\$4,000~~ \$5,000), operation, maintenance, and re-  
 25 pair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying

1 vehicles, ~~(12)\$1,200,000~~ \$1,300,000: *Provided*, That this  
 2 appropriation shall be available for meeting expenses of ware-  
 3 house maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling  
 4 of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distri-  
 5 bution to projects under the supervision of the Department  
 6 of the Interior, and for sale and distribution to other Gov-  
 7 ernment activities, the cost of such supplies and materials or  
 8 the value of such equipment (including the cost of transpor-  
 9 tation and handling), to be reimbursed to the appropriation  
 10 for soil and moisture conservation operations current at the  
 11 time such reimbursement is received: *Provided further*,  
 12 That any part of this appropriation allocated for the pro-  
 13 duction or procurement of nursery stock shall remain avail-  
 14 able for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years.

15 Fire protection of forests, forest industries, and strategic  
 16 facilities (national defense): For all expenses necessary to  
 17 enable the Department of the Interior, independently or in  
 18 cooperation with other agencies, to initiate and augment  
 19 forest-fire prevention and suppression measures on critical  
 20 forest, brush, and grass areas under the administration of the  
 21 Department of the Interior, including not to exceed  
 22 ~~(13)\$8,000~~ \$10,000 for personal services in the District of  
 23 Columbia; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-  
 24 carrying automobiles; travel expenses, including expenses of  
 25 attendance at training courses and meetings of organizations

1 concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof;  
 2 and purchase in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of  
 3 other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropria-  
 4 tion "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior",  
 5 **(14)**~~\$525,000~~ \$530,000.

6 **(15)***Payment of awards, war minerals claims: To complete*  
 7 *payment of awards made by the Secretary of the Interior*  
 8 *in accordance with the Act of May 18, 1936 (49 Stat.*  
 9 *1355), amending the War Minerals Relief Act of March 2,*  
 10 *1919, and as authorized by the Act of April 4, 1944 (Public*  
 11 *Law 284), \$54,775.82: Provided, That the settlement of*  
 12 *awards under this appropriation shall be made through the*  
 13 *General Accounting Office.*

14 CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

15 For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary  
 16 and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except as  
 17 otherwise provided), including furniture, carpets, ice, lumber,  
 18 hardware, dry goods, advertising, teletype rentals and service,  
 19 telegraphing, telephone service, including personal services of  
 20 temporary or emergency telephone operators; streetcar fares  
 21 not exceeding \$300; constructing model and other cases  
 22 and furniture; postage stamps to prepay postage on foreign  
 23 mail and for special-delivery and air-mail stamps for use  
 24 in the United States; traveling expenses, including neces-  
 25 sary expenses of inspectors and attorneys; fuel and light;



1 examination of estimates for appropriations in the field for  
 2 any bureau, office, or service of the Department, including  
 3 not exceeding \$2,000 for inspections and investigations by  
 4 the legislative branch, and any request from appropriate  
 5 authority in such branch in connection therewith shall be im-  
 6 mediately complied with by administrative authority in the  
 7 Department; not exceeding \$500 for the payment of dam-  
 8 ages caused to private property by Department motor  
 9 vehicles; purchase of motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles;  
 10 maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled  
 11 passenger-carrying vehicles and motortrucks, motorcycles,  
 12 and bicycles to be used only for official purposes; expense  
 13 of taking testimony and preparing the same in connection  
 14 with disbarment proceedings instituted against persons charged  
 15 with improper practices before the Department, its bureaus  
 16 and offices; expense of translations, and not exceeding  
 17 \$1,000 for contract stenographic reporting services; not ex-  
 18 ceeding \$700 for newspapers; stationery, including tags,  
 19 labels, index cards, cloth-lined wrappers, and specimen bags,  
 20 printed in the course of manufacture, and such printed  
 21 envelopes as are not supplied under contracts made by the  
 22 Postmaster General, for the Department and its several  
 23 bureaus and offices, and other necessary expenses not here-  
 24 inafter provided for, ~~(16)\$164,000~~ \$168,000; and, in addi-  
 25 tion thereto, sums amounting to \$59,400 for stationery sup-

plies shall be deducted from other appropriations made for the fiscal year 1945 as follows: General Land Office, \$6,500; Geological Survey, \$12,000; National Park Service, \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,400, any unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited to the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$19,000; Grazing Service, \$6,000; and said sums so deducted shall be credited to this appropriation.

For the purchase or exchange of professional and scientific books, law and medical books, and books to complete broken sets, periodicals, directories, and other books of reference relating to the business of the Department, (17) *payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, (18)* ~~\$500~~ \$2,500, and in addition there is hereby made available from any appropriations made for any of the following bureaus or offices of the Department not to exceed the following respective sums: Grazing Service, \$250; Indian Service, \$500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,000; Geological Survey, \$6,000; National Park Service, \$2,500; General Land Office, \$1,000; Bureau of Mines, \$4,500.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING

For printing and binding for the Department of the Interior, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and

1 technical articles published in periodicals and journals,  
2 (19)~~\$200,000~~ \$205,000 of which \$25,000 shall be for the  
3 National Park Service, \$85,000 for the Bureau of Mines,  
4 and \$25,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Service, including  
5 the publication of bulletins which shall be adapted to the  
6 interests of the people of the different sections of the country,  
7 an equal proportion of four-fifths of the bulletins to be de-  
8 livered to or sent out under addressed franks furnished by  
9 the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress,  
10 as they may direct.

#### 11 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

12 For expenses made necessary by the Act entitled "An  
13 Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts", approved May  
14 17, 1910 (40 U. S. C. 104), including the purchase of  
15 periodicals, maps, and books of reference, and payment of  
16 actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of  
17 the Commission in attending meetings and committee meet-  
18 ings of the Commission either within or outside of the Dis-  
19 trict of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by  
20 the Commission, \$7,610, of which not to exceed \$6,190 may  
21 be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

22 For all printing and binding for the Commission of Fine  
23 Arts, \$200.

24 Total, Commission of Fine Arts, \$7,810.



1           BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

2           Not to exceed ~~(20)\$2,686,540~~ \$3,940,540 of the unobli-  
 3 gated balance of the appropriation "Construction, operation,  
 4 and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system",  
 5 shall be available under the account for said appropriation in  
 6 the fiscal year 1945 for expenses of marketing and operation  
 7 of transmission facilities, and administrative costs in connec-  
 8 tion therewith, including \$24,000 for personal services in the  
 9 District of Columbia ~~(21)~~, *and not to exceed \$485,000 of the*  
 10 *construction funds in said unobligated balance shall be*  
 11 *available for the construction of the transmission line from*  
 12 *the Grand Coulee Dam to Brewster, Washington.*

13           UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE  
 14                                   PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

15           For the maintenance of the office of the United States  
 16 High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands as authorized  
 17 by subsection 4 of section 7 of the Act approved March 24,  
 18 1934 (48 U. S. C. 1232), including salaries and wages;  
 19 rental, furnishings, equipment, maintenance, renovation, and  
 20 repair of office quarters and living quarters for the High  
 21 Commissioner; supplies and equipment; purchase and ex-  
 22 change of lawbooks and books of reference, periodicals, and  
 23 newspapers; traveling expenses, including for persons ap-  
 24 pointed hereunder within the United States and their families,  
 25 actual expenses of travel and transportation of household

1 effects from their homes in the United States to the Philippine  
 2 Islands, and return, utilizing Government vessels whenever  
 3 practicable; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor  
 4 vehicles, and all other necessary expenses, ~~(22)\$98,160~~  
 5 ~~\$115,675~~, of which not exceeding ~~(23)\$5,200~~ \$10,000 shall  
 6 be available for expenditure in the discretion of the High  
 7 Commissioner for maintenance of his household: *Provided*,  
 8 That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5),  
 9 shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this  
 10 appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does  
 11 not exceed the sum of \$100.

## 12 OFFICE OF FISHERY COORDINATION

13 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable  
 14 the Office of Fishery Coordination to carry out its functions  
 15 and activities under Executive Order Numbered 9204, dated  
 16 July 21, 1942, and such functions and activities as have been  
 17 delegated to it by the Secretary pursuant to the authority  
 18 delegated to him under Food Directive Numbered 2, issued  
 19 by the Secretary of Agriculture on February 8, 1943 (8 F.  
 20 R. 1777), as amended March 16, 1943 (8 F. R. 3280), in-  
 21 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia; con-  
 22 tract stenographic reporting services; the acceptance and  
 23 utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; actual  
 24 transportation and other necessary expenses and not to ex-  
 25 ceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving

1 while away from their homes without other compensation  
 2 from the United States in an advisory capacity to said  
 3 Office; maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of motor-  
 4 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; printing and binding;  
 5 and the purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
 6 of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropria-  
 7 tion "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior";  
 8 **(24)**~~\$290,000~~ \$300,000.

#### 9 SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

10 For all necessary expenses of the Solid Fuels Adminis-  
 11 tration for War in performing its functions as prescribed in  
 12 Executive Order Numbered 9332 of April 19, 1943, includ-  
 13 ing the employment without regard to civil service and classi-  
 14 fication laws of a Deputy Administrator at not to exceed  
 15 \$10,000 per annum and not to exceed twenty-eight technical  
 16 employees; other personal services in the District of Colum-  
 17 bia; printing and binding; traveling expenses, including  
 18 attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the  
 19 purposes of this appropriation, and actual transportation and  
 20 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in  
 21 lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their  
 22 homes, in an advisory capacity without other compensation  
 23 from the United States, or at \$1 per annum; reimbursement  
 24 at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses



1 incurred by them in official travel in privately owned automo-  
 2 biles within the limits of their official stations; contract steno-  
 3 graphic reporting services; books of reference, periodicals and  
 4 newspapers; office supplies; furniture and equipment; pur-  
 5 chase, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carry-  
 6 ing automobiles; and the acceptance and utilization of volun-  
 7 tary and uncompensated services, ~~(25)\$4,669,200~~ \$5,025,-  
 8 000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall  
 9 not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this  
 10 appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does  
 11 not exceed \$300.

12 ~~(26)~~*Fuels conservation: For all necessary expenses of*  
 13 *the Solid Fuels Administration for War in carrying out*  
 14 *a Nation-wide program of fuel conservation, including the*  
 15 *preparation for and dissemination of fuel conservation in-*  
 16 *formation by various media (including radio, and still*  
 17 *and motion pictures to be commercially made and released);*  
 18 *such expenses to include personal services in the District*  
 19 *of Columbia; not to exceed \$100,000 for the employment*  
 20 *of technically qualified persons or organizations, by contract*  
 21 *or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised*  
 22 *Statutes, or the civil service and classification laws; printing*  
 23 *and binding; travel expenses, including attendance at meet-*  
 24 *ings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this*

1 *appropriation, and actual transportation and other necessary*  
2 *expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of sub-*  
3 *sistence of persons serving, while away from their homes,*  
4 *in an advisory capacity without other compensation from*  
5 *the United States, or at \$1 per annum; books of reference,*  
6 *periodicals, and newspapers; office supplies; furniture and*  
7 *equipment; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of*  
8 *passenger-carrying automobiles; reimbursement at not to ex-*  
9 *ceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses incurred by*  
10 *them in official travel in privately owned automobiles within*  
11 *the limits of their official stations; and the acceptance and*  
12 *utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; to be*  
13 *immediately available, \$700,000: Provided, That section*  
14 *3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase*  
15 *under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved*  
16 *does not exceed \$300.*

17       **SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION**

18       Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of  
19 the Southwestern Power Administration in disposing of the  
20 electric power and energy from the Norfork Dam and Deni-  
21 son Dam projects, in accordance with Executive Orders Num-  
22 bered 9353, 9366, and 9373, including printing and binding,  
23 and the purchase, operation, and maintenance of passenger-  
24 carrying motor vehicles, \$140,000.

## GENERAL LAND OFFICE

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For personal services in the District of Columbia,  
 (27) ~~\$850,000~~ \$871,000, including one clerk who shall be  
 designated by the President to sign land patents.

For traveling expenses of officers and employees, for  
 employment of stenographers and other assistants, for pro-  
 duction of maps and official plats of surveys; for expenses  
 of restoration to the public domain of lands in forest reserves  
 and of lands temporarily withdrawn for forest-reserve pur-  
 poses; and for expenses of hearings or other proceedings held  
 by order of the General Land Office to determine the char-  
 acter of lands, whether alleged fraudulent entries are of that  
 character or have been made in compliance with the law,  
 and of hearings in disbarment proceedings, (28) ~~\$20,000~~  
 \$24,000.

Surveying public lands: For surveys and resurveys of  
 public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and re-  
 ported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral  
 deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary  
 surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be  
 required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in  
 any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States, under  
 the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Of-  
 fice and direction of the Secretary, (29) ~~\$500,000~~ \$530,000,  
 including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled

1 passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*, That this appro-  
 2 priation may be expended for surveys made under the  
 3 supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office,  
 4 but when expended for surveys that would not otherwise  
 5 be chargeable hereto it shall be reimbursed from the applicable  
 6 appropriation, fund, or special deposit.

7 Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination: For  
 8 salaries and expenses of field examinations, classification of  
 9 lands, and investigations required in the administration and  
 10 execution of the public land laws, and the protection of the  
 11 public lands and their resources from trespass, including  
 12 operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles  
 13 and motorboats, (30)~~\$370,000~~ \$376,000.

14 Registers: For salaries and commissions of registers of  
 15 district land offices, \$95,000.

16 Salaries and expenses of land offices: For salaries (ex-  
 17 cept registers) and all necessary expenses incident to the  
 18 operation and maintenance of district land offices and the  
 19 disposal, supervision, and management of the public lands,  
 20 including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled  
 21 passenger-carrying vehicles, (31)~~\$174,000~~ \$175,200: *Pro-*  
 22 *vided*, That no expenses chargeable to the Government shall  
 23 be incurred by registers in the conduct of local land offices  
 24 except upon previous specific authorization by the Com-  
 25 missioner of the General Land Office.



1 For the prevention and suppression of fires on the  
 2 public domain in Alaska, including the maintenance of  
 3 patrols, the employment of field personnel, the use of air-  
 4 planes by charter or otherwise, and the maintenance and  
 5 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,  
 6 \$33,900.

7 Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from  
 8 sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of  
 9 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands  
 10 lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of  
 11 making public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*,  
 12 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate  
 13 receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section  
 14 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

15 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed  
 16 Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For carrying  
 17 out the provisions of title I of the Act of August 28, 1937  
 18 (50 Stat. 874), including fire protection and patrol on these  
 19 and adjacent and intermingled public lands, through coopera-  
 20 tive agreements with Federal, State, and county agencies, or  
 21 otherwise, and including travel and other necessary expenses;  
 22 and operation and maintenance of motor-propelled pas-  
 23 senger-carrying vehicles, (32)~~\$300,000~~ \$303,500: *Provided*,  
 24 That such expenditures shall be reimbursed from the 25 per

1 centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act ap-  
 2 proved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated  
 3 the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section  
 4 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund  
 5 designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund".

6       Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing  
 7 districts (receipt limitation) : For construction, purchase, and  
 8 maintenance of range improvements on the public lands  
 9 subject to grazing leases under the provisions of section 15  
 10 and pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Act of  
 11 June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including  
 12 operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-  
 13 carrying vehicles ~~(33) \$40,000~~ \$50,000: *Provided*, That  
 14 expenditures hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of  
 15 all moneys received under the provisions of section 15 of  
 16 said Act during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945.

17       Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south  
 18 half of Red River: For payment of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per centum of the  
 19 royalties derived from the south half of Red River in  
 20 Oklahoma under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923  
 21 (30 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid to the State of  
 22 Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal  
 23 funds accruing under said Act, to be expended by the State  
 24 in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the  
 25 Act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191),

1 \$3,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not  
 2 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in  
 3 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
 4 Repeal Act, 1934.

5 **(34)***Payment to Department of Forestry, Oregon, and others:*  
 6 *For reimbursement of certain organized protection agencies*  
 7 *in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated*  
 8 *public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California*  
 9 *lands, pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1944 (Public Law*  
 10 *243), as set forth in Senate Report Numbered 653, Seventy-*  
 11 *eighth Congress, \$4,852.54.*

## 12 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

### 13 SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

14 For departmental personal services, including such  
 15 services in the District of Columbia, **(35)**~~\$798,475~~ \$828,175.

16 For travel expenses of departmental employees of the  
 17 Bureau of Indian Affairs; radio, telegraph, and telephone  
 18 toll messages on business pertaining to the Indian Service  
 19 sent and received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Wash-  
 20 ington, District of Columbia, and Chicago, Illinois; rental of  
 21 office equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies  
 22 therefor, and other necessary expenses of the Indian Service  
 23 for which no other appropriation is available, **(36)**~~\$41,800~~  
 24 \$47,500.

25 For advertising, inspection, storage, and all other ex-

1   penses incident to the purchase of goods and supplies for the  
 2   Indian Service and for payment of railroad, pipe-line, and  
 3   other transportation costs of such goods and supplies,  
 4   \$790,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall  
 5   be used in payment for any services except bill therefor is  
 6   rendered within one year from the time the service is  
 7   performed.

8       For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,  
 9   including pay of judges of Indian courts, pay of Indian  
 10   police, and pay of employces engaged in the suppression of  
 11   the traffic in intoxicating liquors, marihuana, and deleterious  
 12   drugs among Indians, and including traveling expenses, sup-  
 13   plies, and equipment, (37)~~\$345,040~~ \$321,000.

14       For lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500  
 15   for any one building), repair, and improvement of agency  
 16   buildings, exclusive of hospital buildings, including the in-  
 17   stallation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,  
 18   power, and sewerage and water systems in connection there-  
 19   with, (38)~~\$182,000~~ \$187,000.

20       Vehicles, Indian Service: Not to exceed \$450,000 of  
 21   applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of  
 22   Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair,  
 23   and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passen-  
 24   ger-carrying vehicles for the use of employees in the Indian  
 25   field service, and the transportation of Indian school pupils,



1 and not to exceed \$200,000 of applicable appropriations  
2 may be used for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-  
3 carrying vehicles, and such vehicles may be used for the  
4 transportation of Indian school pupils.

5 Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or  
6 storm: That to meet possible emergencies not exceeding  
7 \$35,000 of the appropriations made by this Act for support  
8 of reservation and nonreservation schools, for school and  
9 agency buildings, and for conservation of health among  
10 Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary,  
11 for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock,  
12 or other property of those activities of the Indian Service  
13 above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered un-  
14 serviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That any  
15 diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported  
16 to Congress in the annual Budget.

#### 17 INDIAN LANDS

18 Leasing of lands for Navajo Indians (tribal funds):  
19 For lease, pending purchase, of land and water rights for  
20 the use and benefit of Indians of the Navajo Tribe in Ari-  
21 zona and New Mexico, \$15,000, payable from funds on  
22 deposit to the credit of the Navajo Tribe.

23 The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$25,000  
24 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,  
25 fiscal year 1938, for the payment of taxes, including pen-

alties and interest, assessed against individually owned Indian land, title to which is held subject to restrictions against alienation or encumbrance except with the consent or approval of the Secretary, when such land was purchased with trust or restricted funds with the understanding that after purchase it would be nontaxable, as authorized by the Act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1542), is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1945.

(39) *Purchase of improvements on lands, Havasupai Indian Reservation, Arizona: For the purchase of improvements on exchanged lands as authorized by and in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1944 (Public Law 246), \$11,100: Provided, That title to any improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Indians of the Havasupai Reservation.*

Purchase of land, Colville Indians, Washington (tribal funds) : For the purchase of land and improvements thereon, including the purchase of timber and expenses incidental to such acquisition, for the Indians of the Colville Reservation, Washington, \$50,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the Colville Indians: *Provided, That title to any timber, land, and improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Colville Indians.*

Purchase of land, Southern Ute Indians, Colorado

1 (tribal funds) : For the purchase of land for the Indians of  
 2 the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado, \$30,000, payable  
 3 from funds on deposit to the credit of the Southern Ute In-  
 4 dians: *Provided*, That title to any land so purchased shall be  
 5 taken in the name of the United States in trust for the  
 6 Southern Ute Indians.

7 **(40)** *Purchase of land, Fort Peck Reservation, Montana*  
 8 *(tribal funds) : For the purchase of land and improvements*  
 9 *thereon for the Indians of the Fort Peck Reservation, Mon-*  
 10 *tana, \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit*  
 11 *of the Fort Peck Indians: Provided*, That title to any land  
 12 *and improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name*  
 13 *of the United States in trust for the Fort Peck Indians.*

14 **(41)** *Purchase of land, Flathead Indians, Montana (tribal*  
 15 *funds) : For the purchase of land and improvements thereon*  
 16 *for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation, Montana,*  
 17 *\$38,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said*  
 18 *Indians: Provided*, That title to any land and improvements  
 19 *so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States*  
 20 *in trust for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation.*

21 **(42)** *Purchase of land, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians,*  
 22 *North Carolina (tribal funds) : For the purchase of land*  
 23 *and improvements thereon for the Eastern Band of Cherokee*  
 24 *Indians, North Carolina, \$2,500, payable from funds on*  
 25 *deposit to the credit of said Indians: Provided*, That title

1 to any lands and improvements so purchased shall be taken  
 2 in the name of the United States in trust for the Eastern  
 3 Band of Cherokee Indians.

4 INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVANCEMENT

5 For the preservation of timber on Indian reservations and  
 6 allotments other than the Menominee Indian Reservation in  
 7 Wisconsin, the education of Indians in the proper care of  
 8 forests, and the general administration of forestry and grazing  
 9 work, including fire prevention and payment of reasonable  
 10 rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction of a  
 11 person or persons setting forest fires, or taking or otherwise  
 12 destroying timber, in contravention of law on Indian lands,  
 13 (43) ~~\$504,000~~ \$524,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation  
 14 shall be available for the expenses of administration of Indian  
 15 forest lands from which timber is sold to the extent only  
 16 that proceeds from the sales of timber from such lands are  
 17 insufficient for that purpose.

18 For expenses incidental to the sale of timber, and for  
 19 the expenses of administration, including fire prevention, of  
 20 Indian forest lands only from which such timber is sold,  
 21 (44) ~~\$170,000~~ \$180,000, reimbursable to the United States  
 22 as provided in the Act of February 14, 1920 (25 U. S. C.  
 23 413), from the proceeds of timber sales: *Provided*, That this  
 24 appropriation shall be available for the payment of reasonable  
 25 rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction



1 of a person or persons setting forest fires, or taking or other-  
2 wise destroying timber, in contravention of law.

3 For the suppression or emergency prevention of forest  
4 fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000, to-  
5 gether with \$25,000 from funds held by the United States  
6 in trust for the respective tribes of Indians interested: *Pro-*  
7 *vided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of appropriations herein  
8 made for timber operations shall be available upon the  
9 approval of the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency  
10 prevention purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions  
11 of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Con-  
12 gress in the annual Budget.

13 For transfer to the Geological Survey for expenditures to  
14 be made in inspecting mines and examining mineral de-  
15 posits on Indian lands and in supervising mining operations  
16 on restricted, tribal, and allotted Indian lands leased under  
17 the provisions of the Acts of February 28, 1891 (25 U. S. C.  
18 336, 371, 397), May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 312), March 3,  
19 1909 (25 U. S. C. 396), and other Acts authorizing the  
20 leasing of such lands for mining purposes, including purchase  
21 (not to exceed \$2,000), maintenance, repair, and opera-  
22 tion of passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed  
23 \$10,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,  
24 \$85,000.

25 For the purpose of developing agriculture and stock

1 raising among the Indians, including necessary personnel,  
 2 traveling and other expenses, and purchase of supplies and  
 3 equipment, ~~(45)\$681,000~~ \$706,000, of which not to exceed  
 4 \$10,000 may be used to conduct agricultural experiments  
 5 and demonstrations on Indian school or agency farms and to  
 6 maintain a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to In-  
 7 dians, and not to exceed \$33,500 may be used for the oper-  
 8 ation and maintenance of a sheepbreeding station on the  
 9 Navajo Reservation, and not to exceed \$5,000 may be used  
 10 for defraying the expenses of Indian fairs, including premiums  
 11 for exhibits.

12 Industrial assistance (tribal funds) : For advances to  
 13 individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes  
 14 and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery, tools,  
 15 implements, building material, and other equipment and  
 16 supplies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent  
 17 Indians for their support and burial, and Indians having  
 18 irrigable allotments to assist them in the development and  
 19 cultivation thereof, to be immediately available, \$77,000,  
 20 payable from tribal funds as follows: Flathead, Montana,  
 21 \$27,000; Fort Peck, Montana, \$50,000; and the unex-  
 22 pended balances of funds available under this head in the  
 23 Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year  
 24 1944 are hereby continued available during the fiscal year  
 25 1945 for the purposes for which they were appropriated:

1 *Provided*, That advances may be made to worthy Indian  
2 youths to enable them to take educational courses, including  
3 courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, agriculture,  
4 and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities, or  
5 other institutions, and advances so made shall be reimbursed  
6 in not to exceed eight years under such regulations as the  
7 Secretary may prescribe: *Provided further*, That all moneys  
8 reimbursed during the fiscal year 1945 shall be credited to  
9 the respective appropriations and be available for the pur-  
10 poses of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds avail-  
11 able under this paragraph may be used for the establishment  
12 and operation of tribal enterprises when proposed by Indian  
13 tribes and approved under regulations prescribed by the Sec-  
14 retary: *Provided further*, That enterprises operated under  
15 the authority contained in the foregoing proviso shall be  
16 governed by the regulations established for the making  
17 of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the  
18 Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470): *Provided*  
19 *further*, That the unexpended balances of prior appro-  
20 priations under this head for any tribe, including reim-  
21 bursements to such appropriations and the appropriations  
22 made herein, may be advanced to such tribe, if incorporated,  
23 for use under regulations established for the making of  
24 loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act  
25 of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470).

1 Not to exceed \$155,000 of the revolving fund estab-  
2 lished pursuant to the Acts of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat.  
3 986), and June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1967), as amended,  
4 shall be available for all necessary expenses of administering  
5 loans to Indians from said fund and other funds; including  
6 not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding.

7 **(46)** *For all necessary expenses of the National Indian In-*  
8 *stitute for the United States of America in the perform-*  
9 *ance of its functions as prescribed by Executive order of*  
10 *November 1, 1941 (numbered 8930), including personal*  
11 *services in the District of Columbia; purchase of books of*  
12 *reference; and printing and binding; \$22,500, of which not*  
13 *to exceed \$1,000 shall be available for the payment of actual*  
14 *transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in*  
15 *lieu of subsistence and other expenses of persons serving*  
16 *while away from their homes without compensation from the*  
17 *United States in an advisory capacity to the institute.*

18 For the development, under the direction of the Com-  
19 missioner of Indian Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as  
20 authorized by the Act of August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 891),  
21 including personal services, purchase and transportation of  
22 equipment and supplies, periodicals, directories, and books  
23 of reference, purchase and operation of motor-propelled pas-  
24 senger-carrying vehicles, telegraph and telephone services,  
25 expenses of exhibits and of attendance at meetings con-



cerned with the development of Indian arts and crafts,  
 traveling expenses, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and  
 binding, and other necessary expenses, \$29,000, of which  
 not to exceed \$12,500 shall be available for personal services  
 in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this  
 appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate  
 exceeding \$6,500 per annum.

The appropriation "Suppressing contagious diseases of  
 livestock on Indian reservations" contained in the Third  
 Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942,  
 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1945, for the  
 same purposes, and for suppressing contagious diseases  
 among livestock of Indians under the jurisdiction of the Pima  
 Agency, Arizona.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY

For the development, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance,  
 and operation of domestic and stock water facilities on the  
 Navajo Reservation in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah,  
 the Hopi Reservation in Arizona, the Papago Reservation in  
 Arizona, and the several Pueblos in New Mexico, including  
 the purchase and installation of pumping and other equip-  
 ment, ~~(47)\$100,000~~ \$108,800.

#### IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of irriga-  
 tion systems, and for purchase or rental of irrigation tools and

1 appliances, water rights, ditches, and lands necessary for  
 2 irrigation purposes for Indian reservations and allotments;  
 3 for operation of irrigation systems or appurtenances thereto  
 4 when no other funds are applicable or available for the  
 5 purpose; for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from  
 6 damage by floods or loss of water rights, upon the Indian  
 7 irrigation projects named below, ~~(48)\$274,630~~ \$309,000,  
 8 reimbursable, together with \$44,500 operation and mainte-  
 9 nance collections, from which latter amount expenditures  
 10 for any one project shall not exceed the aggregate receipts  
 11 from such project covered into the Treasury pursuant to  
 12 section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934:

13       Miscellaneous projects, \$42,730; Arizona: Ak Chin,  
 14 \$4,425; Chiu Chui, \$4,520; Fort Apache, \$5,425; San  
 15 Carlos, \$5,845; Navajo, miscellaneous projects, Arizona and  
 16 New Mexico, \$45,150, together with \$21,500 (Fruitlands,  
 17 \$9,000; Ganado, \$1,500; Hogback, \$7,000; miscellaneous  
 18 projects, \$4,000), collections; Hopi, miscellaneous projects,  
 19 \$1,760; San Xavier, \$2,135; Truxton Canon, \$1,165; Cali-  
 20 fornia: Mission, \$8,325, together with \$3,000 (Morongo,  
 21 \$1,000; Pala and Rincon, \$1,000; miscellaneous projects,  
 22 \$1,000), collections; Colorado: Southern Ute, \$10,545, to-  
 23 gether with \$8,000, collections; Montana: Tongue River,  
 24 \$2,565, together with \$1,000, collections; Nevada: Pyramid  
 25 Lake, \$3,725, together with \$500, collections; Walker River,

1 \$5,490, together with \$1,500, collections; Western Sho-  
 2 shone, \$9,500, together with \$2,000, collections; **(49)***White*  
 3 *Narrows*, \$25,000; New Mexico: Miscellaneous Pueblos,  
 4 \$28,180; Mescalero, \$3,025; Oregon: Warm Springs,  
 5 \$3,925; Washington: Colville, \$8,115, together with \$5,000,  
 6 collections; Lummi diking project, \$620, together with \$2,000,  
 7 collections; and for necessary miscellaneous expenses incident  
 8 to the general administration of Indian irrigation projects,  
 9 including pay of employees and their traveling and incidental  
 10 expenses, **(50)**~~\$77,460~~ \$86,830: *Provided*, That the forego-  
 11 ing amounts shall be available interchangeably in the discre-  
 12 tion of the Secretary, for necessary expenditures for damages  
 13 by floods and other unforeseen exigencies, but the amounts so  
 14 interchanged shall not exceed in the aggregate 10 per centum  
 15 of all the amounts so appropriated: *Provided further*, That  
 16 the cost of irrigation projects and of operating and maintain-  
 17 ing such projects where reimbursement thereof is required  
 18 by law shall be apportioned on a per-acre basis against the  
 19 lands under the respective projects and shall be collected by  
 20 the Secretary as required by such law, and any unpaid  
 21 charges outstanding against such lands shall constitute a first  
 22 lien thereon which shall be recited in any patent or instru-  
 23 ment issued for such lands.

24 For operation and maintenance of the San Carlos project  
 25 for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reser-

1 vation, Arizona, ~~(51)\$148,180~~ \$147,725 (operation and  
 2 maintenance collections), and ~~(52)\$189,180~~ \$236,475  
 3 (power revenues), of which later sum not to exceed  
 4 \$20,000 shall be available for major repairs in case of un-  
 5 foreseen emergencies caused by fire, flood, or storm, from  
 6 which amounts, of ~~(53)\$148,180~~ \$147,725 and ~~(54)\$189,-~~  
 7 ~~480~~ \$236,475, respectively, expenditures shall not exceed  
 8 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-  
 9 ance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal  
 10 Act, 1934; in all. ~~(55)\$307,360~~ \$384,200.

11 For continuing subjugation and for cropping opera-  
 12 tions on the lands of the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall  
 13 be available not to exceed \$100,000 of the revenues derived  
 14 from these operations and deposited into the Treasury of the  
 15 United States to the credit of such Indians, and such reve-  
 16 nues are hereby made available for payment of irrigation  
 17 operation and maintenance charges assessed against tribal or  
 18 allotted lands of said Pima Indians.

19 For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the  
 20 irrigation and power systems on the Colorado River Indian  
 21 Reservation, Arizona, ~~(56)\$40,000~~ \$11,000, reimbursable,  
 22 together with ~~(57)\$38,200~~ \$41,600 (operation and main-  
 23 tenance collections) and ~~(58)\$36,400~~ \$42,000 (power rev-  
 24 enues), from which amounts of ~~(59)\$38,200~~ \$41,600 and  
 25 ~~(60)\$36,400~~ \$42,000, respectively, expenditures shall not



1 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in  
2 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
3 Repeal Act, 1934; in all, ~~(61)\$84,000~~ \$94,600.

4 For reclamation and maintenance charges on Indian  
5 lands within the Yuma Reservation, California, and on ten  
6 acres within each of the eleven Yuma homestead entries  
7 in Arizona under the Yuma reclamation project, \$11,500,  
8 reimbursable.

9 For improvements, maintenance, and operation of the  
10 Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho, \$28,900, together with  
11 \$27,100, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed  
12 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accord-  
13 ance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal  
14 Act, 1934.

15 For maintenance and operation, repairs, and purchase  
16 of stored waters, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap Reserva-  
17 tion, Montana, \$13,280, reimbursable, together with \$4,900,  
18 from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggre-  
19 gate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with  
20 section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

21 For maintenance and operation of the several units of the  
22 Fort Peck project, Montana, including not to exceed four  
23 thousand acres under the West Side Canal of the Poplar  
24 River Division, \$8,640, reimbursable, together with \$6,000,

1 from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with  
2 section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

4 For the improvement, maintenance, and operation of the  
5 irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in  
6 Montana, \$12,955, reimbursable, together with \$16,700,  
7 from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with  
8 section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

10 For operation and maintenance of the irrigation and  
11 power systems on the Flathead Reservation, Montana,  
12 \$5,500, reimbursable, together with \$144,175 (operation  
13 and maintenance collections) and \$129,175 (power revenues), from which amounts of \$144,175 and \$129,175,  
14 respectively, expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934;  
15 in all, \$278,850.

19 For improvement, maintenance, and operation of the  
20 irrigation systems on the Crow Reservation, Montana,  
21 including maintenance assessments payable to the Two  
22 Leggins Water Users' Association and Bozeman Trail Ditch  
23 Company, Montana, properly assessable against lands allotted to the Indians and irrigable thereunder, \$5,000, reimbursable, together with \$48,900, from which amount ex-

penditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For payment to the Tongue River Water Users' Association, Montana, or the State Water Conservation Board of Montana, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1411), \$9,750, reimbursable as provided in said Act.

For payment of annual installment of reclamation charges against Paiute Indian lands within the Newlands reclamation project, Nevada, \$2,881; and for payment in advance, as provided by district law, of operation and maintenance assessments, including assessments for the operation of drains to the Truckee-Carson irrigation district, \$5,565. to be immediately available; in all, \$8,446.

For operation and maintenance assessments on Indian lands, and the buildings and grounds of the Albuquerque Indian School, within the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, New Mexico, \$5,086, of which amount \$3,948 shall be reimbursed in accordance with existing law.

For improvements, maintenance, and operation of miscellaneous irrigation projects on the Klamath Reservation, Oregon, \$2,800, reimbursable, together with \$4,890, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts from operation and maintenance collections on the

1 Sand Creek and Modoc Point units covered into the Treasury  
2 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
3 Repeal Act, 1934.

4 For continuing operation and maintenance and better-  
5 ment of the irrigation system to irrigate allotted lands of the  
6 Uncompahgre, Uintah, and White River Utes in Utah, au-  
7 thorized under the Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 375),  
8 \$23,500, reimbursable, together with \$42,250 from which  
9 amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts  
10 covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the  
11 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

12 For payment of operation and maintenance assessments  
13 on certain lands within the Uintah Indian irrigation project  
14 as authorized by section 4 (a) of the Act of May 28, 1941  
15 (55 Stat. 209), \$1,000.

16 For operation and maintenance of the Wapato irrigation  
17 and drainage system, and auxiliary units thereof, Yakima  
18 Indian Reservation, Washington, \$1,000, reimbursable, to-  
19 gether with \$215,000 (collections from the water users  
20 on the Wapato-Satus, Toppenish-Simcoe, and Ahtanum  
21 units), from which amount expenditures shall not exceed  
22 the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in  
23 accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation  
24 Repeal Act, 1934.

25 For reimbursement to the reclamation fund for stored



1 water to irrigate Indian lands on the Yakima Indian Reserva-  
 2 tion, Washington, pursuant to the Act of July 1, 1940 (54  
 3 Stat. 707), \$20,000.

4 For reimbursement to the reclamation fund the pro-  
 5 portionate expense of operation and maintenance of the  
 6 reservoirs for furnishing stored water to lands in the Yakima  
 7 Indian Reservation, Washington, in accordance with the  
 8 provisions of section 22 of the Act of August 1, 1914 (38  
 9 Stat. 604), \$11,000.

10 For operation and maintenance of irrigation systems  
 11 within the ceded and diminished portions of the Wind River  
 12 Reservation, Wyoming, including the Indians' pro rata share  
 13 of the cost of operation and maintenance of the Riverton-  
 14 Le Clair irrigation district and the Big Bend drainage district  
 15 on the ceded reservation, \$23,300, reimbursable, together  
 16 with \$33,500, from which amount expenditures shall not  
 17 exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury  
 18 in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropria-  
 19 tion Repeal Act, 1934.

20 Protection of project works (national defense) : For all  
 21 expenses necessary to provide protection against sabotage  
 22 and other subversive depredations, of dams, powerhouses,  
 23 or other structures of the irrigation systems of the  
 24 Indian Service, including employment of civilian guards,  
 25 (62)\$35,000 \$36,000.

1 For the construction, repair, and rehabilitation of irri-  
 2 gation systems on Indian reservations; for the purchase or  
 3 rental of equipment, tools, and appliances; for the acqui-  
 4 sition of rights-of-way, and payment of damages in connection  
 5 with such irrigation systems; for the development of domestic  
 6 and stock water and water for subsistence gardens; for the  
 7 purchase of water rights, ditches, and lands needed for such  
 8 projects; and for drainage and protection of irrigable lands  
 9 from damage by floods or loss of water rights, as follows:

10 Arizona: Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico, \$25,000;

11 Salt River, \$30,000;

12 California: Sacramento, \$10,000;

13 Idaho: Fort Hall, \$50,000;

14 Montana: Fort Belknap, \$6,250;

15 Nevada: Carson, \$15,000; Western Shoshone, \$20,000;

16 Pyramid Lake, \$50,000;

17 Miscellaneous garden tracts, \$50,000;

18 For surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses,  
 19 including departmental personal services, and not to exceed  
 20 \$2,500 for printing and binding, ~~(63)\$100,000~~ \$103,750;

21 In all, ~~(64)\$353,250~~ \$360,000, to be reimbursable in  
 22 accordance with law, and to remain available until comple-  
 23 tion of the projects: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts  
 24 may be used interchangeably in the discretion of the Secre-  
 25 tary, but not more than 10 per centum of any specific amount

1 shall be transferred to any other amount, and no appropria-  
 2 tion shall be increased by more than 15 per centum.

### 3 EDUCATION

4 For the support of Indian schools not otherwise pro-  
 5 vided for, and for other Indian educational purposes, includ-  
 6 ing apprentice teachers for reservation and nonreservation  
 7 schools, educational facilities authorized by treaty provisions,  
 8 care of Indian children of school age attending public and  
 9 private schools, support and education of deaf, dumb, blind,  
 10 physically handicapped, delinquent, or mentally deficient  
 11 Indian children; for subsistence of pupils in boarding schools  
 12 during summer months, for the tuition (which may be paid  
 13 in advance) of Indian pupils attending vocational or higher  
 14 educational institutions, under such regulations as the Secre-  
 15 tary may prescribe; ~~(65)~~construction; and tuition and other  
 16 assistance for Indian pupils attending public schools, and for  
 17 the support of Indian museums at Rapid City, South Dakota,  
 18 and Browning, Montana, ~~(66)~~\$6,000,000 and on the  
 19 Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona, \$6,230,040: *Provided,*  
 20 That formal contracts shall not be required for payment  
 21 (which may be made from the date of admission) of such  
 22 tuition and care of Indian pupils: *Provided further,* That not  
 23 to exceed \$10,000 of this appropriation may be used for  
 24 printing and binding (including illustrations) in authorized  
 25 Indian-school printing plants: *Provided further,* That no part

1 of any appropriation in this Act for the Bureau of Indian  
 2 Affairs shall be available for expenses of travel for the  
 3 study of educational systems or practices outside the con-  
 4 tinental limits of the United States and the Territory of  
 5 Alaska.

6 Support of Indian schools from tribal funds: For the  
 7 support of Indian schools, and for other educational pur-  
 8 poses, including care of Indian children of school age attend-  
 9 ing public and private schools, tuition and other assistance  
 10 for Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and  
 11 education of deaf and dumb or blind, physically handicapped,  
 12 delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may  
 13 be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school reve-  
 14 nues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C.  
 15 155), not more than ~~(67)\$400,000~~ \$377,810 ~~(68)~~, includ-  
 16 ing not to exceed \$22,190 for payment of tuition for Chip-  
 17 pewa Indian children enrolled in public schools and care of  
 18 children of school age attending private schools in the State  
 19 of Minnesota, payable from the principal sum on deposit to  
 20 the credit of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota  
 21 arising under section 7 of the Act of January 14, 1889 (25  
 22 Stat 645): *Provided*, That formal contracts shall not be re-  
 23 quired for payment (which may be made from the date of  
 24 admission) of such tuition and care of Indian pupils.

25 Education, Osage Nation, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For



1 the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the Saint  
2 Louis Mission Boarding School, Oklahoma, \$1,500, payable  
3 from funds held in trust by the United States for the Osage  
4 Tribe.

5 For loans to Indians for the payment of tuition and  
6 other expenses in recognized high schools and vocational  
7 and trade schools, and colleges and universities offering  
8 recognized vocational, trade, liberal arts, and professional  
9 courses, and for apprentice training in Federal, manufac-  
10 turing, and other establishments, \$25,000: *Provided*, That  
11 advances made under this authorization shall be reimbursed  
12 in not to exceed eight years, under such regulations as the  
13 Secretary may prescribe.

14 For lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of build-  
15 ings at Indian schools not otherwise provided for, including  
16 the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting,  
17 power, sewer, and water systems in connection therewith,  
18 and including the purchase of materials for the use of Indian  
19 pupils in the construction of buildings (not to exceed \$1,500  
20 for any one building) at Indian schools not otherwise pro-  
21 vided for, ~~(69)\$300,000~~ \$340,000.

22 For support and education of Indian pupils at the fol-  
23 lowing nonreservation boarding schools in not to exceed the  
24 following amounts respectively:

25 Phoenix, Arizona: For four hundred and twenty-five

1 pupils, including not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and  
 2 issuing school paper, \$163,475; for pay of superintendent  
 3 or other officer in charge, drayage, and general repairs and  
 4 improvements, \$25,000; in all, \$188,475;

5 Sherman Institute, Riverside, California: For four  
 6 hundred ~~(70)~~ *and fifty* pupils, including not to exceed \$2,000  
 7 for printing and issuing school paper, ~~(71)~~ *\$169,705*  
 8 *\$187,455*; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general  
 9 repairs and improvements, \$23,700; in all, ~~(72)~~ *\$193,405*  
 10 *\$211,155*;

11 Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas: For five hundred  
 12 and fifty pupils, including not to exceed \$2,500 for printing  
 13 and issuing school paper, \$225,120; for pay of superin-  
 14 tendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements,  
 15 including necessary drainage work, \$25,200; in all,  
 16 \$250,320;

17 Pipestone, Minnesota: For three hundred and twenty-  
 18 five pupils, \$123,475; for pay of superintendent, drayage,  
 19 and general repairs and improvements, \$15,200; in all,  
 20 \$138,675;

21 Carson City, Nevada: For five hundred pupils,  
 22 \$188,370; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
 23 and improvements, \$20,000; in all, \$208,370;

24 Albuquerque, New Mexico: For three hundred and  
 25 seventy-five pupils, \$157,340; for pay of superintendent

1 or other officer in charge, drayage, and general repairs and  
 2 improvements, \$25,200; in all, \$182,540;

3 Santa Fe, New Mexico: For three hundred pupils,  
 4 \$126,555; for drayage, and general repairs and improve-  
 5 ments, \$15,000; in all, \$141,555;

6 Wahpeton, North Dakota: For three hundred pupils,  
 7 \$110,335; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general  
 8 repairs and improvements, \$13,000; in all, \$123,335;

9 Chilocco, Oklahoma: For five hundred and twenty-five  
 10 pupils, including not to exceed \$2,000 for printing and issu-  
 11 ing school paper, \$215,345; for pay of superintendent, dray-  
 12 age, and general repairs and improvements, \$25,200; in all,  
 13 \$240,545;

14 Sequoyah Orphan Training School, near Tahlequah,  
 15 Oklahoma: For three hundred and twenty-five orphan Indian  
 16 children of the State of Oklahoma belonging to the restricted  
 17 class, \$125,735; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and  
 18 general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$140,735;

19 Carter Seminary, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
 20 sixty-five pupils, \$66,935; for pay of principal, drayage, and  
 21 general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$73,935;

22 Euchee, Oklahoma: For one hundred and fifteen pupils,  
 23 \$47,765; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
 24 and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$54,765;

25 Eufaula, Oklahoma: For one hundred and forty pupils,

1 \$56,090; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs  
 2 and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$63,090;

3 Jones Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
 4 seventy-five pupils, \$71,050; for pay of principal, drayage,  
 5 and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all,  
 6 \$78,050;

7 Wheelock Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and  
 8 thirty pupils, \$56,110; for pay of principal, drayage, and  
 9 general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$63,110;

10 Chemawa, Oregon: For three hundred and seventy-five  
 11 pupils, including not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and issu-  
 12 ing school paper, \$159,475; for pay of superintendent, dray-  
 13 age, and general repairs and improvements, \$20,200; in all,  
 14 \$179,675;

15 Flandreau, South Dakota: For three hundred and  
 16 seventy-five pupils, \$162,730; for pay of superintendent,  
 17 drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$19,000;  
 18 in all, \$181,730;

19 Pierre, South Dakota: For three hundred pupils, \$110,-  
 20 110; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs  
 21 and improvements, \$15,200; in all, \$125,310;

22 In all, for above-named nonreservation boarding schools,  
 23 not to exceed (73)~~\$2,627,620~~ \$2,645,370: *Provided*, That  
 24 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available  
 25 interchangeably for expenditures for similar purposes in the



1 various boarding schools named, but not more than 10 per  
2 centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any  
3 one of said boarding schools or for any particular item within  
4 any boarding school. Any such interchanges shall be re-  
5 ported to Congress in the annual Budget.

6 For tuition and for care and other assistance for Indian  
7 pupils attending public schools and special Indian day schools  
8 and for the repair of special Indian day schools in the  
9 Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Na-  
10 tions and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma, \$375,000,  
11 to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary and  
12 under regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided*,  
13 That not to exceed \$26,000 may be expended for the pay-  
14 ment of salaries of public-school teachers, employed by the  
15 State, county, or district in special Indian day schools in  
16 full-blooded Indian communities, where there are not ade-  
17 quate white day schools available for their attendance.

18 Natives in Alaska: To enable the Secretary, in his dis-  
19 cretion, to provide for support and education and relief of  
20 destitution of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other natives  
21 of Alaska, including necessary traveling expenses of pupils  
22 to and from boarding schools in Alaska; repair and rental of  
23 school buildings; textbooks and industrial apparatus; pay and  
24 traveling expenses of employees; repair, equipment, mainte-  
25 nance, and operation of vessels; and all other necessary

1 expenses which are not included under the above special  
 2 heads. (74)\$1,400,000 \$1,488,500, to be immediately avail-  
 3 able and to remain available until June 30, 1946: *Provided*,  
 4 That a report shall be made to Congress covering expendi-  
 5 tures from the amount herein provided for relief of desti-  
 6 tution.

#### 7 CONSERVATION OF HEALTH

8 For conservation of health among Indians, including  
 9 equipment, materials, and supplies; repairs and improvements  
 10 to buildings and plants; compensation and traveling expenses  
 11 of officers and employees and renting of quarters for them  
 12 when necessary; transportation of patients and attendants to  
 13 and from hospitals and sanatoria; returning to their former  
 14 homes and interring the remains of deceased patients; for  
 15 clinical surveys and general medical research in connection  
 16 with tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal and other disease  
 17 conditions among Indians, including cooperation with State  
 18 and other organizations engaged in similar work and pay-  
 19 ment of traveling expenses and per diem of physicians,  
 20 nurses, and other persons whose services are donated by such  
 21 organizations, and including printing and binding circulars  
 22 and pamphlets for use in preventing and suppressing tra-  
 23 choma and other contagious and infectious diseases,  
 24 \$5,734,135: *Provided*, That nonreservation boarding schools  
 25 receiving specific appropriations shall contribute on a per

1 diem basis for the hospitalization of pupils in hospitals located  
 2 at such schools and supported from this appropriation: *Pro-*  
 3 *vided further*, That in the discretion of the Secretary and  
 4 under such regulations as may be prescribed by him, fees may  
 5 be collected from Indians for medical, hospital, and dental  
 6 service and any fees so collected shall be covered into the  
 7 Treasury of the United States.

8 Medical relief in Alaska: To enable the Secretary in  
 9 his discretion through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with  
 10 the advice and cooperation of the Public Health Service, to  
 11 provide for the medical and sanitary relief of the Eskimos,  
 12 Aleuts, Indians, and other natives of Alaska; repair, rental,  
 13 and equipment of hospital buildings; books and surgical  
 14 apparatus; pay and traveling expenses of employees, and  
 15 all other necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not  
 16 included under the above special heads, \$691,700, to be  
 17 available immediately and to remain available until June 30,  
 18 1946.

#### 19 GENERAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION

20 For general administration of Indian property, including  
 21 pay of employees authorized by continuing or permanent  
 22 treaty provisions, ~~(75)\$3,202,700~~ \$3,283,625: *Provided*,  
 23 That in the discretion of the Secretary, and under such  
 24 regulations as may be prescribed by him, fees may be col-  
 25 lected from individual Indians for services performed for

1 them, and any fees so collected shall be covered into the  
2 Treasury of the United States.

3 For general support and rehabilitation of needy Indians  
4 in the United States, ~~(76)\$500,000~~ \$700,000, of which  
5 amount not to exceed ~~(77)\$35,000~~ \$46,000 shall be avail-  
6 able for administrative expenses incident thereto, including de-  
7 partmental personal services (not to exceed ~~(78)\$24,000~~  
8 \$32,000), ~~(79)not to exceed \$100,000~~ shall be available for  
9 the rehabilitation of needy Indians, and not to exceed \$1,000  
10 shall be available for expenses of Indians participating in  
11 folk festivals.

12 Reindeer service: For supervision of reindeer in Alaska  
13 and instruction in the care and management thereof, includ-  
14 ing salaries and travel expenses of employees, purchase,  
15 rental, erection, and repair of range cabins, purchase and  
16 maintenance of communication and other equipment, and  
17 all other necessary miscellaneous expenses, ~~(80)\$75,000~~  
18 \$96,300, to be immediately available, and to remain avail-  
19 able until June 30, 1946.

20 For general support of Indians and administration of  
21 Indian property under the jurisdiction of the following  
22 agencies, to be paid from the funds held by the United  
23 States in trust for the respective tribes, in not to exceed  
24 the following sums, respectively:

25 Arizona: Colorado River, \$1,970; Fort Apache,



1 \$45,000; Navajo, \$4,900, including all necessary expenses  
 2 of holding a tribal fair, erection of structures, awards for  
 3 exhibits and events, feeding of livestock, and labor and  
 4 materials; Pima (Camp McDowell), \$450; San Carlos,  
 5 \$9,360; Truxton Canon, \$14,600; in all, \$76,280;

6 California: Mission, \$26,000;

7 Colorado: Southern Ute, \$2,000; Ute Mountain,  
 8 \$10,500; in all, \$12,500;

9 Iowa: Sac and Fox, \$630;

10 Minnesota: Consolidated Chippewa, \$1,600 for salary  
 11 and incidental expenses of the secretary of the tribal execu-  
 12 tive committee;

13 Montana: Flathead, \$35,000;

14 Nevada: Western Shoshone, \$1,500;

15 New Mexico: United Pueblos, \$5,000;

16 North Carolina: Cherokee, (81)~~\$8,000~~ \$8,500, includ-  
 17 *ing not to exceed a \$500 gift to the American Red Cross;*

18 Oregon: Klamath, (82)~~\$246,045~~ \$223,670, of which  
 19 *not to exceed \$1,200 shall be available until expended in units*  
 20 *of \$300 for standing rewards for information leading to the*  
 21 *apprehension and conviction for the theft or killing of any*  
 22 *Indian cattle (tribal and individual) on the Klamath Reser-*  
 23 *vation, of any person or persons under rules and regulations*  
 24 *adopted by the Klamath Cattle Committee and approved by*

1 *the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and, of which not to*  
 2 *exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses of*  
 3 *an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and*  
 4 *employed under a contract approved by the Secretary, and*  
 5 ~~(83)not to exceed \$72,380 for~~ *to include the purchase of*  
 6 *cattle; Umatilla, \$1,000; in all, (84)\$217,045 \$224,670;*

7       Utah: Uintah and Ouray, \$11,500, of which not  
 8 to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses  
 9 of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and  
 10 employed under a contract approved by the Secretary;

11       Washington: Colville, ~~(85)\$8,800~~ \$11,300, *including*  
 12 *not to exceed \$2,500 for compensation and expenses of an at-*  
 13 *torney or attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract*  
 14 *approved by the Secretary; Spokane, \$8,000; Taholah (Ma-*  
 15 *kah), \$6,600, including the purchase of land, title to which*  
 16 *shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the*  
 17 *Makah Indians; Yakima, \$8,470 (Yakima, \$7,470; Lummi,*  
 18 *\$1,000, including the purchase of land, title to which shall*  
 19 *be taken in the name of the United States in trust for*  
 20 *the Lummi Indians); Tulalip, \$3,000 (Tulalip, \$2,000,*  
 21 *including the purchase of land, title to which shall be taken*  
 22 *in the name of the United States in trust for the Tulalip*  
 23 *Indians; Puyallup, \$1,000 for upkeep of the Puyallup Indian*  
 24 *cemetery); in all, (86)\$34,870 \$37,370.*

25       Wisconsin: Menominee, ~~(87)\$114,400~~ \$118,400, in-

1 cluding \$40,000, of which not exceeding \$10,000, shall be  
 2 available for general relief purposes and not exceeding  
 3 \$30,000 for monthly allowances to old and indigent members  
 4 of the Menominee Tribe and \$5,200 for the compensation and  
 5 expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys employed by  
 6 the tribe under a contract approved by the Secretary: *Pro-*  
 7 *vided*, That not to exceed \$6,000 shall be available from  
 8 the funds of the Menominee Indians for the payment of  
 9 salaries and expenses of the chairman, secretary, and inter-  
 10 preters of the Menominee general council and members of  
 11 the Menominee advisory council and tribal delegates when  
 12 engaged on business of the tribe at rates to be determined  
 13 by the Menominee general council and approved by the Com-  
 14 missioner of Indian Affairs (88): *Provided further, That not*  
 15 *to exceed \$10,000 shall be immediately available for an audit*  
 16 *of the books, accounts, and operations of the Menominee In-*  
 17 *dian Mills by a certified public accountant or firm of account-*  
 18 *ants under a contract to be entered by said accountant or firm*  
 19 *of accountants with the Menominee Tribe acting by its*  
 20 *advisory council and approved by the Secretary of the*  
 21 *Interior;*

22 In all, not to exceed (89) ~~\$544,325~~ \$558,950.

23 Relief of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota (tribal funds) :

24 Not to exceed \$43,375 of the principal sum on deposit to  
 25 the credit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, arising

1 under section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief  
2 and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of  
3 Minnesota", approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645),  
4 may be expended, in the discretion of the Secretary, in aid-  
5 ing indigent Chippewa Indians including boarding-home care  
6 of pupils attending public, private, or high schools.

7 Relief of needy Indians: For the relief of Indians in  
8 need of assistance, including cash grants; the purchase of  
9 subsistence supplies, clothing, and household goods; medi-  
10 cal, burial, housing, transportation, and all other necessary  
11 expenses, \$100,000, payable from funds on deposit to the  
12 credit of the particular tribe concerned: *Provided*, That  
13 expenditures hereunder may be made without regard to  
14 section 3709, Revised Statutes, or to the Act of May 27,  
15 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

16 Expenses incidental to the sale of timber on Choctaw-  
17 Chickasaw tribal lands: Not to exceed \$2,000 of the funds  
18 held by the United States in trust for the Choctaw and  
19 Chickasaw Tribes, together with the unexpended balance  
20 of the 1944 appropriation under this head, may be expended  
21 for expenses incidental to the sale of timber on Choctaw-  
22 Chickasaw tribal lands: *Provided*, That all payments from  
23 this appropriation shall be made in the same proportion as  
24 the interest of said tribes in such timber.

25 Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Okla-



1   homa (tribal funds) : For the current fiscal year money may  
 2   be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chickasaw,  
 3   Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allotments,  
 4   per capita, and other payments authorized by law to individual  
 5   members of the respective tribes, ~~(90)~~*not to exceed \$10,000*  
 6   *for repairs to the Choctaw Chapter House*, and for  
 7   salaries and contingent expenses of the governor of the  
 8   Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one  
 9   mining trustee for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at  
 10   salaries of \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief,  
 11   and said mining trustee, chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200  
 12   and one attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw  
 13   Tribes employed under contract approved by the President  
 14   under existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses of the  
 15   above-named officials shall be determined and limited by  
 16   the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed \$2,500  
 17   each.

18       Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers,  
 19   Oklahoma (tribal funds) : For the support of the Osage  
 20   Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil  
 21   and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma,  
 22   including pay of the superintendent of the agency and of  
 23   necessary employees, and pay of tribal officers, including  
 24   ~~(91)~~*the employment of a tribal attorney who shall the em-*  
 25   *ployment of a tribal attorney at the rate of \$4,500 per*

1 *annum* to be appointed with the approval of the Osage  
 2 Tribal Council; payment of damages to individual allottees;  
 3 repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, trav-  
 4 eling expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning,  
 5 and repair and operation of automobiles, (92)\$~~213,700~~  
 6 \$173,980, payable from funds held by the United States  
 7 in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma:  
 8 *Provided*, That of the said sum herein appropriated  
 9 \$7,500 is hereby made available for traveling and  
 10 other expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council,  
 11 business committees, or other tribal organizations, when en-  
 12 gaged on business of the tribe, including supplies and equip-  
 13 ment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence,  
 14 and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally  
 15 owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in  
 16 advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

17 (93)*Expenses of tribal officers and other purposes, Shoshone*  
 18 *and Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming (tribal funds): For the cur-*  
 19 *rent fiscal year the Secretary of the Interior, or such official*  
 20 *as may be designated by him, is hereby authorized to pay*  
 21 *out of any joint tribal funds of the Shoshone and Arapaho*  
 22 *Indians of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, in the*  
 23 *Treasury of the United States the following salaries and*  
 24 *expenses:*

25 *To the chairman, secretary, and interpreter of the*

1 *Shoshone and Arapaho Joint General Council and members*  
2 *of the Shoshone and Arapaho Joint Business Committee,*  
3 *or other committees appointed by the Joint General Council,*  
4 *when engaged on joint business of the tribes, a sum of not*  
5 *to exceed \$8 per diem for attendance to cover salary and*  
6 *all expenses; to such official delegates of the Shoshone and*  
7 *Arapaho Tribes who may carry on the joint business of the*  
8 *tribes in Washington or Chicago a per diem of not to*  
9 *exceed \$10 in lieu of salary and expenses: Provided, That*  
10 *the rate of per diem shall be fixed in advance by the Joint*  
11 *General Council or by the Joint Business Committee if*  
12 *authorized by said Joint General Council: Provided fur-*  
13 *ther, That the official delegates of said tribes, carrying on*  
14 *business in Washington or Chicago shall also receive the*  
15 *usual railroad and sleeping-car transportation to and from*  
16 *Washington or Chicago: And provided further, That the*  
17 *length of stay of the official delegates in Washington or*  
18 *Chicago shall be determined by the Commissioner of Indian*  
19 *Affairs. The Secretary or his designate is also authorized*  
20 *and directed to expend from said joint tribal funds of the*  
21 *Shoshone and Arapaho Indians with the consent of the Joint*  
22 *Business Committee, not exceeding \$1,500 per annum for*  
23 *pay of game and fish wardens to be appointed by the Joint*  
24 *Business Committee, for patrolling the lakes, streams, and*  
25 *hunting areas of the Wind River Reservation: Provided,*

1 *That receipts derived from fishing and hunting licenses and*  
2 *permits and from fines shall be deposited into the Treasury*  
3 *of the United States to the credit of the tribes pursuant to*  
4 *the provisions of the Act of May 17, 1926 (44 Stat. 560):*  
5 *Provided further, That all the aforesaid pay and expenses*  
6 *for all purposes shall not exceed in the aggregate \$7,500 per*  
7 *annum.*

8       Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal  
9 funds): For traveling and other expenses of members of  
10 tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organiza-  
11 tions, when engaged on business of the tribes, including sup-  
12 plies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of  
13 subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of  
14 personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or  
15 approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,  
16 \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the  
17 particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no part of this  
18 appropriation, or of any other appropriation contained in  
19 this Act, shall be available for expenses of members of tribal  
20 councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations,  
21 when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, for  
22 more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall in  
23 writing approve a longer period.

24 **(94)***Fulfillment of Atoka agreement with Choctaw-Chicka-*  
25 *saw Nations of Indians: That pursuant to the provisions*



1 of the treaty between the United States and the  
2 Choctaw-Chickasaw Nations of Indians, known as the  
3 Atoka Agreement, and the supplemental agreements  
4 thereafter made and the laws enacted by the Congress,  
5 the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and  
6 directed to enter into a contract on behalf of the United  
7 States for the purchase from the Choctaw and Chickasaw  
8 Nations of Indians in Oklahoma for all the present right,  
9 title, and interest of said Indians in the land and mineral  
10 deposits reserved from allotment in accordance with the  
11 provisions of section 58 of the Act entitled "An Act to  
12 ratify and confirm an agreement with the Choctaw and  
13 Chickasaw Tribes of Indians, and for other purposes",  
14 approved July 1, 1902. The Secretary shall cause such  
15 contract to be executed on behalf of said Indians by the  
16 principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of  
17 the Chickasaw Nation, and shall then submit such contract  
18 to said Indians for their approval. If and when such con-  
19 tract has been approved by said Indians, the Secretary shall  
20 submit the contract to the Congress for its ratification: Pro-  
21 vided, That the approval of such contract by the said Indians  
22 shall be through a special election called and held pursuant  
23 to rules and regulations to be promulgated by the said Secre-  
24 tary of the Interior: And provided further, That before the  
25 said rules and regulations are promulgated they must be

1 submitted to and approved by both the principal chief of  
2 the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw  
3 Nation. Such contract shall not be binding upon any of  
4 the parties thereto until it shall have been ratified by the  
5 Congress.

6 Upon the approval of such contract by the Congress—

7 (a) The amount of the purchase price fixed in such  
8 contract when appropriated shall be placed to the credit of  
9 the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians on the books  
10 of the Treasury of the United States, and thereafter such  
11 proceeds shall be distributed to such Indians in pursuance  
12 with the terms and provisions of such contract and shall be  
13 exempted from attorney fees and other debt contracted prior  
14 to the passage and approval of this Act; and

15 (b) The Secretary shall cause a proper conveyance to  
16 be executed by the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation  
17 and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation conveying all  
18 right, title, and interest of said Indians in such lands and  
19 mineral deposits to the United States, and thereupon, all such  
20 right, title, and interest shall vest in the United States.

21 The appropriation of such sum as may be necessary  
22 for making the payments to such Indians pursuant to sec-  
23 tion 2 (a) of this Act is hereby authorized. There is also  
24 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$20,000 to be ex-  
25 pended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior,

1 to defray the expenses of negotiating the contract and hold-  
2 ing of the election authorized by section 1 hereof, including  
3 the making of such appraisal or appraisals as may be  
4 deemed necessary.

5       The land and mineral deposits when acquired here-  
6 under shall become part of the public domain subject to  
7 the applicable public land mining and mineral leasing laws.  
8 The coal deposits acquired hereunder may be leased in accord-  
9 ance with the provisions relating to coal of the Mineral Leas-  
10 ing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437), as amended.  
11 The asphalt deposits acquired hereunder may be leased by  
12 the Secretary of the Interior through advertisement, competi-  
13 tive bidding, or such other methods as he may by general  
14 regulations prescribe, and in areas not exceeding six hundred  
15 and forty acres each. Leases for such asphalt deposits shall  
16 be conditioned upon the payment by the lessee of such royalty  
17 as may be fixed in the lease, not less than 25 cents per ton of  
18 two thousand pounds of marketable production, and upon  
19 payment in advance of a rental of 25 cents per acre for the  
20 first calendar year or fraction thereof; 50 cents per acre for  
21 the second, third, fourth, and fifth years, respectively; and \$1  
22 per acre per annum thereafter during the continuance of the  
23 lease, such rental for any lease year to be credited against  
24 royalties accruing for that year. Leases for such asphalt  
25 deposits shall be for a period of twenty years, with preferen-

1 tial right in the lessee to renew the same for successive periods  
2 of ten year upon such reasonable terms and conditions as  
3 may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, unless  
4 otherwise provided by law at the expiration of such periods.  
5 All asphalt leases issued hereunder shall be subject to such  
6 further terms and conditions, not inconsistent herewith, as  
7 may be incorporated in each lease or prescribed by general  
8 regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior prior to  
9 the issuance of the lease, including covenants relative to min-  
10 ing methods, waste, period of preliminary development,  
11 initial investment, and minimum production. The Secretary  
12 of the Interior is authorized to modify or amend as to area  
13 any asphalt lease issued hereunder upon application of the  
14 lessee if he finds such modification or amendment to be to the  
15 best interests of the United States and of the lessee. The  
16 general provisions of sections 1, 27, 29 to 34, inclusive, 37,  
17 and 38 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920  
18 (41 Stat. 437), as amended, shall apply to asphalt leases  
19 issued under the provisions of this Act, sections 1, 34, and  
20 37 thereof being amended to include deposits of asphalt ac-  
21 quired hereunder, and section 27 thereof being amended to  
22 provide that no person, association, or corporation shall take  
23 or hold more than two thousand five hundred and sixty acres  
24 under asphalt lease at any one time. The entire net income  
25 from coal and asphalt leases issued under this Act shall be



1 *deposited in the general fund of the Treasury of the United*  
 2 *States.*

### 3 ROADS AND BRIDGES

4 For maintenance and repair of that portion of the  
 5 Gallup-Shiprock Highway within the Navajo Reservation,  
 6 New Mexico, and that portion of the State highway in New  
 7 Mexico between Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock,  
 8 Arizona, serving the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reim-  
 9 bursable, as authorized by the Act of May 28, 1941.

10 For construction, improvement, repair, and maintenance  
 11 of Indian reservation roads under the provisions of the Act  
 12 of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a), as supplemented  
 13 and amended, ~~(95)\$900,000~~ \$1,100,000, to remain avail-  
 14 able until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000  
 15 of the foregoing amount may be expended for departmental  
 16 personal services: *Provided further*, That not to exceed  
 17 \$15,000 of this appropriation shall be available for repair  
 18 of structures for housing road materials, supplies, equip-  
 19 ment, and quarters for road crews.

### 20 ANNUITIES AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS

21 For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For  
 22 permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of  
 23 February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

24 For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York:

1 For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles  
 2 (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

3 For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For  
 4 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805,  
 5 and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for per-  
 6 manent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13,  
 7 treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June  
 8 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of  
 9 blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article  
 10 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June  
 11 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for education  
 12 (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty  
 13 of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity for iron  
 14 and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article  
 15 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

16 For fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For  
 17 permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857,  
 18 and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

19 For payment of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux  
 20 reservations, as authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889  
 21 (25 Stat. 895), as amended, \$150,000.

22 For payment of accrued and accruing interest on moneys  
 23 held in trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by  
 24 various Acts of Congress, \$725,000.

25 Appropriations herein made for the support of Indians

1 and administration of Indian property, the support of schools,  
 2 including nonreservation boarding schools and for conserva-  
 3 tion of health among Indians shall be available for the pur-  
 4 chase of supplies, materials, and repair parts, for storage in  
 5 and distribution from central warehouses, garages, and shops,  
 6 and for the maintenance and operation of such warehouses,  
 7 garages, and shops, and said appropriations shall be reim-  
 8 bursed for services rendered or supplies furnished by such  
 9 warehouses, garages, or shops to any activity of the Indian  
 10 Service.

11 Appropriations made for the Indian Service for the  
 12 fiscal year 1945 shall be available for travel expenses; the  
 13 purchase of ice, and the purchase of rubber boots for official  
 14 use of employees.

## 15 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

16 The following sums are appropriated out of the special  
 17 fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the  
 18 Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein  
 19 designated "the reclamation fund", to be available imme-  
 20 diately:

21 Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the  
 22 District of Columbia and other necessary expenses,  
 23 ~~(96)\$95,000, including not to exceed \$3,500 for printing~~  
 24 ~~and binding \$1,761,000, of which not to exceed \$101,000~~  
 25 *shall be available for personal services and other expenses in*

1 *the District of Columbia including not to exceed \$3,500 for*  
 2 *printing and binding, and not to exceed \$1,660,000 shall*  
 3 *be available for personal services and other expenses for*  
 4 *nonproject functions of the Bureau of Reclamation per-*  
 5 *formed for the Commissioner outside of the District of*  
 6 *Columbia, the latter amount to be reimbursable under the*  
 7 *Federal reclamation laws only to the extent of services de-*  
 8 *termined by the Secretary of the Interior to be appropriately*  
 9 *chargeable to the investigation, construction, or operation*  
 10 *and maintenance of particular projects, said determinations*  
 11 *to be reported by said Secretary to the Congress by January*  
 12 *1, 1946;*

13       Administrative provisions and limitations: For all ex-  
 14 penditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and  
 15 Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known  
 16 as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which  
 17 expenditures from said fund are authorized, including not to  
 18 exceed ~~(97)\$150,000~~ \$200,000 for personal services and  
 19 ~~(98)\$20,000~~ \$25,000 for other expenses in the general and  
 20 detached offices outside the District of Columbia, ~~(99)\$25,-~~  
 21 ~~000~~ \$30,000 for telegraph, telephone, and other com-  
 22 munication service, ~~(100)\$5,000~~ \$7,500 for disseminating  
 23 useful information, photographing and making photographic  
 24 prints, and completing and distributing material, including  
 25 recordings, ~~(101)\$25,000~~ \$30,000 for personal services, and



1 \$2,000 for other expenses in the field legal offices; for the  
2 maintenance of a branch office in Denver, Colorado, with ap-  
3 propriations herein made to be available therefor, the costs  
4 and expenses thereof to be accounted for as though said  
5 branch office were in the District of Columbia; examination of  
6 estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of over-  
7 collections and deposits for other purposes; not to exceed  
8 \$15,000 for lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding;  
9 purchase of ice; purchase of rubber boots for official use  
10 by employees; maintenance and operation of horse-  
11 drawn and motor-propelled passenger vehicles; not to  
12 exceed \$25,000 for purchase of horse-drawn and motor-  
13 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; payment for contract  
14 stenographic reporting services; payment of damages  
15 caused to the owners of lands or other private property  
16 of any kind by reason of the operations of the United  
17 States, its officers or employees, in the survey, construc-  
18 tion, operation, or maintenance of irrigation works; pay-  
19 ment for official telephone service in the field hereafter  
20 incurred in case of official telephones installed in private  
21 houses when authorized under regulations established by the  
22 Secretary; payment of rewards, when specifically authorized  
23 by the Secretary, for information leading to the apprehension  
24 and conviction of persons found guilty of the theft, damage,

1 or destruction of public property: *Provided*, That no part  
 2 of any sum provided for in this Act for operation and main-  
 3 tenance of any project or division of a project by the Bureau  
 4 of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of any lands  
 5 within the boundaries of an irrigation district which has  
 6 contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which is in  
 7 arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of any  
 8 charges due the United States, and no part of any sum  
 9 provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used for  
 10 the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the  
 11 Bureau of Reclamation and which are in arrears for more  
 12 than twelve months in the payment of any charges due from  
 13 said lands to the United States;

14 Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to  
 15 exceed ~~(102)\$340,000~~ \$350,000 from power and other  
 16 revenues shall be available for operation and maintenance;

17 Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and  
 18 maintenance, \$67,500: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
 19 \$25,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the  
 20 operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

21 Central Valley project, California: Not to exceed  
 22 ~~(103)\$385,000~~ \$400,000 from power revenues shall be  
 23 available for the operation and maintenance of the power sys-  
 24 tem;

25 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to ex-

1   ceed \$140,000 from power revenues shall be available for  
2   the operation and maintenance of the power system;

3       Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,  
4   ~~(104)\$99,000~~ \$100,000;

5       Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance,  
6   reserved works, \$16,500: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
7   \$60,500 from the power revenues shall be available for the  
8   operation of the commercial system;

9       North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to exceed  
10   \$95,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the  
11   operation and maintenance of the commercial system; and  
12   not to exceed \$6,000 from power revenues allocated to the  
13   Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section 4,  
14   of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall be  
15   available for payment on behalf of the Northport irrigation  
16   district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for carriage of  
17   water;

18       Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: For operation  
19   and maintenance, \$90,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed  
20   \$62,000 from power revenues shall be available for the opera-  
21   tion and maintenance of the power system;

22       Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and mainte-  
23   nance, \$189,000;

24       Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and  
25   maintenance, \$126,000: *Provided*, That revenues received

1 from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall  
2 be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where  
3 it becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding  
4 or other reasons within the terms of such leases;

5 Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed  
6 \$900,000 of the moneys deposited in the special account  
7 pursuant to section 4 of Executive Order Numbered 8526  
8 shall be transferred to the reclamation fund to be available  
9 for operation, maintenance, and replacements, including  
10 operation and maintenance of camp and other facilities  
11 turned over by construction contractors, and similar  
12 facilities and the furnishing of services related thereto,  
13 and the payment to the school district or school districts  
14 serving Mason City and Coulee Dam, Washington, as  
15 reimbursement for instruction during the 1944-1945 school  
16 year in the schools operated by said district or districts  
17 of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee  
18 of the United States living in or in the vicinity of Coulee  
19 Dam, in the sum of \$25 per semester per pupil in average  
20 daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of  
21 instruction in any semester has been completed, under regula-  
22 tions prescribed by the Secretary;

23 Yakima project, Washington: For operation and main-  
24 tenance, \$275,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000



1 from power revenues shall be available for operation and  
2 maintenance of the power system;

3 Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed  
4 (105)~~\$125,000~~ \$135,000 from the power revenues shall be  
5 available for the operation and maintenance of the power  
6 system;

7 Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance,  
8 \$70,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$45,000  
9 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation  
10 and maintenance of the commercial system;

11 Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and  
12 maintenance, Willwood division, \$18,000: *Provided*, That  
13 not to exceed \$50,000 from power revenues shall be available  
14 for the operation and maintenance of the commercial  
15 system;

16 Operation and maintenance administration: For expenses  
17 incident to the general administration of reclamation  
18 projects operated and maintained or under construction  
19 by the Bureau or transferred to water users' organizations  
20 for operation and maintenance, and incident to the sale of  
21 acquired lands or interests therein and public lands under  
22 reclamation withdrawal where permitted under the Federal  
23 Reclamation Laws, including giving information and advice  
24 to settlers and to water users' organizations on reclamation

1 projects in the selection of lands, equipment, and livestock,  
2 the classification or reclassification of lands, the preparation  
3 of land for irrigation, the selection of crops, methods of  
4 irrigation and agricultural practice, and general farm manage-  
5 ment, the cost of which shall be charged to the general  
6 reclamation fund and shall not be charged as a part of the  
7 construction or operation and maintenance cost payable by  
8 the water users under the projects, (106)\$200,000  
9 \$220,000;

10       Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this  
11 Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United  
12 States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1945,  
13 on any reclamation project appropriated for herein, an  
14 amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor,  
15 nor shall the whole expenditures or obligations incurred for  
16 all of such projects for the fiscal year 1945 exceed the  
17 whole amount in the reclamation fund for the fiscal year;

18       Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the  
19 foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for  
20 expenditures on the reclamation projects named; but not more  
21 than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated  
22 for any one of said projects, except that should existing works  
23 or the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered  
24 by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient to  
25 make necessary emergency repairs shall become available

1 for expenditure by further transfer of appropriation from any  
 2 of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

3 Construction: For continuation of construction, and for  
 4 general investigations and administrative expenses, of the  
 5 following projects in not to exceed the following amounts,  
 6 respectively, to be expended from the reclamation fund in  
 7 the same manner and for the same objects of expenditure  
 8 as specified under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation",  
 9 under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations",  
 10 but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein  
 11 set forth, all to be reimbursable under the reclamation law,  
 12 and to remain available until expended:

13 Palisades project, Idaho, (107)~~\$250,000~~ \$200,000;

14 Deschutes project, Oregon, (108)~~\$1,250,000~~ \$2,250,-  
 15 000;

16 General investigations: For engineering and economic  
 17 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and  
 18 surveys, investigations and other activities relating to recon-  
 19 struction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments  
 20 of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and  
 21 development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies  
 22 to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in  
 23 cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies,  
 24 including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power  
 25 Commission, (109)~~\$400,000~~ \$500,000: *Provided*, That the

1 expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for in-  
 2 vestigations of any nature requested by States, munici-  
 3 palities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the  
 4 State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50  
 5 per centum of the estimated cost of such investigations;

6       Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to  
 7 exceed ~~(110)\$63,500~~ \$70,000 in the District of Columbia)  
 8 and other expenses, ~~(111)\$125,000~~ \$150,000;

9       Total, construction, from reclamation fund, ~~(112)\$2,-~~  
 10 ~~025,000~~ \$3,100,000.

11       Total, from reclamation fund, ~~(113)\$3,274,000~~ \$6,033,-  
 12 000.

13       Boulder Canyon project: Not to exceed ~~(114)\$950,000~~  
 14 \$968,000 shall be available from power and other revenues  
 15 for operation, maintenance, and replacements of the dam,  
 16 power plant, and other facilities, of the Boulder Canyon  
 17 project, including not to exceed \$25,000 for personal  
 18 services in the District of Columbia, and payment to the  
 19 Boulder City School District, as reimbursement for in-  
 20 struction during the 1944-1945 school year in the schools  
 21 operated by said district of each pupil who is a dependent  
 22 of any employee of the United States, living in or in the  
 23 immediate vicinity of Boulder City, in the sum of \$45 per  
 24 semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said  
 25 schools, payable after the term of instruction in any



1 semester has been completed, under regulations to be pre-  
2 scribed by the Secretary (115): *Provided, That on or before*  
3 *June 1, 1946, the Secretary shall report to the Congress on ex-*  
4 *penditures incurred and revenues received in the construc-*  
5 *tion, operation, and maintenance of Boulder City, together*  
6 *with his recommendations for allocation and adjustment of*  
7 *such expenditures and revenues between the construction,*  
8 *operation, and maintenance of the Boulder Canyon project*  
9 *and other Federal activities; and that such expenditures*  
10 *from the Colorado River Dam fund prior to such alloca-*  
11 *tion and adjustment, under this or other appropriation acts*  
12 *heretofore or hereafter enacted, shall be without prejudice*  
13 *to the rights, if any, of power contractors to have adjust-*  
14 *ments, with respect to such expenditures, made to accord*  
15 *with the substantive provisions of the Boulder Canyon Proj-*  
16 *ect Adjustment Act.*

17 To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the  
18 Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to  
19 the Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and Cali-  
20 fornia, and to defray the cost of other necessary protection  
21 works along the Colorado River between said Yuma project  
22 and Boulder Dam, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1940  
23 (54 Stat. 708), (116) ~~\$50,000~~ *to be immediately available,*  
24 *\$350,000, of which not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended*  
25 *for the purchase of lands subject to seepage or overflow and*

1 *improvements thereon: Provided, That the expenditure of any*  
 2 *moneys for the purchase of said lands and improvements*  
 3 *or for remedial or other necessary works for the protection*  
 4 *of public or private property in or near the city of Needles,*  
 5 *California, shall not be deemed a recognition of any obliga-*  
 6 *tion or liability whatsoever on the part of the United States:*  
 7 *Provided further, That any moneys received by the United*  
 8 *States as reimbursement in accordance with contracts here-*  
 9 *tofore entered into under the authority of the Act of De-*  
 10 *cember 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1057), as amended, and ratified*  
 11 *by the Act of August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1028), for work*  
 12 *in or near said city of Needles, shall be covered into the*  
 13 *Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.*

14 Colorado River Development Fund (expenditure ac-  
 15 count) : For continuation and extension of studies and inves-  
 16 tigations by the Bureau of Reclamation for the formulation  
 17 of a comprehensive plan for the utilization of waters of the  
 18 Colorado River system, ~~(117)\$225,000~~ \$600,000, and for  
 19 investigations of projects for such utilization in the four  
 20 States of the upper division, ~~(118)\$175,000~~ \$1,000,000, as  
 21 authorized by section 2 of the Boulder Canyon Project Ad-  
 22 justment Act, approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774) ; in  
 23 all, ~~(119)\$400,000~~ \$1,600,000 from the Colorado River De-  
 24 velopment Fund (holding account), to remain available  
 25 until expended, which amount shall be available for per-

1 sonal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed  
2 ~~(120)\$8,000~~ \$25,000) and for all the other objects of ex-  
3 penditures specified for projects hereinbefore included in  
4 this Act under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", under  
5 the heading "Administrative provisions and limitations",  
6 but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein  
7 set forth.

#### 8 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

9 Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): Not  
10 to exceed \$100,000 from unexpended balances of appro-  
11 priations for this project shall be available for land leveling,  
12 construction of farm ditches on units of public lands, produc-  
13 tion of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in  
14 the preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming,  
15 any such expenditures to be charged into the construction  
16 costs to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums  
17 received from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of  
18 these operations to be credited to such construction costs.

#### 19 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

20 For continuation of construction of the following projects  
21 and for general investigations and administrative expenses  
22 in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be  
23 expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same  
24 manner and for the same objects of expenditures as specified  
25 for projects included hereinbefore in this Act under the

caption "Bureau of Reclamation" under the heading "Administrative provisions and limitations", but without regard to the amounts of the limitation therein set forth, to be immediately available, to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

(121) *Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada: Provided, The appropriation heretofore made for this project shall be available for construction of that part of the Davis-Phoenix transmission line from the vicinity of Parker Dam to Phoenix, Arizona;*

Gila project, Arizona: *Provided, That appropriations heretofore made for this project shall be available for land leveling, construction of farm ditches on units of public lands, production of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in the preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be charged into the construction costs to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums received from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of these operations to be credited to such construction costs;*

Central Valley project, California, (122) ~~\$960,200~~ *\$3,495,200 (123); and in addition thereto the unexpended balance heretofore determined to be available for construction of transmission lines shall be allocated to other construction features of the project;*

(124) *Kings River project, California, \$750,000;*



1 Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, (125)~~\$1,-~~  
 2 ~~437,000~~ \$1,237,000;

3 Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch, (126)~~\$4,300,-~~  
 4 ~~000~~ \$4,040,000;

5 (127)*Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$2,250,000;*

6 Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, (128)~~\$545,000~~  
 7 \$945,000;

8 Yakima project, Washington, Roza division,  
 9 (129)~~\$700,000~~ \$600,000;

10 General investigations: For engineering and economic  
 11 investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and  
 12 for surveys and investigations for reconstruction, rehabilita-  
 13 tion, extensions of existing projects, and studies of water  
 14 conservation and development plans, such investigations,  
 15 surveys, and studies to be carried on by the Bureau of  
 16 Reclamation either independently, or, if deemed advisable by  
 17 the Secretary, in cooperation with State agencies and other  
 18 Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the  
 19 Federal Power Commission, (130)~~\$375,000~~ \$3,950,000:  
 20 *Provided*, That not more than \$50,000 of this appropriation  
 21 shall be transferred to the Geological Survey for joint pro-  
 22 grams of gaging streams, ground-water and quality-of-water  
 23 investigations, and other water investigations designed to  
 24 meet requirements of the Bureau of Reclamation; and such  
 25 amount shall not be reimbursable under the reclamation law;

1       Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to  
2 exceed (131)~~\$235,000~~ \$265,000 in the District of Co-  
3 lumbia) and other expenses, (132)~~\$325,000~~ \$375,000;

4       Total, general fund, construction, (133)~~\$8,642,200~~  
5 \$17,642,200.

6       WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

7       For the construction of water conservation and utiliza-  
8 tion projects and small reservoirs, including not to exceed  
9 (134)~~\$120,000~~ \$220,000 for surveys, investigations, and ad-  
10 ministrative expenses in connection therewith (of which not to  
11 exceed (135)~~\$22,500~~ \$25,000 shall be available for personal  
12 services in District of Columbia), all as authorized by the Act  
13 of August 11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590y, 590z),  
14 (136)~~\$1,400,000~~ \$2,000,000 (137): *Provided, That any*  
15 *funds appropriated to and unexpended by the Department of*  
16 *Agriculture for carrying out functions assigned to the Seere-*  
17 *tary of Agriculture by the Act of August 11, 1939, as*  
18 *amended, are hereby transferred to the Department of the*  
19 *Interior together with the functions which the Secretary of*  
20 *the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to perform.*

21 (138)*Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of trans-*  
22 *mission lines, substations and other facilities as may be*  
23 *required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by*  
24 *the Act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), \$800,000,*  
25 *to be immediately available and to remain available until*

1 *expended, which amount shall be available for personal serv-*  
2 *ices in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$12,000) and*  
3 *for all other objects of expenditure as specified in this Act*  
4 *under the head "Administrative Provisions and Limita-*  
5 *tions," appearing under the caption "Bureau of Reclama-*  
6 *tion," but without regard to the amounts of the limitations*  
7 *therein set forth.*

8       Services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and  
9 American-born Japanese who are in the control of the  
10 Federal Government may be utilized in connection with the  
11 construction, operation, and maintenance of Federal reclama-  
12 tion projects, water conservation and utilization projects,  
13 Indian irrigation projects, and related work, subject to the  
14 approval of, and regulations by, the War Department or  
15 other Federal agency having control of such persons.

#### 16                   GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

17       For all salaries and expenses necessary for the work of  
18 the Geological Survey, including personal services in the  
19 District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$52,500), hire,  
20 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and  
21 horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for field use; and  
22 exchange of unserviceable and worn-out passenger-carrying  
23 and freight-carrying vehicles as part payment for new freight-  
24 carrying vehicles; as follows:

1       Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
2   bia, \$240,490;

3       Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the  
4   United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico,  
5   ~~(139)\$1,180,360~~ \$1,250,000, of which not to exceed  
6   ~~(140)\$300,000~~ \$325,000 may be expended for personal  
7   services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part  
8   of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with  
9   States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or  
10   municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto  
11   in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geo-  
12   logical Survey to perform its share of standard topographic  
13   surveys, such share of the Geological Survey in no case  
14   exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the survey: *Pro-*  
15   *vided further*, That \$240,000 of this amount shall be avail-  
16   able only for such cooperation with States or municipalities;

17       Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United  
18   States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto,  
19   \$1,337,970, of which not to exceed \$570,000 may be ex-  
20   pended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

21       Strategic and critical minerals (national defense): For  
22   scientific and economic investigations of strategic and critical  
23   minerals in the United States or its Territories or Insular  
24   possessions, \$665,000, of which not to exceed \$120,000 may  
25   be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;



1 Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the  
 2 mineral resources of Alaska, ~~(141)\$177,000~~ \$1,252,000, to  
 3 be available immediately, of which not to exceed ~~(142)\$60,-~~  
 4 ~~000~~ \$150,000 may be expended for personal services in the  
 5 District of Columbia;

6 Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining  
 7 the water supply of the United States, investigating under-  
 8 ground currents and artesian wells and methods of utilizing  
 9 the water resources, \$1,510,000, of which not to exceed  
 10 \$200,000 may be expended for personal services in the  
 11 District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this ap-  
 12 propriation shall be expended in cooperation with States  
 13 or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or  
 14 municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in  
 15 excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological  
 16 Survey to perform its share of general water resource in-  
 17 vestigations, such share of the Geological Survey in no case  
 18 exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the investigation:  
 19 *Provided further*, That \$1,100,000 of this amount shall be  
 20 available only for such cooperation with States or munici-  
 21 palities;

22 Classification of lands: For the examination and classi-  
 23 fication of lands with respect to mineral character and water  
 24 resources as required by the public-land laws and for related

1 administrative operations; for the preparation and publication  
 2 of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps and  
 3 reports; for engineering supervision of power permits and  
 4 grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for per-  
 5 formance of work for the Federal Power Commission,  
 6 \$240,000, of which not to exceed \$60,000 may be expended  
 7 for personal services in the District of Columbia;

8       Printing and binding, and so forth: For printing and  
 9 binding, ~~(143)\$87,500~~ \$100,000; for preparation of illus-  
 10 trations, ~~(144)\$27,840~~ \$33,000; and for engraving and  
 11 printing geologic and topographic maps, \$235,000; in all,  
 12 ~~(145)\$350,340~~ \$368,000;

13       Mineral leasing: For the enforcement of the provisions  
 14 of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October  
 15 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C.  
 16 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444),  
 17 and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of min-  
 18 erals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum reserves,  
 19 and for necessary related operations; and for every expense  
 20 incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, expenses  
 21 of travel, the construction, maintenance, and repair of neces-  
 22 sary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto, \$557,000,  
 23 of which not to exceed \$80,000 may be expended for per-  
 24 sonal services in the District of Columbia;

25       Cooperative advance: To enable the Geological Survey

1 to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative  
 2 work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies,  
 3 \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury  
 4 not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year  
 5 1945 out of reimbursements received from cooperating  
 6 agencies;

7 During the fiscal year 1945 the head of any depart-  
 8 ment or independent establishment of the Government  
 9 having funds available for scientific and technical investiga-  
 10 tions within the scope of the functions of the Geological Sur-  
 11 vey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the  
 12 Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor,  
 13 which sums so transferred may be expended for the same  
 14 objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein  
 15 may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per  
 16 centum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey  
 17 may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but  
 18 no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 per centum  
 19 thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress  
 20 in the annual Budget;

21 In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey,  
 22 (146) ~~\$6,658,460~~ \$7,820,460.

### 23 BUREAU OF MINES

24 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses neces-  
 25 sary for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines,

1 including \$65,000 for personal services in the District of  
2 Columbia, \$76,165.

3       Operating mine rescue cars and stations and investigation  
4 of mine accidents: For salaries and expenses necessary for the  
5 investigation and improvement of mine-rescue and first-aid  
6 methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety,  
7 rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes  
8 of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods  
9 of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the  
10 possible improvement of conditions under which mining  
11 operations are carried on, the use of explosives and electricity,  
12 the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and reports  
13 relating to mine accidents, and other investigations pertinent  
14 to the mining industry; including the construction of tem-  
15 porary buildings; equipment and supplies; travel expenses  
16 of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held  
17 for the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining  
18 and allied industries; purchase not exceeding \$7,500, opera-  
19 tion, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-  
20 carrying vehicles; purchase and exchange in part payment  
21 therefor of cooks' uniforms, goggles, gloves, rubber boots,  
22 aprons; and not to exceed \$75,500 for personal services  
23 in the District of Columbia, ~~(147)\$772,595~~ \$822,595, of  
24 which not to exceed \$500 may be expended for the pur-



1 chase and bestowal of trophies in connection with mine-  
 2 rescue and first-aid contests.

3 Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all salaries  
 4 and expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to  
 5 perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7,  
 6 1941 (55 Stat. 177) ; including supplies and equipment;  
 7 traveling expenses: not to exceed ~~(148)\$80,000~~ \$117,000  
 8 for personal services in the District of Columbia: purchase in  
 9 the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and  
 10 equipment, stationery and supplies: professional books and  
 11 publications; purchase (not to exceed ~~(149)\$3,500~~  
 12 \$70,000), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-pro-  
 13 pelled trucks and passenger-carrying vehicles for official use  
 14 and in transporting employees between their homes and tem-  
 15 porary locations where they may be employed; purchase  
 16 of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protec-  
 17 tion of employees while engaged in their work: travel,  
 18 and other incidental expenses of employees in attendance at  
 19 meetings and conferences held for promoting safety and health  
 20 in the coal-mining industry ~~(150)\$926,270~~ \$1,527,880:  
 21 *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the Director  
 22 of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept  
 23 buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public  
 24 or private sources.

1        Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act: For all neces-  
2 sary expenses of the Bureau of Mines in performing the  
3 duties imposed upon it by the Federal Explosives Act, includ-  
4 ing not to exceed ~~¶(151)\$446,500~~ \$120,000 for personal serv-  
5 ices in the District of Columbia: books of reference, periodi-  
6 cals, and newspapers: not to exceed \$5,000 for printing and  
7 binding; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and  
8 equipment; traveling expenses; purchase not exceeding  
9 \$1,200, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-  
10 carrying automobiles; purchase of special wearing ap-  
11 parel or equipment for the protection of employees while  
12 engaged in their work; purchase in the District of Columbia  
13 and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable  
14 to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the  
15 Interior"; ~~¶(152)\$575,000~~ \$600,000: *Provided*, That section  
16 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or  
17 service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate  
18 amount involved does not exceed \$300: *Provided further*,  
19 That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of  
20 Mines, is hereby authorized to carry out projects hereunder  
21 in cooperation with other departments or agencies of the  
22 Federal Government, the District of Columbia, States, Ter-  
23 ritories, insular possessions, with other organizations or in-  
24 dividuals, and with foreign countries and the political sub-  
25 divisions thereof.

1       Protection of mineral resources and facilities (national  
 2 defense) : For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of  
 3 Mines, independently or in cooperation with other agencies,  
 4 public or private, to initiate and augment measures to pre-  
 5 vent subversive activities from interfering with the extrae-  
 6 tion and processing of minerals, including not to exceed  
 7 **(153)**~~\$22,500~~ \$25,000 for personal services in the District  
 8 of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$4,500), maintenance,  
 9 operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles;  
 10 travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meet-  
 11 ings of organizations concerned with the furtherance of  
 12 the purposes hereof; not to exceed \$3,250 for printing and  
 13 binding; purchase of special apparel and equipment for the  
 14 protection of employees while engaged in their work; and  
 15 purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other  
 16 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropria-  
 17 tion "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior",  
 18 **(154)**~~\$250,000~~ \$300,000.

19       Testing fuel: To conduct inquiries and scientific and  
 20 technologic investigations concerning the mining, prepara-  
 21 tion, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investigation  
 22 of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United  
 23 States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to  
 24 recommend to various departments such changes in selection  
 25 and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon

1 request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to in-  
 2 vestigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or proposed  
 3 for any of the departments, establishments, or institutions of  
 4 the United States in the District of Columbia, \$439,825,  
 5 of which not to exceed \$75,000 may be expended for  
 6 personal services in the District of Columbia.

7 (155) *Anthracite investigations: For all expenses necessary to*  
 8 *conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations*  
 9 *concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of an-*  
 10 *thracite coals; including temporary employment by contract*  
 11 *or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classifi-*  
 12 *cation laws, of engineers, scientists, architects, or firms or cor-*  
 13 *porations thereof necessary to design and construct the build-*  
 14 *ings and plants; purchase of special wearing apparel and*  
 15 *equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in*  
 16 *their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to*  
 17 *the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the*  
 18 *Interior," purchase not to exceed \$4,500, operation, mainte-*  
 19 *nance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not*  
 20 *to exceed \$6,500 for personal services in the District of Co-*  
 21 *lumbia, \$131,000: Provided, That of this amount \$50,000*  
 22 *shall be available for the purchase of land and the construc-*  
 23 *tion and equipment of a laboratory building as authorized in*  
 24 *the Act approved December 18, 1942 (Public Law 812, 56*  
 25 *Stat. 1056), only upon the fulfillment of the condition that*



1 an equal amount shall be contributed for the same purpose  
2 by State or local organizations: Provided further, That the  
3 Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is  
4 authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contri-  
5 butions from public or private sources.

6 (156) Synthetic liquid fuels: For all expenses without regard  
7 to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to carry into  
8 effect the Act authorizing the construction and operation of  
9 demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from  
10 coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products, and so  
11 forth, approved April 5, 1944 (Public, Numbered 290),  
12 including construction and acquirement of camp and labora-  
13 tory buildings and equipment, personal services in the District  
14 of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books of reference  
15 and periodicals, purchase of special wearing apparel or  
16 equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in  
17 their work, purchase, maintenance, and operation of passen-  
18 ger-carrying automobiles, printing and binding, and pur-  
19 chase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items  
20 otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Con-  
21 tingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$8,000,000,  
22 to remain available until expended: Provided, That these  
23 funds may be utilized to provide transportation between the  
24 proposed plants and related facilities and communities that  
25 provide adequate living accommodations, of persons engaged

1 in the operation and maintenance of these plants; and for  
2 transportation to and from schools of pupils who are de-  
3 pendants of such persons, which transportation shall be by  
4 methods which the Office of Defense Transportation shall  
5 find to be most advantageous and efficient: Provided further,  
6 That pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary  
7 and the Office of Defense Transportation, the transportation  
8 equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled  
9 with that of school districts and other local or Federal  
10 agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in opera-  
11 tion and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are de-  
12 pendants of such persons, and other pupils, and in the  
13 interest of economy the expenses of operating such equipment  
14 may be shared: Provided further, That in addition to the  
15 amount herein appropriated the Secretary of the Interior  
16 is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for additional  
17 work not exceeding a total of \$22,000,000 during the period  
18 covered by the aforesaid Act, and his action in so doing  
19 shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal  
20 Government for the payment of the cost thereof and appro-  
21 priations hereafter made for the construction and operation  
22 of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels  
23 shall be considered available for the purpose of discharging  
24 the obligations so created.

25       Mineral mining investigations: For scientific and tech-

1 nologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation,  
 2 treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances,  
 3 other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions  
 4 and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining,  
 5 quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; includ-  
 6 ing all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, purchase, not  
 7 to exceed \$12,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of  
 8 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to ex-  
 9 ceed ~~(157)\$35,000~~ \$36,000 for personal services in the Dis-  
 10 trict of Columbia, ~~(158)\$425,000~~ \$440,000: *Provided,*  
 11 That no part of this appropriation may be expended for an  
 12 investigation in behalf of any private party.

13 Oil and gas investigations: For inquiries and investi-  
 14 gations and dissemination of information concerning the  
 15 mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum  
 16 and natural gas, and for every other expense incident thereto,  
 17 including supplies, equipment, newspapers, expenses of travel,  
 18 purchase, not to exceed \$6,500, maintenance, operation, and  
 19 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, pur-  
 20 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,  
 21 ~~(159)\$600,000~~ \$1,187,640, of which not to exceed  
 22 ~~(160)\$48,500~~ \$55,000 may be expended for personal serv-  
 23 ices in the District of Columbia.

24 Mining experiment stations: For personal services, pur-  
 25 chase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons,

1 purchase not to exceed \$3,000, maintenance, operation, and  
 2 repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and  
 3 all other expenses in connection with the establishment,  
 4 maintenance, and operation of mining experiment stations,  
 5 as provided in the Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8),  
 6 ~~(161)\$762,000~~ \$772,000. of which not to exceed  
 7 ~~(162)\$24,400~~ \$25,000 may be expended for personal serv-  
 8 ices in the District of Columbia.

9 Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: For  
 10 care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh  
 11 and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, the  
 12 purchase, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger  
 13 automobiles, and all other expenses requisite for and incident  
 14 thereto, including not to exceed \$10,000 for additions and  
 15 improvements, ~~(163)\$160,000~~ \$168,100.

16 Economics of mineral industries: For investigations,  
 17 and the dissemination of information concerning the economic  
 18 problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other  
 19 mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies  
 20 and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines  
 21 and quarries, including studies and reports relating to uses,  
 22 reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices,  
 23 and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products  
 24 thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources  
 25 of the United States, including special statistical inquiries;



1 purchase of furniture and equipment; stationery and supplies;  
 2 newspapers; traveling expenses; purchase (not to exceed  
 3 \$1,500), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-pro-  
 4 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and for all other neces-  
 5 sary expenses not included in the foregoing, ~~(164)\$575,000~~  
 6 \$590,750, of which not to exceed ~~(165)\$452,000~~ \$464,000  
 7 may be expended for personal services in the District of  
 8 Columbia.

9 ~~(166)~~ *Investigation of raw-material resources for steel pro-*  
 10 *duction (national defense): For all expenses, without regard to*  
 11 *section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to enable the Bureau*  
 12 *of Mines to develop individual deposits of minerals useful in*  
 13 *the steel industry the existence of which is known, and concern-*  
 14 *ing which preliminary geological or other reports are avail-*  
 15 *able from State mineral agencies, previous investigations of*  
 16 *the Bureau of Mines, or other sources; to conduct geophysical*  
 17 *surveys, surface and subsurface exploration on such deposits;*  
 18 *to conduct laboratory, pilot plant, and demonstration-plant*  
 19 *tests to establish methods for utilizing more fully the products*  
 20 *of such deposits; including the purchase or lease of land or*  
 21 *buildings; mineralogical explorations for and development of*  
 22 *sources of ferrous, nonferrous, or nonmetallic minerals useful*  
 23 *in alloying or coating by plating or otherwise of iron and*  
 24 *steel to reduce or eliminate corrosion, and the research and*  
 25 *development of commercial processes therefor; construction*

1 of buildings to house laboratories, pilot plants, or demonstra-  
 2 tion plants; procurement of necessary materials, ores, and  
 3 equipment; travel expenses; purchase, not to exceed \$75,000,  
 4 operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying  
 5 automobiles; not to exceed \$150,000 for temporary employ-  
 6 ment of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof,  
 7 by contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service  
 8 and classification laws, necessary to carry out the pro-  
 9 visions of this appropriation; printing and binding; pur-  
 10 chase in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of furniture  
 11 and equipment, books of reference and periodicals, and pur-  
 12 chase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protec-  
 13 tion of employees while engaged in their work; purchase in the  
 14 District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise  
 15 properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent ex-  
 16 penses, Department of the Interior"; and not to exceed  
 17 \$120,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,  
 18 \$6,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior,  
 19 acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby  
 20 authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contri-  
 21 butions from public or private sources and to carry out the  
 22 projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or  
 23 private.

24 Gaseous and solid fuel reduction of iron ores (national  
 25 defense): For necessary expenses without regard to section

1 3709, Revised Statutes, for pilot-scale tests on the gaseous  
2 and solid-fuel reduction of iron ores, including laboratory  
3 research and maintenance and operation of pilot plants;  
4 procurement of necessary materials and ores; supplies and  
5 equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$12,000 for  
6 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed  
7 \$200 for printing and binding; books of reference and peri-  
8 odicals; purchase not to exceed \$2,775, operation, mainte-  
9 nance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; special  
10 wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of em-  
11 ployees while employed; purchased in the District of Colum-  
12 bia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly charge-  
13 able to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department  
14 of the Interior", \$250,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary,  
15 through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to  
16 accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions  
17 from public or private sources for the purposes hereof, and  
18 to carry out projects in cooperation with other agencies,  
19 Federal, State, or private.

20 Construction and equipment of helium plants: The un-  
21 obligated balance of the funds appropriated under this head  
22 in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, as  
23 supplemented in the Second Supplemental National Defense  
24 Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby continued available until  
25 June 30, 1945, and the limitation on the amount available

1 for personal services in the District of Columbia from the  
2 entire amount appropriated under this head is hereby  
3 increased from \$80,000 to \$100,000.

4 Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research (na-  
5 tional defense) : For all necessary expenses, without regard to  
6 section 3709, Revised Statutes, of investigations and develop-  
7 ment of methods of beneficiating and smelting domestic man-  
8 ganese ores, including ore dressing, hydrometallurgy, pyro-  
9 metallurgy, and for the production of metallic manganese by  
10 electrolytic or other methods, including all necessary pre-  
11 liminary and supplemental laboratory research; maintenance  
12 and operation of pilot plants; procurement of necessary mate-  
13 rials and ores for metallurgical tests; supplies and equip-  
14 ment; travel expenses; personal services in the District of  
15 Columbia (not to exceed \$20,000); printing and bind-  
16 ing (not to exceed \$1,500); purchase in the District  
17 of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equip-  
18 ment, stationery and supplies; professional books and pub-  
19 lications; purchase not to exceed \$5,000, operation, main-  
20 tenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
21 vehicles; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment  
22 for the protection of employees while engaged in their work,  
23 \$750,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the  
24 Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to



1 accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from  
2 public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying  
3 out the purposes of this appropriation, and to operate the  
4 plants in cooperation with other departments or agencies  
5 of the Federal Government, States, and State agencies, and  
6 other organizations.

7       Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, aluminum  
8 clays and alunite (national defense): For all expenses  
9 necessary, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,  
10 to the conduct of investigations and research on processes for  
11 production of alumina from siliceous bauxites, aluminum clays  
12 and alunite, including all necessary laboratory research;  
13 maintenance and operation of small subcommercial plants;  
14 procurement of necessary materials and ores; construction and  
15 equipment of buildings to house testing and subcommercial  
16 plant units; not to exceed \$30,000 for temporary employ-  
17 ment of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof,  
18 by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service  
19 and classification laws, that are necessary to design and con-  
20 struct the buildings and plant units; purchase of supplies and  
21 equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$35,000 for  
22 personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of  
23 furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, professional  
24 books and publications; purchase of special wearing apparel

1 or equipment for protection of employees engaged in their  
2 work, \$785,000.

3 Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and alumi-  
4 num clay deposits (national defense): For all necessary  
5 expenses, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes,  
6 for investigations, including laboratory research and procure-  
7 ment of materials therefor, concerning the extent, mode of  
8 occurrence, and quality of bauxite and alunite ores and alumi-  
9 num clays in order to determine domestic sources of supply;  
10 to explore and develop on public lands and with the consent  
11 of owners, on private lands, deposits of such ores and clays,  
12 including geologic studies and geophysical prospecting; con-  
13 struction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp build-  
14 ings and mining structures and appurtenances; including not  
15 to exceed \$62,000 for personal services in the District of  
16 Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$6,000), operation.  
17 maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled, passenger-  
18 carrying vehicles; professional books and publications; print-  
19 ing and binding; purchase of such wearing apparel and equip-  
20 ment as may be required for the protection of employees while  
21 engaged in their work; and other items otherwise properly  
22 chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-  
23 partment of the Interior", \$1,860,000, of which \$317,000  
24 (including not to exceed \$22,000 for personal services  
25 in the District of Columbia) shall be made available to the

1 Geological Survey to carry out the purposes of this appro-  
2 priation.

3       Magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense) :  
4 For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709  
5 of the Revised Statutes, for the conduct of investigations and  
6 development of methods for the recovery of magnesium from  
7 domestic raw materials, including naturally occurring brines,  
8 salt deposits, dolomite, magnesite, and brucite, by hydro-  
9 metallurgy, direct reduction, and electrolytic methods, in-  
10 cluding laboratory research; maintenance and operation of  
11 pilot plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores  
12 for metallurgical tests; purchase or lease of land; construc-  
13 tion and equipment of buildings to house pilot plants, includ-  
14 ing not to exceed \$30,000 for temporary employment of engi-  
15 neers, architects, or firms, or corporations thereof, by contract  
16 or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classifica-  
17 tion laws necessary to design and construct the buildings and  
18 pilot plants; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not  
19 to exceed \$15,500 for personal services in the Dis-  
20 trict of Columbia; not to exceed \$750 for printing and bind-  
21 ing; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of  
22 other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropria-  
23 tion "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior":  
24 books of reference and periodicals; special wearing apparel  
25 and equipment for protection of employees while employed;

1 and the operation, maintenance, and repair of three passenger-  
 2 carrying automobiles; \$600,000: *Provided*, That the  
 3 Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of  
 4 Mines, is authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and  
 5 other contributions from public or private sources for the  
 6 purposes hereof, and to operate said plants in cooperation  
 7 with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

8 Investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals  
 9 in the United States and its possessions (national defense) :  
 10 For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709 of  
 11 the Revised Statutes, for investigating deposits of critical and  
 12 essential minerals in the United States and its possessions,  
 13 including laboratory research; preliminary examination and  
 14 surface and subsurface exploration; supplies and equipment;  
 15 travel expenses; not to exceed ~~(167)\$75,000~~ \$78,000 for  
 16 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed  
 17 \$3,000 for printing and binding; purchase in the District of  
 18 Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly  
 19 chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, De-  
 20 partment of the Interior"; books of reference and periodicals;  
 21 purchase not to exceed \$8,300, operation, maintenance,  
 22 and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; special wear-  
 23 ing apparel and equipment for the protection of employees  
 24 while employed; ~~(168)\$2,900,000~~ \$3,000,000: *Provided*,  
 25 That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of



1 Mines, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment,  
2 and other contributions from public or private sources for the  
3 purposes hereof, and to carry out the projects in cooperation  
4 with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

5 **(169)***Development of processes for recovery of waste metals*  
6 *(national defense): The appropriation under this head in*  
7 *the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act,*  
8 *1944, is hereby made available for the same purposes and*  
9 *under the same conditions until June 30, 1945.*

10 Helium production and investigations: The sums made  
11 available for the fiscal year 1945 in the Acts making appro-  
12 priations for the War and Navy Departments for the acquisi-  
13 tion of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred  
14 to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1944, for operation and  
15 maintenance of the plants for the production of helium for  
16 military and naval purposes, including laboratory gloves,  
17 goggles, rubber boots, and aprons; purchase, not to exceed  
18 \$4,500, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-pro-  
19 pelled passenger-carrying vehicles, books of reference and  
20 periodicals; the purchase in the District of Columbia and  
21 elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the ap-  
22 propriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Inte-  
23 rior" (not exceeding \$5,000); and all other necessary  
24 expenses, and including \$50,000 for personal services in the  
25 District of Columbia in addition to which sums the Bureau

1 of Mines may use for helium-plant operations in the fiscal  
2 year 1945 the unobligated balance of funds transferred to it  
3 for such operations, in the fiscal year 1944: *Provided*, That  
4 section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not be construed to  
5 apply to this appropriation, or to the appropriation for devel-  
6 opment and operation of helium properties (special fund) in  
7 section 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C.  
8 164) : *Provided further*, That funds available for the produc-  
9 tion of helium and the development of helium properties may  
10 be utilized to provide transportation between helium plants  
11 and related facilities and communities that provide adequate  
12 living accommodations of persons engaged in the operation  
13 and maintenance of helium plants; and for transportation to  
14 and from schools of pupils who are dependents of such per-  
15 sons which transportation shall be by methods which the  
16 office of Defense Transportation shall find to be most advan-  
17 tageous and efficient: *Provided further*, That pursuant to  
18 agreements approved by the Secretary and the office of  
19 Defense Transportation, the transportation equipment avail-  
20 able to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school  
21 districts and other local or Federal agencies for use in trans-  
22 porting persons engaged in operation and maintenance of  
23 helium plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons,  
24 and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses  
25 of operating such equipment may be shared.

1 During the fiscal year 1945 the head of any depart-  
2 ment or independent establishment of the Government  
3 having funds available for scientific investigations within the  
4 scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with  
5 the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such  
6 sums as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred  
7 may be expended for the same objects and in the same man-  
8 ner as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

9 The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical  
10 officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health,  
11 safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the  
12 compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be  
13 paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the  
14 Bureau of Mines.

15 The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized, during the  
16 fiscal year 1945, to sell directly or through any Govern-  
17 ment agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral  
18 product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated  
19 from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the  
20 proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury  
21 as miscellaneous receipts.

## 22 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

23 Salaries: For departmental personal services, including  
24 such services in the District of Columbia, and for the services  
25 of employees to examine lands to determine their suitability

1 for inclusion in the national park system, ~~(170)\$407,165~~  
 2 ~~\$413,000~~.

3 Regional offices: For salaries and expenses of regional  
 4 offices necessary in the administration, protection, main-  
 5 tenance, and improvement of the national park system, in-  
 6 cluding maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven  
 7 passenger-carrying vehicles, \$262,000.

8 General expenses: For all expenses necessary for the  
 9 work of the office of the Director not herein provided for,  
 10 including traveling expenses, telegrams, photographic sup-  
 11 plies, prints, and motion-picture films, and expenses of  
 12 employees engaged in examining lands to determine their  
 13 suitability for inclusion in the national park system,  
 14 ~~(171)\$24,000~~ \$25,000.

15 National parks: For administration, protection, mainte-  
 16 nance, and improvement of national parks, including main-  
 17 tenance and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles;  
 18 \$3,000 for George B. Dorr, as superintendent of Acadia  
 19 National Park, without regard to the requirements of the  
 20 provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended.  
 21 and \$3,000 for temporary services for investigation of titles  
 22 and preparation of abstracts thereof of lands donated to the  
 23 United States for inclusion in Acadia National Park, Maine;  
 24 necessary protection of the area of federally owned land in  
 25 the custody of the National Park Service known as the



1 Ocean Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic Na-  
2 tional Park, Washington; necessary repairs to the roads from  
3 Glacier Park Station through the Blackfeet Indian Reserva-  
4 tion to the various points in the boundary line of Glacier Na-  
5 tional Park, Montana, and the international boundary; repair  
6 and maintenance of approximately two and seventy-seven  
7 one-hundredths miles of road leading from United States  
8 Highway 187 to the north entrance of Grand Teton National  
9 Park, Wyoming; not to exceed \$1,000 for the maintenance of  
10 approach roads through the Lassen National Forest leading  
11 to Lassen Volcanic National Park, California; maintenance  
12 and repair of the Generals Highway between the boundaries  
13 of Sequoia National Park, California, and the Grant Grove  
14 section of Kings Canyon National Park, California; not  
15 exceeding \$15,500 for maintenance of the roads in the  
16 national forests leading out of Yellowstone National Park,  
17 Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana; and not exceeding \$2,000  
18 for maintenance of the road in the Stanislaus National Forest  
19 connecting the Tioga Road with the Hetch Hetchy Road  
20 near Mather Station, Yosemite National Park, California, and  
21 necessary expenses of a comprehensive study of the problems  
22 relating to the use and enjoyment of Yosemite National  
23 Park and the preservation of its natural features, \$2,224,500.

24 National monuments: For administration, protection.  
25 maintenance, improvement, and preservation of national

1 monuments, including maintenance, operation, and repair  
 2 of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$328,435.

3 National historical parks and monuments: For adminis-  
 4 tration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, including  
 5 maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-  
 6 carrying vehicles, ~~(172)\$171,820~~ \$199,000.

7 National military parks, battlefields, monuments, and  
 8 cemeteries: For administration, protection, maintenance, and  
 9 improvement, including maintenance, operation, and repair  
 10 of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, and including  
 11 the maintenance and repair of the approach road to the  
 12 Custer Battlefield National Cemetery and the road connecting  
 13 the said cemetery with the Reno Monument site, Montana,  
 14 and not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements across  
 15 privately owned railroad lands necessary for supplying water  
 16 to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, ~~(173)\$441,000~~  
 17 \$460,000.

18 Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and  
 19 Nevada: For administration, protection, improvement, and  
 20 maintenance of the recreational activities of the Boulder Dam  
 21 National Recreational Area and any lands that may be added  
 22 thereto by Presidential or other authority, including main-  
 23 tenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-  
 24 carrying vehicles, \$74,700.

25 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For

1 reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails,  
2 bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of  
3 equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park  
4 Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire, storm,  
5 or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or emergency  
6 prevention of forest fires in areas administered by the  
7 National Park Service, or fires that endanger such areas,  
8 including lands in process of condemnation for national park  
9 or monument purposes, \$32,600, together with not to exceed  
10 \$100,000 to be transferred upon the approval of the Secre-  
11 tary from the various appropriations for national parks and  
12 national monuments herein contained, any such diversions  
13 of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual  
14 Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to the  
15 various areas administered by the National Park Service  
16 as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made  
17 by the Secretary only after the obligation for the expenditure  
18 has been incurred.

19 Forest protection and fire prevention: For the control  
20 and the prevention of spread of forest insects and tree diseases  
21 and for fire-prevention measures, including equipment, per-  
22 sonal services, and maintenance, operation, and repair of  
23 motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$187,590.

24 The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available in  
25 one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That 10

1 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available inter-  
2 changeably and any such diversion of funds shall be reported  
3 to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided further,*  
4 That no part of the foregoing appropriations for the National  
5 Park Service shall be available for the payment of the sala-  
6 ries or expenses of any employee of the National Park Service  
7 assigned to duties in connection with the Jefferson National  
8 Expansion Memorial in Saint Louis, Missouri.

9       Appropriations herein made for the national parks,  
10 national monuments, and other reservations under the juris-  
11 diction of the National Park Service, shall be available  
12 for the giving of educational lectures therein; for the services  
13 of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit scientific  
14 and historical societies engaged in educational work in the  
15 various parks and monuments as the Secretary may designate;  
16 and for travel expenses of employees attending Government  
17 camps for training in forest-fire prevention and suppression  
18 and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Police  
19 Academy, and attending Federal, State, or municipal schools  
20 for training in building fire prevention and suppression.

21       Appropriations herein made for the National Park Serv-  
22 ice shall be available for the installation and operation of  
23 telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or  
24 quarters, occupied by employees of the National Park  
25 Service.



1        Appropriations available to the National Park Service  
 2 for the construction of roads and trails and for the construc-  
 3 tion and maintenance of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace,  
 4 and George Washington Memorial Parkways shall be avail-  
 5 able for the maintenance and operation of passenger-carry-  
 6 ing automobiles.

7        Investigation and purchase of water rights: The unex-  
 8 pended balance of funds available for this purpose for the  
 9 fiscal year 1944 is continued available for the same purpose  
 10 during the fiscal year 1945, including the maintenance,  
 11 operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles.

12        Recreational demonstration areas: For administration,  
 13 protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational dem-  
 14 onstration areas, including personal services and the opera-  
 15 tion and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles,  
 16 (174) ~~\$133,000~~ \$158,000.

17        Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For ad-  
 18 ministration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of  
 19 the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Memo-  
 20 rial Parkway, monuments and memorials, Lee Mansion,  
 21 Battleground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Recreational  
 22 Area, Federal parks in the District of Columbia, and other  
 23 Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46  
 24 Stat. 482), including the pay and allowances in accordance  
 25 with the provisions of the Act of May 27, 1924, as amended,

1 of the police force for the George Washington Memorial  
 2 Parkway, and the purchase, operation, maintenance, repair,  
 3 and storage of automobiles, and motorcycles, revolvers, am-  
 4 munition, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for  
 5 police, guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per  
 6 diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Director  
 7 not exceeding current rates for similar services in the Dis-  
 8 trict of Columbia, stenographic reporting service, traveling  
 9 expenses and carfare, and leather and rubber articles for the  
 10 protection of public property and employees, \$450,000.

#### 11 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

12 For salaries and expenses, including the purchase of  
 13 printed bags, tags, and labels, without regard to existing  
 14 laws applicable to public printing, and traveling expenses,  
 15 necessary in conducting investigations and carrying out the  
 16 work of the Service, including cooperation with Federal,  
 17 State, county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organ-  
 18 izations, or individuals, as follows:

#### 19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 General administrative expenses: For general adminis-  
 21 trative purposes, including personal services in the District  
 22 of Columbia, ~~(175)\$196,400~~ \$206,700.

23 Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair,  
 24 alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-  
 25 cultural stations, including the erection of necessary buildings

1 and other structures; propagation and distribution of food  
 2 fishes and fresh-water mussels; purchase, collection, and  
 3 transportation of specimens and other expenses incidental  
 4 to the maintenance and operation of aquarium,  
 5 (176)~~\$1,097,555~~ \$1,115,000.

6 Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For operation  
 7 and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of Rec-  
 8 lamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of  
 9 fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and  
 10 for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the preparation  
 11 of designs, and for determining the requirements for fishways  
 12 and other fish protective devices at dams constructed under  
 13 licenses issued by the Federal Power Commission, \$11,350.

14 Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations  
 15 and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and  
 16 other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith,  
 17 and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from  
 18 such resources; and maintenance, repair, improvement, equip-  
 19 ment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biological  
 20 stations, (177)~~\$547,265~~ \$562,500.

21 Fishery industries: For collection and compilation of  
 22 fishery statistics and related information; conducting investi-  
 23 gations and studies of methods and means of capture, preser-  
 24 vation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants  
 25 and products thereof; and enforcing the applicable provisions

1 of the Act authorizing associations of producers of aquatic  
 2 products (15 U. S. C. 521) ; including contract steno-  
 3 graphic reporting services, ~~(178)\$277,540~~ \$342,540.

4 Fishery market news service: For collecting, publishing,  
 5 and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, information  
 6 on the fishery industry, market supply and demand, com-  
 7 mercial movement, location, disposition, and market prices  
 8 of fishery products, ~~(179)\$92,420~~ \$99,260.

9 Alaska fisheries: For protecting the seal, sea otter, and  
 10 other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food,  
 11 fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of  
 12 the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement,  
 13 repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence  
 14 of employees while on said islands; and contract stenographic  
 15 reporting service, \$536,000, of which \$100,000 shall be  
 16 available immediately.

17 Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts:  
 18 For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act  
 19 of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-856, 901-915), \$13,850.

20 Fur-resources investigations: For investigations, experi-  
 21 ments, and demonstrations in connection with the produc-  
 22 tion and utilization of animals the pelts of which are used  
 23 commercially for fur, ~~(180)\$126,450~~ \$133,450.

24 Biological investigations: For biological investigations,  
 25 including the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and



1 migration of animals and plants, and the preparation of maps  
 2 of the life zones, and including ~~(181)\$38,500~~ \$40,130 for  
 3 investigations of the relations of wild animal life to forests,  
 4 under section 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16  
 5 U. S. C. 581d) ; for investigations, experiments, and demon-  
 6 strations, independently or in cooperation with other agencies  
 7 or individuals, in developing and applying methods for the  
 8 control of damage to agricultural and horticultural crops by  
 9 birds, and for investigations of the wildlife resources of the  
 10 Territory of Alaska, ~~(182)\$193,715~~ \$243,715.

11 Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents: For  
 12 investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals in-  
 13 jurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal hus-  
 14 bandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other  
 15 domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other  
 16 diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law  
 17 (7 U. S. C. 426) ; and for repairs, additions, and installations  
 18 in and about the grounds and buildings of the game-  
 19 management supply depot and laboratory at Pocatello,  
 20 Idaho, including purchase, transportation, and handling of  
 21 supplies and materials for distribution from said depot to  
 22 other projects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act  
 23 approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), ~~(183)\$815,-~~  
 24 ~~000~~ \$1,000,000.

1       Protection of migratory birds: For the enforcement of  
 2 the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended,  
 3 to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the con-  
 4 vention between the United States and the United Mexican  
 5 States (16 U. S. C. 703-711) ; for cooperation with local  
 6 authorities in the protection of migratory birds, including  
 7 necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act for  
 8 the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668c) ; for the  
 9 enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act approved March  
 10 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394), and for the  
 11 enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May 25, 1900  
 12 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary investigations,  
 13 ~~(184)\$322,400~~ \$347,400. of which not to exceed \$10,000  
 14 may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the  
 15 purpose of securing information concerning violations of  
 16 the laws for the enforcement of which this appropriation  
 17 is made available.

18       Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement  
 19 of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C.  
 20 192-211), ~~(185)\$150,000~~ \$156,530.

21       Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the  
 22 administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and  
 23 bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of  
 24 game introduced into suitable localities on public lands,

1 under supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, in-  
 2 cluding construction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters  
 3 for animals, landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone  
 4 lines, rockwork, bulkheads, and other improvements neces-  
 5 sary for economical administration; for the purchase, capture,  
 6 and transportation of game for national reservations; and for  
 7 the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the  
 8 Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge (186), ~~\$590,675~~; and  
 9 not to exceed \$36,000 for the purchase of approximately six  
 10 thousand acres of land in Humboldt County, Nevada, as an  
 11 addition to the Charles Sheldon Antelope Range, \$666,675  
 12 (187), and in addition thereto \$40,000 of the unexpended  
 13 balance for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944 is continued  
 14 available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1945.

15 Migratory bird conservation refuges: For carrying into  
 16 effect the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, as amended  
 17 (16 U. S. C. 715-715r), (188) ~~\$58,330~~ \$63,330.

18 In all, salaries and expenses, (189) ~~\$5,028,350~~ \$5,498,-  
 19 300.

#### 20 MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

21 For carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of  
 22 the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-  
 23 718h), an amount equal to the sum received during the  
 24 fiscal year 1945 from the proceeds from the sale of stamps,

1 to be warranted monthly; and in addition thereto an amount  
 2 equal to the unobligated balance on June 30, 1944, of the  
 3 total of the proceeds received from the sale of stamps prior  
 4 to July 1, 1944.

5 FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

6 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September 2,  
 7 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), ~~(190)\$800,000~~  
 8 ~~\$1,300,000~~: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall  
 9 not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury  
 10 under the provisions of said Act ~~(191)~~: *Provided further*,  
 11 *That the limitation in said Act upon the amount available for*  
 12 *administrative expenses is hereby waived to the extent neces-*  
 13 *sary to provide for overtime or additional compensation pur-*  
 14 *suant to the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943.*

15 Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, ~~(192)\$5,828,350~~  
 16 ~~\$6,798,300~~, and in addition thereto funds made available  
 17 under the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, of which  
 18 amounts not to exceed ~~(193)\$784,000~~ ~~\$854,348~~ may be ex-  
 19 pended for departmental personal services, including such  
 20 services in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed  
 21 ~~(194)\$30,000~~ ~~\$42,700~~ shall be available for the ~~(195)pur-~~  
 22 ~~chase~~ *exchange* of motor-propelled passenger-carrying ve-  
 23 hicles. Funds available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife  
 24 Service shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and  
 25 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; the



1 installation and operation of telephones in Government-owned  
2 residences, apartments, or quarters occupied by employees of  
3 the Fish and Wildlife Service; providing by purchase, con-  
4 struction, or otherwise, facilities incident to such public recre-  
5 ational uses of wildlife refuges as are not inconsistent with  
6 the primary purposes of such refuges; books, periodicals, and  
7 newspapers (not to exceed \$100), rubber boots, oilskins,  
8 first-aid outfits, plans and specifications for vessels, or for  
9 contract personal services for the preparation thereof, and  
10 rations for officers and crews of vessels; and for the ex-  
11 penditure from appropriations available for the purchase of  
12 lands of not to exceed \$1 for each option to purchase any  
13 tract of land. (196)*Reimbursements for the cost of supplies*  
14 *and materials and the transportation and handling thereof is-*  
15 *ssued from central warehouses authorized to be established by*  
16 *the Act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), may be credited*  
17 *to the appropriation current at the time supplies and mate-*  
18 *rials are allotted, assigned, or issued, or at the time such*  
19 *reimbursements are received. Not to exceed 10 per centum*  
20 *of the foregoing amounts for expenses of the Fish and Wild-*  
21 *life Service shall be available interchangeably for expend-*  
22 *iture on the objects included within the general expenses*  
23 *of said Service, but no more than 10 per centum shall be*  
24 *added to any one item or appropriation.*

## GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

## TERRITORY OF ALASKA

For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, including salaries of the Governor and Secretary; clerk hire; travel expenses; maintenance, repair, and preservation of Governor's house and grounds; purchase of equipment; maintenance, operation, and repair of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle for the use of the Governor; stationery, lights, water, and fuel, \$38,600, to be expended under the direction of the Governor.

Legislative expenses: For salaries of members of the legislature, \$36,000; mileage of members, \$13,200; in all, \$49,200, to be expended under the direction of the Governor of Alaska.

For the establishment and maintenance of public schools, Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation and travel expenses of medical supervisor, transportation, burial, and other expenses, \$273,500: *Provided*, That authority is granted to the Secretary to pay from this appropriation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon,

1 or to other contracting institution or institutions, not to  
 2 exceed \$840 per capita per annum for the care and main-  
 3 tenance of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year  
 4 1945: *Provided further*, That so much of this sum as may  
 5 be required shall be available for all necessary expenses  
 6 in ascertaining the residence of inmates and in returning  
 7 those who are not legal residents of Alaska to their legal  
 8 residence or to their friends, and the Secretary shall, as soon  
 9 as practicable, return to their places of residence or to their  
 10 friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the time they  
 11 became insane, and the commitment papers for any person  
 12 hereafter adjudged insane shall include a statement by the  
 13 committing authority as to the legal residence of such person.

14 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,  
 15 tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$152,500,  
 16 to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures  
 17 hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered  
 18 into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the  
 19 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

20 For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads,  
 21 tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska,  
 22 to be expended under the provisions of the Act approved  
 23 June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), (197) \$1,000,000  
 24 \$1,180,000, to be immediately available.

25 Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction

1 of Richardson Highway, Alaska, (198)~~\$1,000,000~~ \$1,500,-  
2 000, to be immediately available and to remain available  
3 until expended.

4       The Alaska Railroad: All amounts received by the  
5 Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1945 shall be  
6 available, and continue available until expended, for  
7 every expenditure requisite for and incident to the author-  
8 ized work of the Alaska Railroad, including maintenance,  
9 operation, and improvements of railroads in Alaska; mainte-  
10 nance and operation of river steamers and other boats on  
11 the Yukon River and its tributaries in Alaska; operation  
12 and maintenance of ocean-going or coastwise vessels by  
13 ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of  
14 the Government service, for the purpose of providing addi-  
15 tional facilities for the transportation of freight, passengers,  
16 or mail, when deemed necessary, for the benefit and develop-  
17 ment of industries and travel affecting territory tributary to  
18 the Alaska Railroad; maintenance and operation of lodges,  
19 camps, and transportation facilities for the accommodation  
20 of visitors to Mount McKinley National Park, including the  
21 maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled  
22 passenger-carrying vehicles as authorized by the Act of  
23 March 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 80); stores for resale; pay-  
24 ment of claims for losses and damages arising from opera-  
25 tions, including claims of employees of the railroad for loss



1 and damage resulting from wreck or accident on the rail-  
 2 road, not due to negligence of the claimant, limited to cloth-  
 3 ing and other necessary personal effects used in connection  
 4 with his duties and not exceeding \$100 in value; payment  
 5 of amounts due connecting lines; payment of compensation  
 6 and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Injury Com-  
 7 pensation Act approved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C.  
 8 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That  
 9 not to exceed \$6,000 of this fund shall be available for per-  
 10 sonal services in the District of Columbia during the fiscal  
 11 year 1945, and no one other than the general man-  
 12 ager of said railroad shall be paid an annual salary out of  
 13 this fund of more than \$7,500: *Provided further*, That not  
 14 to exceed \$12,500 of such fund shall be available for printing  
 15 and binding.

#### 16 TERRITORY OF HAWAII

17 For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Sec-  
 18 retary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary  
 19 (\$5,800), and the private secretary to the Governor  
 20 (199)~~\$3,400~~ \$3,875); travel expenses of the Gover-  
 21 nor; and (200)~~\$750~~ \$935 for temporary clerk hire;  
 22 (201)~~\$21,600~~ \$22,560, to be expended by the Governor.

23 Legislative expenses, Territory of Hawaii: For com-  
 24 pensation and mileage of members of the Legislature of the

1 Territory of Hawaii as provided by the Act of June 27, 1930,  
2 \$47,000.

3 GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

4 For salaries of the Governor and employees incident  
5 to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C.  
6 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), traveling  
7 expenses of officers and employees, repair, preservation  
8 and care of Federal buildings and furniture, purchase of  
9 equipment, stationery, lights, water, and other necessary  
10 miscellaneous expenses, maintenance, repair, and operation  
11 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to  
12 exceed \$4,000 for personal services, household equipment  
13 and furnishings, fuel, ice, and electricity necessary in the  
14 operation of Government House at Saint Thomas and Gov-  
15 ernment House at Saint Croix. (202) ~~\$208,375~~ \$216,000.  
16 *to be expended under the direction of the Governor.*

17 (203) *For salaries and expenses of the agricultural experiment*  
18 *station and the vocational school in the Virgin Islands,*  
19 *including technical personnel, clerks, and other persons;*  
20 *scientific investigations of plants and plant industries, and*  
21 *diseases of animals; demonstrations in practical farming;*  
22 *official traveling expenses; fixtures, apparatus, and supplies;*  
23 *clearing and fencing of land; and other necessary expenses,*  
24 *maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled*  
25 *passenger-carrying vehicles, \$47,260.*

1 For defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal  
 2 government of Saint Croix because of the excess of current  
 3 expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1945,  
 4 ~~(204)\$70,000~~ \$140,000 to be paid to the said treasury in  
 5 monthly installments.

6 PUERTO RICO

7 To enable the Division of Territories and Island Pos-  
 8 sessions to continue collection and administration of moneys  
 9 due the United States on account of loans made under the joint  
 10 resolutions approved December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1067),  
 11 and January 22, 1930 (46 Stat. 57), and to make composi-  
 12 tions and adjustments in any loan heretofore made, as au-  
 13 thorized by Public Resolutions Numbered 59 (49 Stat. 926)  
 14 and 60 (49 Stat. 928), Seventy-fourth Congress, approved  
 15 August 27, 1935, not to exceed \$28,000 of any unobligated  
 16 balances of appropriations made by authority of those  
 17 joint resolutions, including repayment of principal and  
 18 payments of interest on such loans, is hereby made avail-  
 19 able for administrative expenses during the fiscal year  
 20 1945.

21 SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made for field work  
 22 shall be available for the hire, with or without personal serv-  
 23 ices, of boats, work animals and animal-drawn and motor-  
 24 propelled vehicles and equipment.

25 SEC. 3. Appropriations herein made shall be available

1 for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of  
2 vehicles generally known as quarter-ton or half-ton pick-up  
3 trucks and as station wagons without such vehicles being  
4 considered as passenger-carrying vehicles.

5 SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the  
6 contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year  
7 1945 in the field service of the Department for periods of  
8 not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by  
9 fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

10 SEC. 5. Appropriations herein made for the following  
11 bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attend-  
12 ance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of  
13 members of societies or associations concerned with their  
14 work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of the  
15 Secretary, \$500; Grazing Service, \$400; Petroleum Con-  
16 servation Division, \$150; General Land Office, \$400;  
17 Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$3,000; Bureau of Reclamation,  
18 \$2,500; Geological Survey, \$1,500; Bureau of Mines,  
19 \$5,000; National Park Service, \$1,500; Fish and Wild-  
20 life Service, \$2,250; and Soil and Moisture Conservation  
21 Operations (all bureaus), \$1,500.

22 SEC. 6. Appropriations available for expenses of travel  
23 of officers and employees of the Department shall be available  
24 for traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle, Wash-



1 ington, or from any point within Alaska, to their posts of  
2 duty in Alaska, and return.

3       SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this  
4 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person  
5 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that  
6 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United  
7 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes  
8 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence  
9 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and  
10 is not a member of an organization that advocates, the over-  
11 throw of the Government of the United States by force or  
12 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,  
13 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the  
14 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force  
15 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages  
16 for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this  
17 Act shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be  
18 fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than  
19 one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty  
20 clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any  
21 other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in  
22 cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or  
23 sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not more  
24 than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages without the

1 necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organiza-  
2 tion.

3 ~~(205)~~SEC. 8. Not to exceed a total of \$25,000 of the appro-  
4 priations contained in this Act shall be available for ex-  
5 penditure for long-distance telephone tolls, and not to exceed  
6 a total of \$25,000 shall be available for expenditure for  
7 telegrams and cablegrams, and the savings effected thereby  
8 in the items "communication services", as set forth in the  
9 Budget estimates submitted for such appropriations shall not  
10 be diverted to other use and shall be covered into the  
11 Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

12 SEC. ~~(206)~~9 8. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945  
13 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide  
14 temporary additional compensation for employees in the  
15 Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act  
16 entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of overtime  
17 compensation to Government employees, and for other pur-  
18 poses", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent  
19 resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30,  
20 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease  
21 to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the  
22 purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions  
23 of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such termi-  
24 nated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of  
25 the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

26 ~~(207)~~SEC. 9. No part of any appropriation contained

1 *in this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of*  
 2 *wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance*  
 3 *of any new administrative function or the enforcement or*  
 4 *issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the estab-*  
 5 *lishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument as described*  
 6 *in Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated March*  
 7 *15, 1943.*

8 SEC. 10. This Act may be cited as the "Interior Depart-  
 9 ment Appropriation Act, 1945".

10 (208)SEC. 11. No part of the money appropriated in  
 11 this Act shall be used to pay the salary of any male person  
 12 between the ages of eighteen and thirty years who is physi-  
 13 cally and mentally qualified for military duty, as shown by  
 14 his Selective Service classification, and who has been deferred  
 15 from military duty, either at his own request or the request of  
 16 the Secretary of the Interior, for reasons other than de-  
 17 pendency or as necessary to war production, and who, thirty  
 18 days after the approval of this Act, still retains such defer-  
 19 ment.

Passed the House of Representatives April 27, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*

Passed the Senate with amendments May 23 (legis-  
 lative day, May 9), 1944.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,

*Secretary.*

78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> Session

H. R. 4679

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 23, 1944

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered







DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued June 5, 1944, for actions of Saturday, June 3, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. LEND-LEASE, UNRRA, AND FEA APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed, 280-23, with amendments this bill; H.R. 4937 (pp. 5325-53). Agreed to Rep. Bell's (Mo.) amendment prohibiting use of lend-lease funds for the purchase or distribution of food for use in P. R. or the Virgin Islands (p. 5337), and, 110-40, to Rep. Case's (S. Dak.) amendment as modified by Rep. Pace's (Ga.) amendment (to include cotton) to limit the amount of funds available for wool and cotton purchases (pp. 5338-42). Rejected, 41-264, Rep. Calvin Johnson's (Ill.) amendment prohibiting use of funds or materials in countries not actively engaged in the present war after having agreed, 82-14, to it in Committee of the Whole (pp. 5337-8, 5352). Sec. 202, dealing with transfer of lend-lease supplies and equipment to UNRRA ruled out on a point of order by Rep. O'Hara, Minn., and Rep. Cannon's substitute amendments were rejected (pp. 5342-3).  
Rep. Taber, N. Y., and others discussed food prices and WFA figures in connection with lend-lease buying (pp. 5325-6). Rep. Cannon, Mo., and others discussed the wool situation and FEA procurement of relief supplies (pp. 5326-30). Rep. Crawford, Mich., criticized the "comingling of lend-lease funds with undertakings of" CCC (pp. 5330-1). Rep. Murray, Wis., criticized the "food program... which subsidizes vegetable proteins... while we see animal protein converted into tankage" (pp. 5331-2, A2973-4).
2. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Reps. Johnson, Okla., Fitzpatrick, Kirwan, Norrell, Carter, Jones, and Jensen were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 4679 (p. 5323). Senate conferees were appointed May 23.
3. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4941, to extend the Emergency Price Control and Stabilization Acts (H. Rept. 1593) (pp. 5324, 5355).

4. SUGAR PRODUCTION; SUBSIDIES; RATIONING. Rep. Bolton, Ohio, criticized the "mismanagement" of the sugar rationing program and stated that "the Government's subsidy program was so inadequate that the 1943 beet-sugar output fell 40 per cent" (p. 5323).
5. FARM LOANS; VETERANS. Rep. Rankin, Miss., stated that it is hoped that the conferees on S. 1767, the GI Bill of Rights, will complete the hearings and "get the bill disposed of before the end of the [current] week" (pp. 5323-4).
6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., Consent Calendar and H.R. 4833, to extend the Sugar Act for 2 years; Tues., the Private Calendar, the conference report on the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill, and H.R. 4941, to extend the Emergency Price Control and Stabilization Acts; Wed. and Thurs., continuation of OPA bill debate followed by the War Department appropriation bill; Fri., War Department appropriation bill. (pp. 5353-4).

Senate

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Mon., June 5.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

7. RECLAMATIONS; VETERANS. By Rep. White, Idaho, H.R. 4947, to provide for the settlement of war veterans, war workers, and others on the Central Valley project, for encouragement of the development of the project in family size units, for cooperation by Federal, State, and private organizations to these ends. To Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. (pp. 5355-6).
8. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING: H.R. 4941 (see Digest 100) extends the Emergency Price Control Act and the Stabilization Act for one year; provides that in determining maximum prices the Price Administrator "shall ascertain and give due consideration to the prices prevailing between October 1 and 15, 1941" and "shall make adjustments for such relevant factors as he may determine...including...: Speculative fluctuations,...costs of production, distribution, and transportation, and general increases or decreases in profits earned by sellers of the commodity or commodities, during and subsequent to the year ended October 1, 1941"; provides for rent control procedures, price adjustment procedures, regulation of speculative or manipulative price practices, disposition of commodities, etc., as is determined necessary to obtain maximum necessary production thereof; provides for subsidies under certain conditions; requires that agricultural commodities shall be sold (by any U.S. agency) below the price limitations; prohibits restrictions on the use of brand names; prohibits requirement of grade labeling or standardization of production; requires approval of the Secretary of Agriculture for actions taken under this Act with respect to agricultural commodities; requires adjustments of fresh fruit and vegetable prices to allow for variable factors; requires that all Government agencies exercising supervisory or policy-making powers over OPA, WFA, or WPB shall exercise such powers only through formal written orders which shall promptly be published in the Federal Register; and provides for procedures in the administration of the Act.

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

9. LEND-LEASE. Rep. Forand, R.I., inserted a Christian Science Monitor and a Boston Herald editorial commending lend-lease activities (p. A2976).





United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 90

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1944

No. 101

## Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, June 5, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## House of Representatives

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1944

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God of all righteousness and mercy, breathe upon us the spirit of brotherhood and cooperation, that we may deal worthily with one another and with our fellow men. Lift before us a goal that will challenge the labors that we put forth; endowed with a stimulating urgency that steadily draws us on to fair judgment, may we not allow narrow vision and self-will to obscure the truth which must be mightily stressed and livingly vindicated.

With penitent and contrite hearts, we pray that we may seek the One over whose crushed spirit all the waves of grief have surged and whose infinite sympathy has led earth's millions to sing with choked and trembling voices. With countless tragedies overshadowing humanity, the superficial and the heedless mock and cause the thoughtful citizen to meditate most seriously in the presence of these grave contradictions. Heavenly Father, in our expectancy, allow nothing to stagger and shatter our faith; through the ages Thy mercy has been over Thy children; do Thou continue to "uphold us, cherish and have power to make our noisy years seem moments in the being of eternal silence." Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### SUGAR FOR CANNING

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, the canning season is at hand, and the women are becoming very disturbed over information they have received from Washington that there is difficulty in the sugar-rationing program. There seems to have been mismanagement, and it is understood that it will be difficult to can fruits as they come into season.

According to an article by Charles Lucey with a Washington date line of May 31, the Government's subsidy program was so inadequate that the 1943 beet-sugar output fell 40 percent. This incentive program was not announced until February 1943, after California sugar beets had been planted. In 1944 it was announced January 26—and \$3 extra a ton offered. Puerto Rican production has slipped another 700,000 tons. Cuba will help this year at the cost of a loss next year of 500,000 tons or more. Next winter's food is on the housewife's mind. She faces her canning season. Will she have the sugar she needs?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentlewoman from Ohio has expired.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL 1945

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4679) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON]? [After a pause:] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. KIRWAN,

Mr. NORRELL, Mr. CARTER, Mr. JONES, and Mr. JENSEN.

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and include therein a letter which I addressed to a constituent.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

### PROTESTING AGAINST TWO NEW O. P. A. REGULATIONS

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON addressed the House. His remarks appears in the Appendix of today's Record.]

### G. I. BILL OF RIGHTS

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express the hope that the conferees on the part of the House and conferees on the part of the other body will conclude their conference and that we can finally dispose of the veterans' legislation, known as the G. I. bill of rights, before the coming recess for the national conventions.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi, chairman of the committee.



Mr. RANKIN. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], who is chairman of the conference, was called home suddenly. I understand he will return Monday. We expect to resume our conferences early in the week, and it is my hope, and the hope of all the House conferees, and I am sure of the Senate conferees as well, that we may complete our work and get the bill disposed of before the end of the week.

Mr. GORE. I thank the gentleman. That is very encouraging, because we should not longer delay final passage of this bill.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

#### PRICE CONTROL AND STABILIZATION ACT

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until midnight tonight to file the reported bill and the report on H. R. 4941, a bill to continue the period of operation of the Price Control and Stabilization Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE]?

There was no objection.

#### ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF JEFFERSON DAVIS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, this is Confederate Memorial Day. This is the one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, the President of the Confederacy.

I am sending to the Speaker's desk a resolution (H. Res. 580), and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas today, June 3, is Confederate Memorial Day, being the one hundred and thirty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy; and

Whereas Gen. Julius Franklin Howell, former commander in chief of the Confederate Veterans, who has reached the ripe age of 98 years, is to address the Daughters of the Confederacy in Statuary Hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon; and

Whereas General Howell will probably be the last veteran of the War between the States, on either side, to visit this Capitol: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives, out of respect for the Confederate Veterans and the Daughters of the Confederacy, stand in recess for 20 minutes at such time as the Speaker may designate, and that General Howell be invited to appear and address the Members of this body at that time, and that the Daughters of the Confederacy and all others who attend the ceremonies in Statuary Hall be invited to accompany him; and

That a committee of three Members be appointed by the Speaker to present the invitation to General Howell and conduct him to the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FOGARTY, Mr. HOLIFIELD, Mr. MILLER of Nebraska, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. HOFFMAN asked and were given permission to revise and extend their own remarks.

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in three particulars, in one to include a request from the Louisiana Legislature for Federal aid for certain necessary roads, in a second to include an article from the Washington Post, and in the third to include an article, Good News for the Sugarcane Growers of Louisiana, that appeared in Collier's magazine on May 20.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an address by Judge Perry O. Chamberlin, of Indianapolis.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record and to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BENNETT of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include a letter.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WEICHEL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include an editorial and two letters.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include an article from the Pathfinder magazine.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### THE LATE FRANK P. BOHN

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I asked for this time in order that I might pay my tribute to the life and character of former Representative Frank P. Bohn, of Newberry, Mich. I join my colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY], a very able successor, in all that he has said concerning Dr. Bohn.

I was a Member of Congress when Dr. Bohn came here. He served with us for several terms and was always a potent influence in the Congress. He was not spectacular but real. His people trusted him. He was honored because he was honest. While he always entertained the national viewpoint in the forming of national legislation, yet he was ever watchful of the interest of his own State and his own congressional district. The Eleventh Congressional District of Michigan was well represented when Dr. Bohn was its hired man in Washington. I am sure I express the sentiment of all those Members with whom he served when I say that the world is better because Frank P. Bohn lived in it. We sorrow with the bereaved family.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a petition from my constituents calling attention to unreasonable O. P. A. regulations.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, in a speech delivered on the floor on Tuesday, May 23, as published in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on June 1, pages A2891 and A2892, in line 37 on page A2892 the language reads as follows:

Then 12 percent of that or \$120,000.

It should read:

Then, 12 percent of that or \$120,000,000.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the permanent Record may be corrected. There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the Record. Day before yesterday, answering my colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH], the claim was made that \$1,000 was contributed to a certain campaign. Inadvertently I increased it by \$500. I am told it was only a thousand. I want to correct the Record and at the same time state that that was 6 years ago.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the correction may be made.

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include an editorial from the San Francisco Call Bulletin with reference to the American merchant marine.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section

78th-2nd, No. 113

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued June 19, 1944, for actions of Saturday, June 17, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with an amendment, to correct certain numbering, this bill H.R. 5040 (pp. 6164-78). Rejected amendments by Rep. Marcantonio, N.Y., to strike out the prohibition against any OPA grade-labeling activity (pp. 6174-7); by Rep. Vursell, Ill., 51-73, to reduce OPA appropriations in this bill from \$177,750,000 to \$169,500,000; and by Rep. Ploeser, Mo., 45-65, to strike out the provision which exempts OPA from following the normal practice of Government agencies when using stenographic reporting services (p. 6177). Rep. Cannon, Mo., discussed most of the bill's provisions (p. 6165-70). The Forest Service and the Federal Farm Mortgage items were not discussed.
2. WAR CONTRACT TERMINATION BILL. Continued debate on this bill, S. 1718, (pp. 6178-214). Agreed to Rep. Satterfield's (Va.) amendment to prohibit any person serving as a procurement officer or in a procurement capacity during the period beginning Dec. 7, 1941 and ending 6 months after the present war from, within a period of 2 years following his discharge from such duties, accepting or soliciting employment in the presentation of claims against the U.S. arising out of contracts for the procurement of supplies, materials, etc., for any Government agency which was pending or entered into while the said officer was associated therewith (pp. 6211-2). Rejected Rep. May's (Ky.) substitute amendment (pp. 6178-94). and Rep. Johnson's (Calif.) amendment, 23-62, to provide specific authority for the Director of Contract Settlement to participate in the actual negotiations in the termination of war contracts (pp. 6203-6).
3. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 4679 (pp. 6214-8). The conference report provides: \$115,000 for range improvements (House, \$105,000; Senate \$125,000); \$8,500 for leasing grazing lands (House, \$8,000; Senate, \$9,000); \$1,200,000 for soil and moisture conservation operations (House figure, Senate, \$1,300,000); \$525,000 for forest-

fire protection (House figure; Senate, \$530,000); \$290,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of Fishery Coordination (House figure; Senate, \$300,000); \$500,000 for General Land Office's public-land surveys (House figure, Senate, \$530,000); \$174,000 for salaries and expenses of land offices (House figure, Senate, \$175,000); \$300,000 for timber operations on the O&C grant lands (House figure; Senate, \$303,500); \$45,000 for range improvements on public lands (House, \$40,000; Senate, \$50,000); House figures for most of the power projects; \$1,700,000 for water conservation and utilization projects (House, \$1,400,000; Senate, \$2,000,000, and strikes out the House provision for transfer of such functions of this Department to Interior; \$1,106,278 for propagation of food fishes (House, \$1,297,555; Senate, \$1,115,000); \$193,715 for biological investigations (House figure, Senate, \$243,715); prohibits use of funds of this act in connection with the Jackson Hole National Monument; and strikes out the prohibition against use of these funds to pay the salary of any male person between the ages of 18 and 30 qualified for military duty.

The following items were reported in disagreement: Relating to the transfer of the Virgin Islands agricultural experiment station (House conferees will recommend concurrence with an amendment), the Tucumcari project (House conferees will recommend concurrence with an amendment), Legert-Altus project (House conferees will recommend concurrence with an amendment), synthetic liquid fuels (House conferees will recommend concurrence with an amendment), and payment of overtime in connection with Federal aid in wildlife restoration funds (House conferees will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment).

4. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 5029, to assist in the internal development of the Virgin Islands by the undertaking of useful projects therein (H. Rep. 1673) (p. 6218).
5. PUERTO RICO. Insular Affairs Committee submitted / the third interim report on political, economic, and social problems in Puerto Rico (p. 6218).
6. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 19 (p. 6218).

#### SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting, Mon., June 19.

#### BILL INTRODUCED

7. PERSONNEL; COMPENSATION. By Rep. McMillan, S. C., H.R. 5047, to amend the U.S. Employees' Compensation Act of Sept. 7, 1916, so as to permit an award of compensation for death, and payment of burial expenses, without regard to the lapse of time between the injury and death. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 6218.)

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

8. 4-H CLUBS. Rep. Talle, Iowa, inserted J.L.Harrison's letter explaining that no change from last year's price regulations has been made to apply to 4-H Club animals (p. A3346).
9. BEES. Hon. Dimond, delegate from Alaska, inserted a news item telling of Pan American World Airways successfully transporting 10,000 bees to Alaska (p.A3345).
10. PERSONNEL; OVERTIME PAY. Extension of remarks by Rep. Clason, Mass., favoring H.R. 4406 to authorize "white-collar" government employees to be paid true time and a half overtime instead of the present 21.6 percent rate (pp. A3343-4).



and to authorize war contractors and other persons to rely upon such certificates, without financial liability in the absence of fraud on their part. Thus, all a contractor would need do would be to furnish a certificate as to its costs, etc., which could be accepted by the contracting officer without any examination or verification whatever and a settlement made on the basis of such certificate would be final and conclusive upon the Government in the absence of fraud, which it would be most difficult to establish under the provisions of the bill. Conceding negligence and inefficiency in the preparation or acceptance of such a certificate which would result in an increased cost to the Government, nevertheless, in the absence of established fraud, the Government would be bound and the parties involved would escape liability. It could hardly be argued, in view of the tremendous scope of operations which would be conducted under the program, that the Government could not lose millions, and perhaps billions of dollars simply through reliance on certificates of unscrupulous, greedy, or careless contractors, subcontractors, and so forth. If certificates are to be authorized, it would not appear that there should be anything short of a complete verification and audit of such certificates.

Under section 18 of the bill the Director of Contract Settlement is authorized to prescribe the records in connection with termination settlements which shall be transmitted to the General Accounting Office and he is directed to reduce the amount of record keeping, reporting, and accounting in connection with the settlement of termination claims to the minimum. He could confine the records to be submitted to the General Accounting Office simply to the bare termination agreement without any supporting papers. Thus, though the General Accounting Office is authorized under section 16 (a) (b) of the bill to examine settlements to see whether the amount paid was in accordance with the settlement agreement, and whether the records transmitted to it warrant a reasonable belief that the settlement was induced by fraud, such authority could be rendered completely ineffective merely by the Director limiting the records to be furnished to that agency to such a minimum that it would be impossible to detect fraud.

Section 16 (c) of the bill appears to be both unnecessary and undesirable. It is unnecessary in view of the broad authority conferred upon the Comptroller General under sections 312 and 313 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 25, 26). It is undesirable because it tends to restrict the authority which the Comptroller General now has. The said section would authorize the Comptroller General to investigate settlements for the purpose of determining whether settlement methods and procedures are designed to result in expeditious and fair settlements; whether the methods and procedures are followed by the contracting agencies with care and efficiency; and whether such methods and procedures adequately protect the interest of the Government. And suppose he finds that

the settlement methods and procedures fail to meet the required standards? He is to report the matter to Congress with suggestions and recommendations for additional legislation. And just how effective would that be to remedy a situation found to be deficient?

The termination program would be progressing and the need would be immediate. Nevertheless, before reporting the matter to the Congress the Comptroller General would be required to make suggestions and recommendations to the agency involved for the improvement of the methods and procedures followed. And then, at least 30 days before filing a report with Congress, the Comptroller General would be required to submit a copy thereof to the agency concerned, and the Director. After the lapse of at least 30 days the report could go to Congress accompanied by the comments of the agency involved. In the meantime the termination program would have proceeded toward completion. We may assume that the reports filed with the Congress would be turned over to the committees which sponsored this bill. In that event the difficulty of obtaining different legislation would be rather obvious, particularly since it is apparent the contracting agencies would support the procedures and methods which had been followed. On the other hand, if the reports be turned over to other committees, even in that event there is no assurance that they would be acted upon promptly, having regard for normal legislative procedures and the fact that the reports of the Comptroller General and the contracting agencies undoubtedly would not be harmonious. The simple matter of getting legislation is a slow and difficult procedure, and the fact that the additional legislation, if obtained, would not serve any useful purpose after the termination program is completed needs no emphasis. Section 16 (c) of the bill is almost meaningless, from a practical and effective standpoint, because the harm will have been done and the termination program will be almost over—depending on the course and speed of coming events—before the procedure provided therein could be productive of any worth-while results.

Section 20 (f) is entirely too broad, is unnecessary, and only makes more possible collusion and fraud between Government agents and contractors.

Under section 23 (a) (b) the Director of Contract Settlement is authorized to delegate his authority to the heads of Government agencies, who, in turn, are authorized to redelegate it to any officer, agent, and employee of their respective agencies. Thus, the limited control over the program which the bill would give to the Director could be delegated and re-delegated right back to the various contracting officers and thus render ineffective, wholly or in part, the purposes contemplated by the bill in the establishment of the Office of Contract Settlement.

(Mr. DURHAM, Mr. BROOKS, and Mr. BONNER asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD.)

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to be offered to section 26 of the bill?

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

[Mr. NORRELL addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. NORRELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to section 27 of the bill?

The question is on the committee substitute as amended for the bill, S. 1718.

The committee substitute as amended was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HART, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (S. 1718) to provide for the settlement of claims arising from terminated war contracts, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 589, reported the same back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. MAY. I am, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I understood the vote on the bill was going to go over until Monday. Is it not better to have the whole proceedings go over? I do not want to have to make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can offer his motion to recommit and have it pending.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I do not want to take any action that would prevent the gentleman from making the motion to recommit at this time, but we had understood that the vote was not going to be taken this afternoon and consequently were not prepared for this stage of the proceedings. Of course, the right to make a motion to recommit belongs to the minority if we care to exercise it.

Mr. MAY. Nobody claimed it, and I have made the motion to recommit.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. If that is the case, Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman withhold the point of order a moment?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Certainly, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further



consideration of this bill be postponed until Monday next.

Mr. MAY. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday at 11 o'clock.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman tell us the program for Monday?

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, what motion is pending?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts has asked unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock on Monday, and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] has reserved the right to object.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] made a unanimous-consent request to which I objected, and I never withdrew my motion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair certainly did not hear the gentleman. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] made the request that further proceedings on the bill be postponed until Monday.

Mr. MAY. I made an objection, Mr. Speaker, and I repeat it now.

The SPEAKER. Did the gentleman object at that time?

Mr. MAY. I certainly did.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman tell us what he objected to?

Mr. MAY. I objected to the unanimous-consent request made by the gentleman from Massachusetts that the bill go over until Monday.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman says that he objected, the Chair accepts it, of course.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4679) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement follow:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4679) "making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 38, 43, 45, 46, 47, 62, 63, 64, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 85, 86, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 106, 107, 110, 111, 114, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 129, 131, 132, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 151, 152, 153, 154, 157, 158, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 180, 181, 182, 185, 188, 194, 195, 197, and 206.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 15, 21, 34, 37, 49, 67, 68, 81, 83, 87, 90, 91, 102, 103, 105, 108, 121, 137, 177, 179, 187, 199, 200, 201, and 208, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$115,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$8,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,813,540"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$45,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$302,130"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$79,960"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$132,953"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$212,827"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$132,953"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$212,827"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$345,780"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$10,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$39,900"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$39,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$39,900"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$39,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$89,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "not exceeding \$21,650 for construction and equipment of a dormitory building at the Denehotso Day School on the Navajo Indian Reservation"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "and on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona, \$6,066,940"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$320,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,444,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 80: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$85,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 92: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 92, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$950,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 109: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 112: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,075,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 113: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 113, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,321,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 118: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 118, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 119: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 119, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$15,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 130: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 130, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$875,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 134: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 134, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$170,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 135: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 135, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$23,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 136: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 136, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 147: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 147, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$797,595"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 148: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 148, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$90,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 149: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 149, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$7,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 150: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 150, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,024,480"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 159: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 159,

and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$657,640"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 160: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 160, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 175: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 175, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 176: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 176, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,106,278"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 178: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 178, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$317,540"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 183: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 183, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$865,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 184: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 184, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$34,900"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 186: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 186, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: ", \$610,675"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 189: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 189, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,185,548"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 190: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 190, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 192: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 192, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$6,085,548"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 193: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 193, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$825,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 198: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 198, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 204: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 204, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 205: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 205, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by

said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. Not to exceed a total of \$40,000 of the appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for expenditure for long distance telephone tolls, and not to exceed a total of \$40,000 shall be available for expenditure for telegrams and cablegrams, and the savings effected thereby in the items "communication services", as set forth in the Budget estimates submitted for such appropriations shall not be diverted to other use and shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 207: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 207, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out "9", and insert in lieu thereof "9a"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 39, 40, 41, 42, 82, 84, 88, 89, 93, 94, 115, 116, 127, 128, 133, 138, 155, 156, 166, 169, 191, 196, 202, and 203.

JED JOHNSON,

JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,

W. F. NORRELL,

ALBERT E. CARTER,

ROBERT F. JONES, (ex-

cept as to amend-

ments 106, 108,

109, 117, 118, 119,

120, 121, 130, 134,

135, 136, and 138),

BEN F. JENSEN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

CARL HAYDEN,

KENNETH MCKELLAR,

ELMER THOMAS,

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,

RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

CHAN GURNEY,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4679) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 1: Appropriates \$1,222,420, for salaries, Office of the Secretary, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,306,480, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 2: Appropriates \$224,843 for personal services, Office of the Solicitor, instead of \$243,900, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 3: Appropriates \$115,580 for personal services, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, as proposed by the House, instead of \$155,580, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, relating to the Grazing Service: Provides \$25,000 for purchase of automobiles, as proposed by the House, instead of \$30,000, as proposed by the Senate, appropriates \$977,740 for salaries and expenses, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,041,000, as proposed by the Senate, corrects the total for the "Salary and expense" item, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$115,000 for range improvements, instead of \$105,000, as proposed by the House, and \$125,000, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$8,500 for leasing grazing lands, instead of \$8,000, as proposed by the House, and \$9,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 9: Appropriates \$200,000 for the Petroleum Conservation Division, as proposed by the House, instead of \$214,000, as proposed by the Senate.



ages of 18 and 30 physically qualified for military duty, with certain exceptions.

#### AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

No. 39: Purchase of improvements on lands, Havasupai Indian Reservation, Ariz. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 40, relating to purchase of land, Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 41, relating to purchase of land, Flathead Indians, Mont.: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 42, relating to the purchase of land, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 82, relating to payment of rewards for theft of Indian cattle, Klamath Reservation, Oreg.: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 84, correcting a total.

No. 88, relating to funds for an audit of the books of the Menominee Indian Mills: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 89, correcting a total.

No. 93, relating to expenses of tribal officers, Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 94, relating to fulfillment of the Atoka agreement with Choctaw-Chickasaw Nations of Indians. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 115, relating to report on expenditures incurred in operating Boulder Dam: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 116, relating to work on the Colorado River front including the vicinity of Needles, Calif. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 127, relating to the Tucumcari project, New Mexico. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 128, relating to the Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 133, correcting a total.

No. 138, relating to the Fort Peck project, Montana: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 155, relating to anthracite investigations: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 156, relating to synthetic liquid fuels: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 166, relating to raw material resources for steel production: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 169, relating to processes for recovery of waste metals: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 191, relating to the payment of overtime in connection with Federal aid in wildlife restoration funds: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 193, relating to reimbursement for the cost of supplies, Fish and Wildlife Service:

The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 202, relating to salaries and expenses of the Governor, Virgin Islands: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 203, relating to the agricultural experiment station, Virgin Islands: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

JED JOHNSON,  
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
ROBERT F. JONES (except as

to amendments 106,  
108, 109, 117, 118, 119,  
120, 121, 130, 134, 135,  
136, and 138),

BEN F. JENSEN,  
*Managers on the part of the House.*

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 48 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, June 19, 1944, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND  
NATURALIZATION

(Wednesday, June 21, 1944)

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will meet on Wednesday, June 21, 1944, at 10:30 a. m., on all resolutions providing for temporary admission of political and religious refugees.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 1881. A bill to provide for reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as the result of fire at the naval advance base depot, Port Hueneme, Calif., on January 12, 1944; without amendment (Rept. No. 1672). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BELL: Committee on Insular Affairs. H. R. 5029. A bill to assist in the internal development of the Virgin Islands by the undertaking of useful projects therein, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1673). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 4405. A bill to amend the act approved March 7, 1942 (Public Law 490, 77th Cong.), as amended, so as to more specifically provide for pay, allotments, and administration pertaining to war casualties, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1674). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HEBERT: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 4991. A bill to remove restrictions on transfers of small craft to other American republics in furtherance of the war effort; with amendment (Rept. No. 1675). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BELL: Committee on Insular Affairs. Third interim report pursuant to House Resolution 159. Resolution regarding problems of Puerto Rico; without amendment (Rept. No. 1676). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LESINSKI: Committee on Invalid Pensions. H. R. 4999. A bill to increase the service-connected disability rates of pension for certain Regular Establishment veterans and veterans of wars prior to World War No. 1; with amendment (Rept. No. 1677). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H. R. 5046. A bill to permit the Metropolitan Police Force of the District of Columbia to obtain certain information from the War Manpower Commission and the United States Employment Service; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 5047. A bill to amend the United States Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, so as to permit an award of compensation for death, and payment of burial expenses, without regard to the lapse of time between the injury and death; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BUFFETT:

H. R. 5048. A bill for the relief of the estate of Cecile H. Burgett, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCORD:

H. R. 5049. A bill for the relief of Walter S. Faulkner; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 5050. A bill for the relief of Sam D. Moak; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 5051. A bill for the relief of Clifton L. Holmes; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H. R. 5052. A bill for the relief of Elisha Mack Rabon, Mrs. E. S. Gasque, and Dottie Elaine Gasque; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VURSELL:

H. R. 5053. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Maud M. Wright and Mrs. Maxine Mills; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WASIELEWSKI:

H. R. 5054. A bill for the relief of Paul Stanik; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5868. By Mr. HART: New Jersey State Senate resolution proposing amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on incomes, inheritances, and gifts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5869. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution No. 2 of the California Senate, relative to release of trucks for sale to farmers; to the Committee on Agriculture.

5870. Also, resolution No. 3 of the California Senate relative to the production of commercial blue poppies; to the Committee on Agriculture.

## DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

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JUNE 17, 1944.—Ordered to be printed

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Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, from the committee of conference,  
submitted the following

### CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4679]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4679) "making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 38, 43, 45, 46, 47, 62, 63, 64, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 85, 86, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 106, 107, 110, 111, 114, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 129, 131, 132, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 151, 152, 153, 154, 157, 158, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 180, 181, 182, 185, 188, 194, 195, 197, and 206.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 15, 21, 34, 37, 49, 67, 68, 81, 83, 87, 90, 91, 102, 103, 105, 108, 121, 137, 177, 179, 187, 199, 200, 201, and 208, and agree to the same.

#### Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$115,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

#### Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$8,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,813,540; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$45,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$175,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$302,130; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert: \$79,960; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$132,953; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$212,827; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$132,953; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 54:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$212,827; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$345,780; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$10,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$39,900; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$39,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$39,900; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$39,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$89,600; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *not exceeding \$21,650 for construction and equipment of a dormitory building at the Denchotso Day School on the Navajo Indian Reservation*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: *and on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona, \$6,066,940*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *\$320,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert: *\$1,444,250*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 80:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *\$85,650*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 92:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 92, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *\$200,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert: *\$950,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 109:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert *\$450,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 112:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$3,075,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 113:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 113, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$4,321,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 118:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 118, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 119:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 119, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$15,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 130:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 130, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$875,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 134:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 134, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$170,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 135:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 135, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$23,750; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 136:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 136, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,700,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 147:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 147, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$797,595; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 148:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 148, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$90,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 149:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 149, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$7,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 150:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 150, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,024,480; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 159:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 159, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$657,640; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 160:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 160, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$50,000; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 175:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 175, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$200,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 176:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 176, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,106,278; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 178:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 178, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$317,540; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 183:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 183, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$865,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 184:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 184, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$334,900; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 186:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 186, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following, \$610,675; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 189:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 189, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$5,185,548; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 190:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 190, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$900,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 192:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 192, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$6,085,548; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 193:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 193, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$825,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 198:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 198, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$1,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 204:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 204, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 205:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 205, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

*SEC. 8. Not to exceed a total of \$40,000 of the appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for expenditure for long distance telephone tolls, and not to exceed a total of \$40,000 shall be available for expenditure for telegrams and cablegrams, and the savings effected thereby in the items "communication services", as set forth in the Budget estimates submitted for such appropriations shall not be diverted to other use and shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.*

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 207:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of of the Senate numbered 207, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out "9", and insert in lieu thereof 9a; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 39, 40, 41, 42, 82, 84, 88, 89, 93, 94, 115, 116, 127, 128, 133, 138, 155, 156, 166, 169, 191, 196, 202, and 203.

JED JOHNSON,  
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
ROBERT F. JONES (except as  
to amendments 106, 108, 109,  
117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 130,  
134, 135, 136, and 138),  
BEN F. JENSEN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

CARL HAYDEN,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
ELMER THOMAS,  
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,  
DENNIS CHAVEZ,  
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,  
CHAN GURNEY,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill H. R. 4679, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 1: Appropriates \$1,222,420, for salaries, Office of the Secretary, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,306,480, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 2: Appropriates \$224,843 for personal services, Office of the Solicitor, instead of \$243,900, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 3: Appropriates \$115,580 for personal services, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, as proposed by the House, instead of \$155,580, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, relating to the Grazing Service: Provides \$25,000 for purchase of automobiles, as proposed by the House, instead of \$30,000, as proposed by the Senate, appropriates \$977,740 for salaries and expenses, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,041,000, as proposed by the Senate, corrects the total for the salary and expense item, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$115,000 for range improvements, instead of \$105,000, as proposed by the House, and \$125,000, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$8,500 for leasing grazing lands, instead of \$8,000, as proposed by the House, and \$9,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 9: Appropriates \$200,000 for the Petroleum Conservation Division, as proposed by the House, instead of \$214,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 10, 11, and 12, relating to soil and moisture conservation operations: Provides \$100,000 for departmental personal services, as proposed by the House, instead of \$105,000, as proposed by the Senate; provides \$4,000 for purchase of motor vehicles, as proposed by the House, instead of \$5,000, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$1,200,000 for such purpose, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 13 and 14, relating to fire protection of forests: Authorizes the use of \$8,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House, instead of \$10,000, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$525,000 for such purpose, as proposed by the House, instead of \$530,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 15: Appropriates \$54,775.82 for payment of awards, war minerals claims, under the act of May 18, 1936, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 16: Appropriates \$164,000 for contingent expenses, as proposed by the House, instead of \$168,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 17 and 18: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate authorizing membership payments to certain societies or associations which issue



publications to members, and appropriates \$500 for purchase of books, as proposed by the House, instead of \$2,500, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 19: Appropriates \$200,000 for printing and binding, as proposed by the House, instead of \$205,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 20 and 21, relating to the Bonneville Power Administration: Authorizes the use of \$3,813,540 of the unobligated balance of construction funds for operation, maintenance, and so forth, of the project, instead of \$3,686,540, as proposed by the House, and \$3,940,540, as proposed by the Senate; and authorizes the use of \$485,000 of construction funds for the construction of a transmission line from the Grand Coulee Dam to Brewster, Wash., as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 22 and 23, relating to the High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands: Appropriates \$98,160 as proposed by the House, instead of \$115,675, as proposed by the Senate, of which \$5,200 shall be available for expenditure in the discretion of the High Commissioner, as proposed by the House, instead of \$10,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 24: Appropriates \$290,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of Fishery Coordination, as proposed by the House, instead of \$300,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 25 and 26, relating to the Solid Fuels Administration for War: Appropriates \$4,669,200 for this administration, as proposed by the House, instead of \$5,025,000, as proposed by the Senate; and strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$700,000 for fuels conservation.

#### GENERAL LAND OFFICE

No. 27: Appropriates \$850,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, as proposed by the House, instead of \$871,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 28: Appropriates \$20,000 for traveling expenses of employees, as proposed by the House, instead of \$24,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 29: Appropriates \$500,000 for surveying public lands, as proposed by the House, instead of \$530,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 30: Appropriates \$370,000 for salaries and expenses, branch of field examination, as proposed by the House, instead of \$376,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 31: Appropriates \$174,000 for salaries and expenses of land offices, as proposed by the House, instead of \$175,200, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 32: Appropriates \$300,000 for timber operations on the Oregon and California grant lands, as proposed by the House, instead of \$303,500, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 33: Appropriates \$45,000 for range improvements on public lands, instead of \$40,000, as proposed by the House, and \$50,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 34: Appropriates \$4,852.54 for payment to the Department of Forestry, Oregon, for fire protection work, as proposed by the Senate.

#### BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

No. 35: Appropriates \$798,175 for departmental salaries, as proposed by the House, instead of \$828,175, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 36: Appropriates \$41,800 for travel expenses of departmental employees, as proposed by the House, instead of \$47,500, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 37: Appropriates \$321,000 for maintaining law and order on Indian reservations, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$315,040, as proposed by the House.

No. 38: Appropriates \$182,000 for repair and improvement of agency buildings, as proposed by the House, instead of \$187,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 43: Appropriates \$504,000 for preservation of timber on Indian lands, as proposed by the House, instead of \$524,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 44: Appropriates \$175,000 for timber sale expenses, instead of \$170,000, as proposed by the House, and \$180,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 45: Appropriates \$681,000 for agriculture and stock-raising, as proposed by the House, instead of \$706,000, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 46: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$22,500 for expenses of the National Indian Institute of the United States.

No. 47: Appropriates \$100,000 for development of water supply, as proposed by the House, instead of \$108,800, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 48, 49, and 50, relating to miscellaneous irrigation projects: Appropriates \$302,130 for such projects, instead of \$274,630, as proposed by the House, and \$309,000, as proposed by the Senate; provides \$25,000 for the White Narrows project, as proposed by the Senate, and makes \$79,960 available for administrative expenses, instead of \$77,460, as proposed by the House, and \$86,830, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55, relating to the San Carlos project, Arizona: Appropriates \$345,780, for operation and maintenance, instead of \$307,360, as proposed by the House, and \$384,200, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60, and 61, relating to the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz.: Appropriates \$89,600 for operation and maintenance, instead of \$84,600, as proposed by the House, and \$94,600, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 62: Appropriates \$35,000 for protection of project works, as proposed by the House, instead of \$36,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 63 and 64, relating to construction and repair, Indian irrigation projects. Appropriates \$100,000 for surveys, investigations and expenses, as proposed by the House, instead of \$103,750, as proposed by the Senate, and corrects the total of appropriations for such projects, as proposed by the House.

Nos. 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, and 74, relating to Indian education: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to make appropriations for the support of Indian schools available for construction and inserts a specific provision providing for a dormitory building at the Denehotso Day School on the Navajo Reservation; appropriates \$6,066,940 for the support of such schools, instead of \$6,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$6,230,040, as proposed by the Senate,

of which \$41,750 is provided for school facilities, including construction, for the Navajo Indian Reservation, \$3,000 is for operation of Kinishba ruins on the Fort Apache Reservation, Ariz., as a museum, and \$22,190 is for the transfer to gratuity appropriations of the same amount provided in the House bill as a tribal fund appropriation; appropriates \$320,000 for lease, repair, and improvement of school buildings, instead of \$300,000, as proposed by the House, and \$340,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$193,405 for operation of the Sherman Institute, Riverside, Calif., as proposed by the House, instead of \$211,155, as proposed by the Senate; corrects the total of nonreservation boarding-school items, as proposed by the House; and appropriates \$1,444,250 for education and relief purposes for natives in Alaska, instead of \$1,400,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,488,500, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 75: Appropriates \$3,202,700 for general support and administration of Indian property, as proposed by the House, instead of \$3,283,625, as proposed by the Senate, the amount appropriated including \$5,225 for a special attorney for the Osage Indians, as provided in the bill as passed by the House.

Nos. 76, 77, 78 and 79, relating to general support and rehabilitation: Appropriates \$500,000, as proposed by the House, instead of \$700,000, as proposed by the Senate; \$35,000 for administrative expenses, as proposed by the House, instead of \$46,000, as proposed by the Senate; \$24,000 for departmental personal services, as proposed by the House; instead of \$32,000, as proposed by the Senate, and restores the provision of the House that not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for rehabilitation purposes.

No. 80, relating to reindeer in Alaska: Appropriates \$85,650, instead of \$75,000, as proposed by the House, and \$96,300, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 81, 83, 85, 86, 87, 90, 91 and 92, relating to the support and administration of Indian property from tribal funds. Appropriates \$8,500, including not to exceed a \$500 gift to the American Red Cross, from funds of the Cherokee Indians, North Carolina, as proposed by the Senate; removes the limitation of \$72,370 on the purchase of cattle by the Klamath Indians, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the proposal of the Senate to make \$2,500 available for an attorney for the Colville Indians, Washington; appropriates \$118,400 for the Menominee Indians, Wisconsin, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$114,400, as proposed by the House; provides \$10,000 for repairs to the Choctaw Chapter House, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$200,000 for support of the Osage Agency, Okla., instead of \$213,700, as proposed by the House, and \$173,980, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 95, relating to construction and repair of roads and bridges: Appropriates \$950,000, of which \$50,000 is recommended for further work on the Maverick Springs Road, Wyoming, instead of \$900,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,100,000, as proposed by the Senate.

#### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Nos. 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112 and 113, relating to appropriations from the reclamation fund: Appropriates \$95,000 for salaries and expenses, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,761,000, with authority



granted the Secretary to determine what part thereof should be non-reimbursable, as proposed by the Senate; restores the amounts recommended by the House under the heading "Administrative provisions and limitations"; authorizes the use of \$350,000 of power revenues for operation of Parker Dam, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$340,000, as proposed by the House; authorizes the use of \$400,000 for operation of the Shasta Dam, Central Valley project, from power revenues, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$385,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$99,000 for the Boise project, Idaho, as proposed by the House, instead of \$100,000, as proposed by the Senate; authorizes the use of \$135,000 from power revenues for operation of the power system on the Kendrick project, Wyoming, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$125,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$200,000 for the operation and maintenance administration, as proposed by the House, instead of \$220,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$250,000 for the Palisades project, Idaho, as proposed by the House, instead of \$200,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$2,250,000 for continuation of construction on the Deschutes project, Oregon, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,250,000, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$450,000 for general investigations, instead of \$400,000, as proposed by the House, and \$500,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$125,000 for administrative expenses, as proposed by the House, instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate; and corrects the totals appropriated from the reclamation fund.

No. 114: Appropriates \$950,000 from power revenues for operation of the Boulder Canyon project, as proposed by the House, instead of \$968,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 117, 118, 119, and 120, relating to the Colorado River development fund: Appropriates \$1,250,000 for such purpose, of which \$500,000 is made available for investigations of projects in the four States of the upper division, and \$750,000 is available for the comprehensive plan for utilization of waters of the Colorado River, in lieu of the respective amounts recommended by the House and the Senate; and authorizes the use of not to exceed \$15,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia in connection therewith.

No. 121: Authorizes the use of an unexpended balance for construction of that part of the Davis-Phoenix transmission line, Arizona, from Parker Dam to Phoenix, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 129, 130, 131, and 132, relating to construction from general fund appropriations: Restores the provision of the House relating to the Central Valley project, California, appropriating \$960,200, together with the unexpended balance heretofore available for transmission line construction which is allocated to other construction features of the project, instead of an appropriation of \$3,495,200, as proposed by the Senate; strikes out the proposal of the Senate to appropriate \$750,000 for the Kings River project, California, appropriates \$1,437,000 for the Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, instead of \$1,237,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$4,300,000 for the Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch, as proposed by the House, instead of \$4,040,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$700,000 for the Yakima project, Washington, as proposed by the House, instead of \$600,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$875,000 for general investigations,



including investigations in connection with Missouri Basin projects, instead of \$375,000, as proposed by the House, and \$3,950,000, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$325,000 for administrative expenses, as proposed by the House, instead of \$375,000, as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 134, 135, 136, and 137, relating to water conservation and utilization projects: Appropriates \$1,700,000 for such purpose, instead of \$1,400,000, as proposed by the House, and \$2,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, and provides \$170,000 for surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses, and \$23,750 for personal services in the District of Columbia, instead of the amounts recommended, respectively, by the two Houses; and strikes out the proposal of the House relating to the transfer of functions heretofore performed by the Department of Agriculture to the Interior Department.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Nos. 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 146, relating to the Geological Survey: Appropriates \$1,180,360 for topographic surveys, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,250,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$177,000 for investigation of mineral resources of Alaska, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,252,000, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$350,340 for printing and binding, as proposed by the House, instead of \$368,000, as proposed by the Senate; and corrects the total of such items, as proposed by the House.

#### BUREAU OF MINES

Nos. 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, and 168, relating to various items under the Bureau of Mines: Appropriates \$797,595 for operating mine rescue cars and investigations, instead of \$772,595, as proposed by the House, and \$822,595, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$1,024,480 for the coal mine inspection service, instead of \$936,270, as proposed by the House, and \$1,527,880, as proposed by the Senate; and provides \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia and \$7,000 for the purchase of passenger-carrying vehicles, instead of the respective amounts recommended by the House and Senate; appropriates \$575,000 for enforcement of Federal Explosives Act, as proposed by the House, instead of \$600,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$250,000 for protection of mineral resources, as proposed by the House, instead of \$300,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$435,000 for mineral mining investigations, as proposed by the House, instead of \$440,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$657,640, for oil and gas investigations, of which \$7,640 is to restore a reduction in that amount by the House, and \$50,000 is provided to determine how the quality of base stocks for aviation gasoline can be improved, instead of \$600,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,187,640, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$762,000 for mining experiment stations, as proposed by the House, instead of \$772,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$160,000 for maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh, Pa., as proposed by the House, instead of \$168,100, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$575,000 for economics of mineral industries, as proposed by the

House, instead of \$590,750, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$2,900,000 for investigation of deposits of critical minerals, as proposed by the House, instead of \$3,000,000, as proposed by the Senate.

#### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Nos. 170, 171, 172, 173 and 174, relating to the National Park Service: Appropriates \$407,165 for salaries, as proposed by the House, instead of \$413,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$24,000 for general expenses, as proposed by the House, instead of \$25,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$171,820 for national monuments, as proposed by the House, instead of \$199,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$441,000 for national military parks, battlefields, and monuments, as proposed by the House, instead of \$460,000, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$133,000 for administration of recreational demonstration areas, as proposed by the House, instead of \$158,000, as proposed by the Senate.

#### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Nos. 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 192, 193, 194, and 195: Appropriates \$200,000 for general administrative expenses, instead of \$196,100, as proposed by the House, and \$206,700, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$1,106,278 for propagation of food fishes, instead of \$1,097,555, as proposed by the House, and \$1,115,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$562,500 for investigations respecting food fishes, instead of \$547,265, as proposed by the House; appropriates \$317,540, for fishery industries, instead of \$277,540, as proposed by the House, and \$342,540, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$99,260, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$92,420, as proposed by the House, for fishery market news service; appropriates \$126,150 for fur-resources investigations, as proposed by the House, instead of \$133,450, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$193,715 for biological investigations, as proposed by the House, instead of \$243,715, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$865,000 for control of predatory animals, instead of \$815,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$334,900 for protection of migratory birds, instead of \$322,400, as proposed by the House, and \$347,400, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$150,000 for enforcement of Alaska game law, as proposed by the House, instead of \$156,530, as proposed by the Senate; appropriates \$610,675 for maintenance of mammal and bird reservations, instead of \$590,675, as proposed by the House and \$666,675, of which \$36,000 was for the purchase of land in Humboldt County, Nev., as proposed by the Senate; provides that \$40,000 of the 1944 unexpended balance shall continue available in 1945 for work in the Wichita Mountains Refuge, as proposed by the Senate, appropriates \$58,330, for migratory bird conservation refuges, as proposed by the House, instead of \$63,330, as proposed by the Senate; corrects the totals for salaries and expenses and for the Fish and Wildlife Service; appropriates \$900,000 for Federal aid in wildlife restoration, instead of \$800,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,300,000, as proposed by the Senate; makes \$825,000

available for departmental personal services; and restores the language of the House, providing for "purchase" of motor vehicles, instead of the "exchange", as proposed by the Senate.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Nos. 197, and 198: Appropriates \$1,000,000 for construction and repair of roads, as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,180,000, as proposed by the Senate; and appropriates \$1,250,000 for continuation of construction of the Richardson Highway, instead of \$1,000,000, as proposed by the House, and \$1,500,000, as proposed by the Senate.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Nos. 199, 200, and 201: Appropriates \$22,560, for expenses of the office of the Governor and the Secretary, as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$21,600, as proposed by the House.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

No. 204: Appropriates \$100,000 for defraying the deficit of the municipal government of Saint Croix, instead of \$70,000, as proposed by the House, and \$140,000, as proposed by the Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS

No. 205: Limits the use of funds for telephone tolls to \$40,000, and telegrams and cablegrams to \$40,000, instead of a limitation of \$25,000 in each instance, as proposed by the House, and elimination of the section, as proposed by the Senate.

No. 206: Corrects a section number.

No. 207: Prohibits the use of funds appropriated in the Act for any purposes in connection with the Jackson Hole National Monument.

No. 208: Strikes out the proposal of the House prohibiting the use of funds to pay the salary of any male person between the ages of 18 and 30 physically qualified for military duty, with certain exceptions.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement:

No. 39, purchase of improvements on lands, Havasupai Indian Reservation, Ariz.: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 40, relating to purchase of land, Fort Peck Reservation, Mont.: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 41, relating to purchase of land, Flathead Indians, Montana: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 42, relating to the purchase of land, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 82, relating to payment of rewards for theft of Indian cattle, Klamath Reservation, Oreg.: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 84, correcting a total.

No. 88, relating to funds for an audit of the books of the Menominee Indian Mills: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 89, correcting a total.

No. 93, relating to expenses of tribal officers, Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 94, relating to fulfillment of the Atoka agreement with Choctaw-Chickasaw Nations of Indians: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 115, relating to report on expenditures incurred in operating Boulder Dam: The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 116, relating to work on the Colorado River front including the vicinity of Needles, Calif. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 127, relating to the Tucumcari project, New Mexico. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 128, relating to the Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 133, correcting a total.

No. 138, relating to the Fort Peck project, Montana. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 155, relating to anthracite investigations. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 156, relating to synthetic liquid fuels. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 166, relating to raw material resources for steel production. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 169, relating to processes for recovery of waste metals. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 191, relating to the payment of overtime in connection with Federal aid in wildlife-restoration funds. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.

No. 196, relating to reimbursement for the cost of supplies, Fish and Wildlife Service. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment.



No. 202, relating to salaries and expenses of the Governor, Virgin Islands. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

No. 203, relating to the agricultural experiment station, Virgin Islands. The House managers will recommend concurrence in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

JED JOHNSON,  
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
ROBERT F. JONES (except  
as to amendments  
Nos. 106, 108, 109, 117,  
118, 119, 120, 121, 130,  
134, 135, 136 and 138),  
BEN F. JENSEN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

( )









OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
Legislative Reports and Service Section

76th-2nd, No. 115

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
(Issued June 21, 1944, for actions of Tuesday, June 20, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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3,4,5,17,18	Forestry.....17	Purchasing..9,12,15,27,37
Census of agriculture...5	Grade labeling.....2	Rationing.....2
Crop insurance.....10	Health.....8	Research.....3
Disbursing officers.....25	Labor, farm.....8	Small business.....20,23
Education.....11	Machinery, farm.....17,35	Subsidies.....2
Electrification.....32	Mail.....30	Surplus commodities...35
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Farm Security.....22	Naval Reserve.....28	Transportation.....31,33
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	Parity.....2	Veterans.....6
	Personnel.....6,9,15,29	Water conservation....21

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. The Senate agreed to the conference report on this bill (pp. 6356-7), and both Houses acted on items in disagreement (pp. 6356-7, 6363-72, 6379-89). All items have been disposed of with the exception of the House political activity prohibition, Sens. Russell, Hayden, Tydings, Bankhead, Smith, Nye, and Capper and Reps. Tarver, Cannon of Mo., Sheppard, Wene, Lambertson, Dirksen, and Plumley were appointed conferees for a further conference.

The House agreed, 299-43, to the Senate amendment striking the liquidation of the guayule rubber project provision (pp. 6363-70); to Rep. Tarver's (Ga.) motion to insist on disagreement to the Senate amendment striking out the AAA political activity prohibition, after rejecting, 123-219, Rep. Cochran's (Mo.) motion to recede (pp. 6370-2, 6379-83); 133-22, to the Senate FSA l-g-r-r amendment with an amendment reducing the administrative expense appropriation to \$26,000,000 (Senate figure, \$28,265,000) and the RFC loan authorization to \$67,500,000 (Senate figure, \$96,710,000); to the Senate amendment providing \$1,500,000 (House, \$750,000) for salaries and expenses in connection with making loans under Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act; and to the Senate amendment providing that funds for REA loans shall be borrowed from RFC.

2. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. Both Houses received the conference report on S. 1764, to amend the Emergency Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 6356, 6372-9). The conference report provides: That this act shall be known as the Stabilization Extension Act of 1944; that these Acts shall be expended until June 30, 1945: that after June 30, 1945, no Government agency shall make any subsidy payments unless the funds have been appropriated by Congress for such purpose; that the powers granted shall not be used or made to operate to compel changes in business practices, etc.;/for maximum prices for fishery products based on the 1942 -

average price of such commodity; that before growers' maximum prices are established or lowered/<sup>on</sup> any agricultural commodity OPA shall give not less than 15 days notice to growers of such commodities by newspaper or otherwise, prior to the normal planting season in the areas affected; that any person aggrieved by any action of any agency may petition for relief through declaratory judgment procedure; that OPA shall make adjustments from time to time for any fresh fruit or vegetable maximum prices; that OPA make purchases of commodities in order to obtain information as to violations of regulations; <sup>for</sup> protest procedures; for judicial review of denial of protests as is now provided for; for stays in enforcement proceedings; for damage suits, so that the amount which may be recovered is not more than 3 times the amount of overcharge (upon the discretion of the court), or an amount not less than \$25 or more than \$50, provided that such amount shall be the amount of the overcharge or \$25, whichever is greater if the defendant proves that the violation was neither willful nor the result of failure to take precautions against the occurrence of the violation; for review of rationing suspension orders; for the method of determining the parity price or its equivalent for cotton; for assuring producers of commodities prices equal to the standards specified in the Stabilization Act; and for an increase in the loan rate for cotton and provides that, in the case of cotton, the new loan rate shall be 92 1/2% of the parity price, and prohibits grade labeling, and any requirement that a person sell or offer any commodity or to limit his stock to the highest price line offered for sale at any one time.

The report omits the provisions for OPA profit-fixing, for payments of subsidies to processors conditioned on proof of payments to producers in compliance with price standards, for adjustments in maximum prices and rents where necessary to correct gross inequities, for property sold under court order, for exemption of watermelons from maximum price regulations, for maximum prices for agricultural commodities and their products ("since there are other provisions in the conference substitute which are designed to assure that producers of agricultural commodities receive the prices specified in this provision"), and for the establishment of maximum prices for cotton-textile products.

3. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill and acted on items in disagreement (pp. 6390-404). Agreed to Rep. Johnson's motions to recede and concur in the Senate amendments with amendments providing for synthetic liquid fuels investigations (pp. 6399-403) and for \$47,260 for the Virgin Islands agricultural experiment station to be expended under the supervision and direction of the Governor (p. 6404). The Senate has not yet acted on this report.  
During the discussion on the synthetic-fuel item Rep. Cooley, W.C., and others discussed this Department's interest and functions in connection with utilization of agricultural commodities for this purpose (p. 6402-3).
4. WAR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 4183, and to Rep. Snyder's motion to recede and concur in the item in disagreement (relating to mineral rights on certain Indian lands) (pp. 6404-5). The Senate has not acted on this report.
5. STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 4204, which reported the census of agriculture item in disagreement (pp. 6407-8).
6. PERSONNEL; VETERANS. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 4115, to give honorably discharged veterans, their widows, and the wives of disabled veterans, who themselves are not qualified, preference in employment where Federal funds are disbursed (p. 6363). This bill will now be sent to the President.



Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Of course, the Farm Security Administration is administering the farm tenant land purchases.

Mr. TARVER. That is true, but that is another item. That is not this item of the bill. That item has already been agreed to. In fact, the House had in the bill when it passed the House, the \$15,000,000 for the farm tenant land-purchase program and this item does not provide anything for the purchase of land, but on the contrary it has an express inhibition against the use of this money for the purchase of land. I call the gentleman's attention to this language:

"None of the moneys provided or authorized under this caption, 'loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation' shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program."

Not a dollar of this money, if it is approved by the House, can be used for the purchase of land.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I agree with the attitude of the committee, and I want to compliment the committee for taking that position.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself another minute in order to answer the inquiry of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBSION].

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire how many farmers is it estimated that the Farm Security Administration aids or has aided, say in the past fiscal year, approximately?

Mr. TARVER. I do not know the current figures, but it is something in the neighborhood of a million farmers since the beginning of the program. I think there are about 376,000 at the present time. And they are the poorest farmers in the United States. Unfortunately the poorer farmers are in the majority, at least in my part of the country, and I think perhaps that is true of the gentleman's district also.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. The administrative expenses have been cut over \$2,500,000?

Mr. TARVER. That is, below the Senate bill.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Yes; and you have cut the Senate's proposal of loans from \$97,000,000 down to \$67,000,000?

Mr. TARVER. That is correct, to \$67,500,000.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Are any members of the gentleman's committee, on the conference committee of the House, opposed to the gentleman's motion as he has submitted it?

Mr. TARVER. None, except the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON], as I understand it. So far as the amount involved is concerned, may I say to the gentleman, while the Pace amendment authorized the appropriation in such amounts as might be thought necessary by Congress, at the same time the language of the amendment seemed to indicate that Congress desired the program carried on for the next fiscal year sub-

stantially as it had been carried on for this fiscal year. It is largely for that reason that we did not consent to recommend additional money.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] to recede and concur in the Senate amendment, with an amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division, (demanded by Mr. LAMBERTSON) there were—ayes 133, noes 22.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. COOPER]. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 68: On page 84, line 11, strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$1,500,000."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 68.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 71: On page 86, line 22, after the figures, insert: "which sum shall be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in accordance with the provisions of section 3 (a) of said act and shall be considered as made available thereunder; and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to lend such sum in addition to the amounts heretofore authorized under said section 3 (a) and without regard to the limitation in respect of time contained in section 3 (e) of said act; and the amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in Senate amendment No. 71.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I move to reconsider the various votes by which action has been taken in connection with the conference report, and lay that motion on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60 and upon its amendments to the amendments of the Senate numbered 27, 40, 53, 63, and 65, that a further conference with the Senate be requested, and that the Speaker appoint the conferees on the part of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. TARVER, Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. SHEPPARD, Mr. WENE, Mr. LAMBERTSON, Mr. DIRKSEN, and Mr. PLUMLEY.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to ex-

tend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(By unanimous consent, Mr. WINTER was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

#### CORRECTION OF THE ROLL CALL

Mr. GOODWIN. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 98, I am recorded as absent. I was present and voted "yea," and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the RECORD and Journal will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, and also to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Westbrook Pegler.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a luncheon address at the Inter-American Bar Association by Col. William C. Rigby. I have an estimate from the Government Printing Office that this article will cost \$182.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding and without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, in yesterday's RECORD it is indicated that I was one of three Members who objected to a bill introduced by myself. I would like to have the RECORD corrected to indicate that the other objector was the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES] with whom I have conferred.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the correction may be made.

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix and to include an editorial from the Oil City Derrick.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the shortage of oil.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]



Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made earlier today.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a speech delivered by Mr. Shaughnessey, of the Department of Immigration and Naturalization, on I Am an American Day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(By unanimous consent, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mrs. LUCE, and Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana were granted permission to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a short poem.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on three different subjects and to include in each certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, General Saunders, who led the B-29 raid on Japan recently, is a citizen of South Dakota, of whom we are all very proud. I ask unanimous consent to insert a newspaper article telling of his activities.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD with regard to House Joint Resolution 93, which was passed yesterday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. TIBBOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my re-

marks and include an address by the Governor of Pennsylvania, Hon. Edward Martin.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a speech delivered at Atlantic City on Sunday last.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1634. An act to provide for the management and operation of naval plantations outside the continental United States;

S. J. Res. 93. Joint resolution declaring the policy of the Congress with respect to the independence of the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes; and

S. J. Res. 94. Joint resolution establishing the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission, defining its powers and duties, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1432) entitled "An act to extend the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939"; agrees to the conference requested by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. RADCLIFFE, Mr. MEAD, and Mr. BREWSTER to be conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Acting President pro tempore has appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agency:

1. Department of Justice.
2. Department of War.
3. Selective Service System.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1718) entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of claims arising from terminated war contracts, and for other purposes"; agrees to the conference requested by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MURRAY, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. WALLGREN, Mr. GURNEY, and Mr. REVERCOMB

to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Acting President pro tempore has appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agencies:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of the Interior.
3. Department of Justice.
4. Department of the Navy.
5. Department of the Treasury.
6. Department of War.
7. Administration Office of United States Courts (U. S. District Court, District of Maryland).
8. Civil Service Commission.
9. Federal Works Agency.
10. Selective Service System.

#### DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4679) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes; and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House, June 17, 1944.)

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma is recognized.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I feel it is unnecessary for me to make an extended statement at this time with reference to the action of the conferees, but I do think the Members of the House would like to know about what action was taken concerning the 208 amendments in dispute between the two Houses. I believe the House would also like to know whether or not we are under Budget estimates or over the Budget estimates, so I will give just a few figures and then yield briefly to the ranking minority member and other members of the committee who wish to make brief statements.

Mr. Speaker, as recommended by the House conferees the bill totals \$103,293,796.36. This is a reduction in the Budget estimate of \$12,080,599. This the conferees feel is a very satisfactory showing.

The net reduction in the bill as it was passed by the Senate is more than \$20,000,000, to be exact, \$20,389,549.

The net increase in the bill over the amount it carried as passed by the House is \$15,000,000, but in that connection it should be remembered that after the bill left the House more than \$18,000,000 of Budget estimates went to the Senate.

The Senate has receded on 103 out of a total of 203 amendments. That is something very unusual, it is unusual for them to recede on half as many amendments, and we feel we have made an excellent showing in persuading them to



yield completely on 103 amendments. The House receded on only 25 amendments. We have agreed to 56 Senate amendments with amendments. Twenty-four amendments remain in disagreement.

I believe this is all I have to say at this time except to state again that members of the committee on this side of the aisle are deeply grateful to the minority members for the fine patriotic service they are rendering in connection with this bill. There was no partisan politics of any kind in connection with this bill. We worked in harmony and the result shows what can be done by way of economy when a committee really works together.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I shall be pleased to yield to my distinguished friend from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I thank the gentleman. Is it appropriate for the gentleman to discuss at this point the attitude of the conference committee on the item I shall direct attention to briefly?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I prefer that we discuss the various amendments as we reach them. I believe I know some of the things the gentleman refers to for there are one or two things in which he is tremendously interested. I might say that I believe that members of the committee are sympathetic with what the gentleman from West Virginia is doing and trying to do for the war effort.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER], ranking minority member of the subcommittee.

[Mr. CARTER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. DIMOND].

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make an inquiry about Senate amendments Nos. 141 and 142, under which it was proposed to appropriate \$1,075,000 for exploration of the oil resources of Alaska. The item was inserted in the bill in the Senate, but in the conference the Senate receded and upon adoption of the conference report in its present form it will not be in the bill. If the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee or anyone else cares to comment upon it I shall be pleased to have information. I suggest that inasmuch as Alaska lies on the direct line, you might say, upon the advanced line, or the fighting line between the United States and Japan, it may be of the highest national importance to find out whether there is any oil in Alaska and how much oil is there so we may make use of it in the current war emergency, because we all know that if oil is found in quantity it takes comparatively little time to develop it. At the present time all the oil used in Alaska and the Aleutians must be hauled from the States to and through Alaska and out into the Aleutians and so on toward Japan as we proceed in that direction. It would be helpful to the war

effort if we could develop some oil in Alaska; and that is the proposition, to at least explore and find out what oil there is and how much there is, if any. In the hearings in connection with another bill which was recently passed it was indicated—and this is said without criticism—that the United States Government had spent up to date \$129,000,000 in attempting to make use of some oil in the Mackenzie River valley in Canada at a place called Norman Wells. That oil must be hauled about 600 miles to Whitehorse, where it is refined, then hauled or piped another 111 miles to the seaport of Skagway for use along the coast of Alaska or further west.

The proposal in this Senate amendment is to make explorations for oil, where oil is indicated by the engineers at several places along the coast of Alaska, and it would supplement the effort now being made or about to be made by the Navy in the Arctic region in Alaska.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIMOND. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman would like to know why the committee having to do with the Interior Department appropriation bill did not permit this appropriation for the investigation of oil in Alaska. It is a rather long story, but I will make it as short as I possibly can.

In this House we recently turned down an amendment to one of our bills to raise the price of crude oil about 35 cents a barrel. Just as long as the Congress insists on not giving the oil producers in this Nation, the small oil producers in this Nation, where we know the oil is and where it is already flowing in the lower producing fields, I for one, as a member of the Interior Appropriation Committee, will insist that we do not go outside of the confines of the United States and spend a lot of money to get oil and to make investigations, because we can get all the oil we want right now in this war period, and we would be getting it if we will pay a fair market price instead of doing what the administration wants to do—pay subsidies for the production of every conceivable thing. The committee is certainly in favor of spending some money in due time for drilling and in investigating for oil and minerals in Alaska, which the gentleman represents so efficiently; but we do insist that we first get the oil that is already available here. We know where it is. It would not cost a dime to investigate. Certainly the membership of this committee would not be justified in spending millions and millions of dollars to look up new oil wells when we know we have them right here and they are ready to go.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIMOND. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman from Iowa does not take the position that he is opposed to the development of Alaska and our insular possessions, does he?

Mr. JENSEN. No.

Mr. WHITE. How are you going to find out where the oil is if you do not look for it?

Mr. JENSEN. We have the oil right here.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman is contending we should not look any further.

Mr. JENSEN. After the war is over, or if the war lasts longer than we anticipate it will, why, of course, then possibly we will have to look for it, but I do not think so. We have all the oil we need right here today on the mainland, but they will not let it be produced; they will not let the wildcat wells or the low-producing wells produce because they cannot produce at the price they are allowing.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman's opposition is to going to foreign countries, but he is not opposed to developing our own insular possessions?

Mr. JENSEN. Of course I am not, and if the gentleman had been listening to me he would have heard me say that.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIMOND. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I want to congratulate the Delegate from Alaska for standing up so ably for the Territory he represents. While I have a good deal of sympathy for what the gentleman from Iowa has said, I feel that Alaska is a part of the United States and that it is up to the Congress to do what it can to bring about the exploration and development of the natural resources which it has. Alaska does have oil resources which we will very likely need in our war with Japan. We can spend a hundred million dollars to develop Canadian properties, but when it comes to spending a million dollars for the development of our own properties we are up against something that cannot seem to be overcome. I would suggest to the House that it give serious consideration to bringing Alaska into the family of States, and at the earliest opportunity pass the bill granting her statehood.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIMOND. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. May I ask the gentleman about this proposal, because it is related to an item of something over a million dollars in the appropriation bill for the War Department which passed this House a few days ago and is now pending in the Senate. Do I understand that the money that was provided in this bill was for geological work in connection with that project?

Mr. DIMOND. It was to be given to the Geological Survey under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior to explore and develop oil in other parts of Alaska, not, as I understand, the particular area to which the War Department is giving attention.

Mr. CASE. It is not related to the Wide Bay project?

Mr. DIMOND. No. I understand it does not cover the Wide Bay project. Some part of this money may have been intended for use at Wide Bay, because the Department of the Interior still has title to all of the lands in the Wide Bay area. Only the surface has been placed in a military reservation. This is an integral part of the plan to explore for



oil in that part of the world, which is important to us now.

Mr. CASE. If there is any particular need for doing anything in connection with oil in Alaska at this time, it would seem to me it should be related to the war effort. If oil can be produced near a logical center, that is one thing. The general exploratory purposes is something quite different. May I ask the gentleman, from his own knowledge in Alaska, what is the most likely spot for producing oil?

Mr. DIMOND. I am not an engineer, Mr. Speaker, and I can only guess. I would say the most likely part is the Arctic, and the Navy Department is attempting explorations there, but that is something like 800 miles from the southern coast, and I think it is invaluable to find out how much oil is there because there is no great difficulty in getting it to the coast provided we want to spend the time and money to do it. The areas that are sought to be explored by the Geological Survey under the amendment put in the bill by the Senate are right on the seacoast, where any oil produced is immediately available. They are on a direct line between the United States and Japan. In view of the shortage of shipping, and I can say to the gentleman that the shortage is still acute, I think it would promote the war effort if this exploration could be made. Oil on the coast of Alaska would be of high value for present military purposes—perhaps invaluable.

Mr. CASE. Let us settle one thing. This particular project is not necessarily related to or dependent upon the project that was provided in the War Department appropriation bill?

Mr. DIMOND. I understand that to be the case, although I am not able to give a categorical answer to the question.

Mr. NORRELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIMOND. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, I want the RECORD to show that this committee would be just as willing to recommend an appropriation of money for geological surveys and the discovery of oil in Alaska as it would in the continental United States. It is the position of the committee that public funds should not be expended for these purposes anywhere, either in continental United States or in our insular possessions until the small oil companies have an opportunity to spend their own private funds for geological surveys and for the exploration of oil. The committee does not mean to draw a line of demarcation between Alaska and continental United States.

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's position, but all of this land in Alaska is reserved by the Government and no private individual can explore it.

If the land were available for private exploration and development under the Oil Leasing Act, or under any other law, the case would be different. But for the protection of the public interest, and to insure, if possible, a supply of oil for the Army and Navy, all of the potential oil land of Alaska has been placed in re-

serve except for a few acres privately owned, from which no production is now being had. Virtually all of Alaska which gives promise of oil is in reserve. Hence, if any exploration is undertaken, the work must be done by some arm of the Government. Wisely, I think, the Navy is proceeding with some oil exploratory work in the immense oil reserve on the Arctic coast. The Army is proposing to do some work at Wide Bay and funds for that purpose were carried in the War Department appropriation bill which recently was passed by the House. The sum, \$1,075,000, carried in the amendment under discussion is largely intended for explorations at Yakataga and at Kattalla and at Iniskin, although it may be that some part of it is intended for use at Wide Bay, and a part of it was earmarked for northern Alaska, as indicated in the justification of request for appropriation made to the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations.

For national defense purposes this work should have been done years ago. In support of the successful prosecution of the war it ought to be done now. Nor should there be delay because all of the oil in the States has not been exhausted. Surely, if we go to Norman Wells, and are even planning to go to Arabia to get oil, it is the part of common sense and wisdom to at least see if we have any oil in an area which is just as much a part of the United States as any of the States and which is closer to Japan than any other oil-producing area under our control in all the world. No one knows how long the war with Japan will last nor what its demands will be. Considering the strategic position of Alaska it may well be that the discovery and development of oil in the Territory will be not only true economy but a substantial contribution to victory. I offer, Mr. Speaker, as a part of my remarks, a copy of the printed record of the hearing on this subject before the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations held on May 12, last.

#### HEARING BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE OF SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

##### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

(Statements of William E. Wrather, Director; Philip S. Smith, Chief Alaskan Geologist; William B. Heroy, Foreign Production Division, Petroleum Administration for War; Michael Straus, Assistant Secretary, Department of the Interior)

##### *Mineral resources of Alaska*

##### Amount of Supplemental Estimate

Senator HAYDEN. We have a supplemental estimate in the amount of \$1,075,000 under the item "Mineral resources of Alaska."

Mr. STRAUS. Mr. Wrather, Director; Dr. Smith, of the Alaskan Branch; and Mr. Heroy, of the Foreign Production Division of the Petroleum Administration for War, are here in connection with this item.

Senator HAYDEN. I believe I will include at this point the justification prepared by the Department in connection with this item. (The justification referred to follows:)

##### "MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA

"(Estimate, \$177,000+\$1,075,000 in Senate Document No. 196; act, \$150,000+\$20,000 overtime)

"(P. 67, lines 9 and 10)"

"(1) Page 67, line 9, strike out '\$177,000' and insert '\$1,252,000', to allow supplemental esti-

mate of \$1,075,000 in Senate Document No. 196.

"(2) Page 67, line 10, strike out '\$60,000' and insert '\$150,000', to allow an increase of \$90,000 in the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia, as recommended in Senate Document No. 196.

"(1) The purpose of the first amendment is to include \$1,075,000 for an oil-exploration program in Alaska as a part of the budget for 1945.

"War demands have resulted in a very heavy drain on petroleum supplies in the Pacific area. In fact, California production even now is unable to meet immediate demands adequately. It is anticipated that requirements in the Pacific will increase rather than decrease.

"In the circumstances it would be of great help if Alaska were self-sustaining in regard to petroleum products, and would be even better if the Territory were able to contribute to requirements outside of Alaska. At present, all petroleum products used in Alaska must be shipped there.

"This situation has long been predicted by the Department of the Interior and on November 16, 1942, Mr. Ickes, as Petroleum Coordinator for War, presented to the President a proposal that the Government undertake to develop oil production in the Alaskan area. This proposal contained the following paragraphs:

"The strategic importance of Alaska becomes more and more evident as the war goes forward. The relative proximity of the Territory, and especially of the Aleutian Peninsula, to Japan and Asia, and its location in relation to the circumpolar and transpolar air routes that undoubtedly will be utilized to an increasing degree, emphasize the importance of developing indigenous sources of petroleum and petroleum products in that area. Liquid fuels and other petroleum products must now be brought from California by tank ship, and this at a time when the many other essential demands on such shipping can be met only with the greatest difficulty. Obviously, if Alaska could be made anywhere nearly self-sufficient so far as oil is concerned, it would be a highly advantageous development.

"The reasons for the failure of private enterprise adequately to explore the oil potentialities in Alaska are basically economic, and are not due to inferior geological prospects. The promising areas are remote from the large consuming centers, supplies and equipment must be transported over considerable distances, and, due to the rigors of the climate, exploratory operations can be conducted during only a limited portion of the time and then only at a relatively high cost. Undoubtedly the oil possibilities of the Territory would long since have received more active attention by oil companies had not the physical and financial deterrents been so great. Any serious exploration for oil by private interests is in any case impractical under presently existing conditions.

"Fully realizing the importance of the discovery of petroleum in Alaska to the conduct of the war, this office has made an exhaustive review of the available data bearing on the subject. The Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior and the private-oil companies which have carried on exploration and development activities in the area have furnished us the material resulting from their experience. It is our belief that the exigencies of the situation and the prospects for successful exploration are sufficiently great to justify a program of substantial character."

"The strategic importance of lands in Alaska that may contain significant petroleum resources is further illustrated by Public Land Order 82, issued January 22, 1943, which withdraws certain tracts in Alaska from sale, location, selection, and entry under



the public-land laws, including the mining laws, and from leasing under the mineral-leasing laws, and reserves the minerals in such tracts under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, for use in connection with the prosecution of the war. The lands withdrawn include all of the areas that are regarded as being most likely to contain petroleum deposits of value, and obviously the lands were withdrawn with petroleum in mind.

"Since the letter from the Petroleum Coordinator for War to the President in November 1942, and since the issue of Public Land Order 82 in January 1943, the Pacific petroleum situation has become more acute and the need for geological investigations on which any intelligent drilling for oil must be based, is more pressing now than before.

"In spite of the President's approval of the proposal of the Petroleum Coordinator for War, repeated attempts to get this urgent program under way have so far been unsuccessful. Another Alaskan field season is at hand and the small start that the Geological Survey has been able to make on oil investigations within its present budget will have to be almost completely abandoned unless funds are made available to carry the petroleum-exploration program through the fiscal year 1945.

"The program in the fiscal year 1945 is for investigations in the five areas that seem, on the basis of earlier Geological Survey work, to hold the best possibilities of containing significant petroleum reserves. These areas include:

Yakataga.....	\$367,900
Katalla.....	359,000
Iniskin.....	47,950
Alaska Peninsula.....	184,070
Northern Alaska.....	79,800
Administration.....	36,280

Total ..... 1,075,000

"The principal objectives of the program are: (1) to determine as rapidly as possible justified locations for test wells and to drill such information wells; (2) to study and map the geologic features of as much as possible of the five areas in sufficient detail to constitute an adequate basis for the location of subsequent test wells; (3) to appraise the possibilities of the five areas as sources of petroleum; (4) to plan future investigations that may be needed in areas contiguous to those studied in detail; and (5) to correlate and integrate the information obtained in order to be in a position to guide the development of any oil pools that may be discovered.

"The scope and objectives of the program have been carefully worked out in the Geological Survey and the work in each area has been planned in considerable detail. However, because of the conditions under which the work will be performed, it is impossible to forecast specific estimate details. For instance, as planned, a large amount of the actual labor in the field will be done by contract but, if suitable contracts cannot be entered into, because of military exigencies, priorities, etc., it may become necessary for the Geological Survey to supply additional personnel, equipment, and materials, and contract for its use. In this event many of the items in the estimate will have to be adjusted.

"The personnel provided in the estimate will be used mainly in the diverse professional and technical phases of the work, which is contemplated in about a dozen field projects. The travel item is relatively large because of the high cost in Alaska of special boat and plane travel. "Transportation of things" includes the movement into remote areas by plane and boat of a large amount of such equipment items as tractors, drills, casing, etc.

"The ratio between other contractual services and equipment and some other items cannot be estimated accurately because all the various situations which will arise cannot be predicted. Other contractual services include such items as the drilling of 38,000 feet of holes and a considerable amount of geophysical work for geologic information. The drilling will include perhaps as many as 50 holes which will be distributed in several of the areas to be investigated. In general, a large amount of the physical work of geologic drilling and similar work has been estimated as contractual. Some of the large items of equipment for the work such as some of the drills, prime movers, etc., have been estimated in the equipment item. Consequently, the actual carrying out of the job may involve either larger equipment and pay-roll costs and lower contractual costs or vice versa.

"Budget details of the proposed expenditures under this item are as follows:

Personal services, departmental:

Man-years:	
1 principal scientist, P-6.....	\$5,600
2 senior scientists, P-5.....	9,200
2 assistant scientists, P-2.....	5,200
1 junior scientist, P-1.....	2,000
2 assistant clerk-stenographers, CAF-3.....	3,240
Overtime pay.....	4,146

Total..... 29,386

Personal services, field:

1 senior scientists, P-5.....	9,200
18 associate scientists, P-8.....	57,600
8 assistant scientists, P-2.....	20,800
11 junior scientists, P-1.....	22,000
24 temporary employees.....	60,000
Overtime pay.....	35,519
Additional pay for foreign service.....	15,000

Total..... 220,119

Total personal services.....	249,505
Travel.....	70,000
Transportation of things.....	40,000
Communication services.....	2,000
Rents and utility services.....	5,000
Other contractual services.....	508,495
Supplies and materials.....	50,000
Equipment.....	150,000

Total..... 1,075,000

"The purpose of the second amendment is to increase the limitation on personal services in the District of Columbia in accordance with the increased estimate."

Senator HAYDEN. We will be pleased to have further verbal justification in addition to what has been placed in the record in writing.

#### Exploration for oil

Mr. STRAUS. I will offer just a brief justification. This is for the exploration of Alaska for oil. In this connection the Navy and the Army have an agreement with the Interior, each undertaking a share of it. The Navy is going to operate on the petroleum reserve in Alaska, the Army is going to operate in the wide bay area, and the Geological Survey, at the request of the services, is going to operate in other areas in Alaska, all of which is Government land.

#### Need for oil

The need for oil is the driving motive at the present time, and the necessity of the Government doing this is because private enterprise cannot and does not and will not do it at this time.

I will ask Dr. Wrather and Mr. Heroy to supplement that statement as they see fit.

Mr. WRATHER. This item covers the geological exploration for oil in Alaska which is clearly a function of the Geological Survey. While we are desperately struggling to find oil to service the war in the Pacific, it has

been increasingly apparent in recent months that additional sources of supply are badly needed in that general area, and we anticipate that the demand for oil in the Pacific will be greater as time proceeds.

While we are tapping every known source of oil to meet the demands of the Navy and the Army, Alaska remains practically untested, and yet it is recognized to have possibilities for oil production. Surface indications of oil are numerous, and throughout the years the Geological Survey has made certain progress on this investigation, but the limited appropriations available have been scarcely sufficient to more than scratch the surface in such a large and undeveloped territory.

It becomes increasingly urgent that the Geological Survey should perform its obvious function and proceed with the geological exploration which must precede any actual drilling for oil. We are anxious to get at the job and are submitting this request so we can undertake exploration during the coming season on a more comprehensive scale than has been possible in the past.

#### When work could be started

Senator HAYDEN. If this money were made immediately available, how soon could you go to work?

Mr. SMITH. We are starting with the regular funds, the balance from the 1944 appropriation to send certain parties in the field so that we will have a small nucleus.

You might say we will be immediately available to go ahead on the larger program should the funds be granted.

#### Indications that oil will be found

Senator HAYDEN. You state that there are surface indications that oil will be found. Those are encouraging, are they?

Mr. WRATHER. There are encouraging indications. In an area along the south coast of Alaska and in another considerable area on the north coast, surface indications exist which indicate that oil may be present. The final story will never be told until drilling is done and we must make a thoroughgoing geological study in order to indicate the best prospective areas.

Senator HAYDEN. The Geological Survey has in other parts of the country been successful in indicating to drillers a good place to put a hole in the ground and find out whether there is oil?

Mr. WRATHER. Yes, sir; that is the function of the Survey.

Senator HAYDEN. You believe that you can repeat the performance in Alaska to a satisfactory end?

Mr. WRATHER. I wouldn't guarantee the discovery of oil, but I will say we will make the best possible geological investigation.

Senator HAYDEN. What further statement do you wish to make?

#### Supplying of oil to Northwest area

Mr. STRAUS. I think Mr. Heroy would very briefly state the position in supplying oil to the Northwest section of the country at the present time and the difficulties that the Petroleum Administration for War, which he represents, has in that task.

Mr. HEROY. Senator, as you know, during the early stages of the war, the military situation in Alaska was such that it was impracticable to do anything there in the way of oil development. The situation, of course, has improved now where it does seem feasible to go in there and do certain things that couldn't be done earlier. As regards the supply on the Pacific coast, California is producing at the present time about 825,000 barrels a day of oil which is just about the very maximum which can possibly be done in that area. Everything is being strained to the utmost to get that amount of oil out. In spite of that fact, we are drawing on storage in California to meet the military situation



about 80,000 barrels a day of crude oil, so that if the total production in California were 900,000 barrels a day, we wouldn't be any more than breaking even and we are greatly concerned about the shortage of oil on the Pacific coast at the present time, and everything is being done to increase the production in California itself.

#### *Demands for oil in North Pacific*

There are going to be large demands for oil in the North Pacific as we look ahead, we feel quite sure, and anything that can be done over a period of a year's time to bring in additional oil up there will be most helpful.

At the present time, for instance, in British Columbia there is a shortage of oil, and we are now planning to bring oil from western South America up to British Columbia in tankers to take care of that situation. So that we have in the North Pacific a very acute situation and we, therefore, feel that anything that can be done to add to the supply there and to cut off this deficiency will be very helpful.

#### *How oil would be gotten out of Alaska*

Senator HAYDEN. Now, the particular area that you believe it is desirable to explore is so situated that, if oil were found, it would not be difficult to get it to the seaboard?

Mr. HEROV. That is right. These areas in which Dr. Smith proposes to do most of his work are located very close to the coast on the south coast of Alaska, and if promising prospects were developed there, as we feel quite sure they will be, in several of these areas it will be a relatively simple matter.

Senator HAYDEN. It wouldn't be similar to the experience in northwestern Canada?

Mr. HEROV. In northern Alaska it would take a pipe line 800 miles long to bring it to the coast, but in no instance here would it take a pipe line more than 20 or 25 miles long to put the oil right on the coast, a thing that could be done within a few weeks, so that the oil would be immediately accessible for the war program if any were developed as a result of this work. Yes; I would like to make that very clear: That this is stuff that is right close to transportation.

Senator HAYDEN. Are there any further statements with regard to the matter?

Mr. WRATHER. Dr. Smith, do you have anything further to say?

Dr. SMITH. No, sir.

#### *Preparatory study of project*

Dr. WRATHER. We have worked over this budget very carefully, Senator. It has been in progress since last fall. First, we undertook to review all the accumulated information in the files of the Geological Survey bearing on the subject and in the light of this information appraise the gaps where additional work was needed. We have gone into this in considerable detail even to the point of the location of the areas in which field parties are to be placed. Some of the geologists are now proceeding to the field as the weather permits, and others will follow along as fast as possible. Of course, we will not be able to get the full force into the field until we are assured of how much money we will have available for the enterprise. There are limitations in manpower which, of course, are present in everything one tries to do these days, but we think we can carry the program forward as outlined.

Mr. STRAUS. One other statement, Senator. This is part of the three-way attack on the problem. The Congress has recently provided the Navy with a larger amount, I think, a million and a half dollars, to engage in an operation on the naval petroleum reserve on which no petroleum has been produced to date.

#### *Development near coast line*

Senator HAYDEN. That is located where?

Mr. STRAUS. On the north coast.

Senator HAYDEN. That is way up by Point Barrow?

Mr. STRAUS. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Senator HAYDEN. In that instance, if oil were discovered, it would not be far from ocean transportation?

Mr. STRAUS. Yes, sir. It is a difficult season up there, but it is close to the ocean.

Senator HAYDEN. If the oil were taken out of the well during the wintertime, it could be taken out when navigation opened and made available?

Mr. STRAUS. Yes; the reserve is very large geographically, but small in comparison with the other parts of Alaska which will be explored by the Survey.

The Army's participation—and this is by agreement and encouragement of the Army—is a drilling program at Wide Bay, the Wide Bay area in Alaska. That is what the Army is going to seek to do in the exploration of Alaska, and the Geological Survey is undertaking the part that has just been described.

Senator HAYDEN. Speaking of Wide Bay would indicate again that it was a development comparatively near the coast, and we would not be embarrassed by long transmission lines.

Mr. WRATHER. Directly on the coast, Senator.

Senator HAYDEN. I think that makes a satisfactory report.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks, and to include therein the brief hearings had before the Senate Committee on Appropriations on this subject.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. DIMOND]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 39: Page 22, line 9, insert the following:

"Purchase of improvements on lands, Havasupai Indian Reservation, Ariz.: For the purchase of improvements on exchanged lands as authorized by and in accordance with the provisions of the act of March 4, 1944 (Public Law 246), \$11,100: *Provided*, That title to any improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Indians of the Havasupai Reservation."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 40: Page 23, line 7, insert the following:

"Purchase of land, Fort Peck Reservation, Montana (tribal funds): For the purchase of land and improvements thereon for the Indians of the Fort Peck Reservation, Mont., \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the Fort Peck Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land and improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Fort Peck Indians."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 41: Page 23, line 14, insert the following:

"Purchase of land, Flathead Indians, Montana (tribal funds): For the purchase of land and improvements thereon for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation, Mont., \$38,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land and improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 42: Page 23, line 21, and insert the following:

"Purchase of land, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina (tribal funds): For the purchase of land and improvements thereon for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina, \$2,500, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said Indians: *Provided*, That title to any lands and improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 82: Page 49, line 18, strike out "\$216,045" and insert the following: "\$223,670, of which not to exceed \$1,200 shall be available until expended in units of \$300 for standing rewards for information leading to the apprehension and conviction for the theft or killing of any Indian cattle (tribal and individual) on the Klamath Reservation, of any person or persons under rules and regulations adopted by the Klamath Cattle Committee and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 84: Page 50, line 6, strike out "\$217,045" and insert "\$224,670."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 88: Page 51, line 14, after the words "Indian Affairs", insert the following: "*Provided further*, That not to exceed \$10,000 shall be immediately available for an audit of the books, accounts, and operations of the Menominee Indian Mills by a certified public accountant or firm of accountants under a contract to be entered



by said accountant or firm of accountants with the Menominee Tribe acting by its advisory council and approved by the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment. The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement. The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 89: Page 51, line 22, strike out "\$544,325" and insert "\$558,950."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 89, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$556,450."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 93: Page 54, line 17, insert the following:

"Expenses of tribal officers and other purposes, Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming (tribal funds): For the current fiscal year the Secretary of the Interior, or such official as may be designated by him, is hereby authorized to pay out of any joint tribal funds of the Shoshone and Arapaho Indians of the Wind River Reservation, Wyo., in the Treasury of the United States the following salaries and expenses:

"To the chairman, secretary, and interpreter of the Shoshone and Arapaho Joint General Council and members of the Shoshone and Arapaho Joint Business Committee, or other committees appointed by the Joint General Council, when engaged on joint business of the tribes, a sum of not to exceed \$8 per diem for attendance to cover salary and all expenses; to such official delegates of the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes who may carry on the joint business of the tribes in Washington or Chicago a per diem of not to exceed \$10 in lieu of salary and expenses: *Provided*, That the rate of per diem shall be fixed in advance by the Joint General Council or by the Joint Business Committee if authorized by said Joint General Council: *Provided further*, That the official delegates of said tribes, carrying on business in Washington or Chicago shall also receive the usual railroad and sleeping-car transportation to and from Washington or Chicago: *And provided further*, That the length of stay of the official delegates in Washington or Chicago shall be determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Secretary or his designate is also authorized and directed to expend from said joint tribal funds of the Shoshone and Arapaho Indians with the consent of the Joint Business Committee, not exceeding \$1,500 per annum for pay of game and fish wardens to be appointed by the Joint Business Committee, for patrolling the lakes, streams, and hunting areas of the Wind River Reservation: *Provided*, That receipts derived from fishing and hunting licenses and permits and from fines shall be deposited into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribes pursuant to the provisions of the act of May 17, 1926 (44 Stat. 560): *Provided further*, That all the aforesaid pay and expenses for all purposes shall not exceed in the aggregate \$7,500 per annum."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 94: Page 56, line 24, insert the following:

"Fulfillment of Atoka agreement with Choctaw-Chickasaw Nations of Indians: That pursuant to the provisions of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw-Chickasaw Nations of Indians, known as the Atoka agreement, and the supplemental agreements thereafter made and the laws enacted by the Congress, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract on behalf of the United States for the purchase from the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians in Oklahoma for all the present right, title, and interest of said Indians in the land and mineral deposits reserved from allotment in accordance with the provisions of section 58 of the act entitled 'An act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians, and for other purposes,' approved July 1, 1902. The Secretary shall cause such contract to be executed on behalf of said Indians by the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, and shall then submit such contract to said Indians for their approval. If and when such contract has been approved by said Indians, the Secretary shall submit the contract to the Congress for its ratification: *Provided*, That the approval of such contract by the said Indians shall be through a special election called and held pursuant to rules and regulations to be promulgated by the said Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That before the said rules and regulations are promulgated they must be submitted to and approved by both the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation. Such contract shall not be binding upon any of the parties thereto until it shall have been ratified by the Congress.

"Upon the approval of such contract by the Congress—

"(a) The amount of the purchase price fixed in such contract when appropriated shall be placed to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians on the books of the Treasury of the United States, and thereafter such proceeds shall be distributed to such Indians in pursuance with the terms and provisions of such contract and shall be exempted from attorney fees and other debt contracted prior to the passage and approval of this act; and

"(b) The Secretary shall cause a proper conveyance to be executed by the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation conveying all right, title, and interest of said Indians in such lands and mineral deposits to the United States, and thereupon, all such right, title, and interest shall vest in the United States.

"The appropriation of such sum as may be necessary for making the payments to such Indians pursuant to section 2 (a) of this act is hereby authorized. There is also authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$20,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to defray the expenses of negotiating the contract and holding of the election authorized by section 1 hereof, including the making of such appraisal or appraisals as may be deemed necessary.

"The land and mineral deposits when acquired hereunder shall become part of the public domain subject to the applicable public land mining and mineral leasing laws. The coal deposits acquired hereunder may be leased in accordance with the provisions relating to coal of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 26, 1920 (41 Stat. 437), as amended. The asphalt deposits acquired hereunder may be leased by the Secretary of the Interior

through advertisement, competitive bidding, or such other methods as he may by general regulations prescribe, and in areas not exceeding 640 acres each. Leases for such asphalt deposits shall be conditioned upon the payment by the lessee of such royalty as may be fixed in the lease, not less than 25 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds of marketable production, and upon payment in advance of a rental of 25 cents per acre for the first calendar year or fraction thereof; 50 cents per acre for the second, third, fourth, and fifth years, respectively; and \$1 per acre per annum thereafter during the continuance of the lease, such rental for any lease year to be credited against royalties accruing for that year. Leases for such asphalt deposits shall be for a period of 20 years, with preferential right in the lessee to renew the same for successive periods of 10 years upon such reasonable terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, unless otherwise provided by law at the expiration of such periods. All asphalt leases issued hereunder shall be subject to such further terms and conditions, not inconsistent herewith, as may be incorporated in each lease or prescribed by general regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the issuance of the lease, including covenants relative to mining methods; waste, period of preliminary development, initial investment, and minimum production. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to modify or amend as to area any asphalt lease issued hereunder upon application of the lessee if he finds such modification or amendment to be to the best interests of the United States and of the lessee. The general provisions of sections 1, 27, 29 to 34, inclusive, 37, and 38 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437), as amended, shall apply to asphalt leases issued under the provisions of this act, sections 1, 34, and 37 thereof being amended to include deposits of asphalt acquired hereunder, and section 27 thereof being amended to provide that no person, association, or corporation shall take or hold more than 2,560 acres under asphalt lease at any one time. The entire net income from coal and asphalt leases issued under this act shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury of the United States."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. This amendment authorizes the acquisition from a group of Indians of a lot of coal and so-called asphalt lands. It seems to me that we ought to have some information as to what it would cost and if there is any reason why we should do it. We are rather embarking upon a considerable undertaking, it seems to me. I would like to have the gentleman explain the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman's request is reasonable, and I will be glad to give him the information. I will say that the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER] is quite familiar with the Atoka agreement on which this amendment is based, and a little later I shall ask him to give the House more detailed information.

I do not intend to go into the merits of this item at length. As I indicated a moment ago, I do want to point out that Senate amendment No. 94 relates to



the Atoka agreement entered into by the Government of the United States and the Indians involved in 1898. May I say that this amendment, if adopted, will not at this time commit the Federal Government to any expenditure of funds other than the cost of submitting the agreement to the Indians through a special election. I want to make that clear. It will give the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians and the Government of the United States an opportunity to get together, negotiate, and if possible settle, this perplexing problem which has been pending in one form or another since 1898.

Briefly, the amendment authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to enter into negotiations with authority to make a contract for the purchase of 379,000 acres of coal and asphalt lands from the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians of Oklahoma. The contract must be submitted to the Indians for their approval at a special election, and upon its approval by the Indians it must be submitted to the Congress for ratification. It does not commit this Congress to pay any specific sum for these valuable coal lands. But by the passage of this pending amendment the Congress will demonstrate that it is willing to keep faith with these two great tribes of Indians. It will then be up to the Department of the Interior and the Indians to see whether or not they can get together on a price that is fair and reasonable.

Since all the opposition apparently comes from the Republican side of this Chamber let me call attention to the fact that you gentlemen are going to meet in Chicago in a few days to write another platform in which you will "view with alarm" as you did in 1940, in 1936, and to some extent in 1932. Without any desire to be presumptuous, let me suggest that before you write another platform that you read the one you wrote 4 years ago in which you solemnly promised the Indians to assist in every way to wind up their affairs. In fact, both Democratic and Republican platforms made similar promises in this respect.

Some Indians in Oklahoma, judging from the vote, assumed your party really meant what you said then. By your stubborn opposition here today some Indians might get the idea that you are generous with campaign promises at election time but weak on performance when the occasion arises to put those promises into action. This is an opportunity to assist those two Indian tribes in winding up their affairs and at the same time keep faith with them. The amendment specifically provides that the contract shall not be binding upon any of the parties thereto until it shall have been ratified by the Congress.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. I am not opposed to this because I am not as well posted on this as I might be, but I am wondering why the Committee on Appropriations is called upon to submit agreements between the Indians and the United States. Is not that outside the purview of the

activities of the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. May I say to the gentleman that theoretically it may be outside the purview of the activities of the Committee on Appropriations, but the gentleman has been here a long time, he is a very able and distinguished member not only of his party but of the Congress, and a member of a great committee, and I think if he has observed as closely as I believe he has, he knows that there are very few annual appropriation bills that come in here that are not literally loaded down with legislation. This is not an exception to the rule. Theoretically it might be argued that the Committee on Appropriations should not be called upon to enact legislation, but actually that committee does. Especially is this true since Pearl Harbor. The gentleman must admit that is correct.

Mr. JENKINS. I have heard of that before.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. And he will hear it many times in the future before this war is over. If the gentleman insists we should hew to the line at all times and under all circumstances and not permit legislation on appropriation bills, I might go along with him, but no one knows better than he that this Congress is not adhering to that rule. He knows, too, that we will not do it in the future. The gentleman knows that very well. Let us not confuse the real issue here by a mere subterfuge. Let us be perfectly frank, realistic, and practical.

Mr. JENKINS. I do not propose to raise a point of order about it, but this is what I had in mind. If it is of such importance that the Committee on Appropriations feels constrained to submit this thing to the Indians to be passed upon by them, then what is the next step? What in the natural sequence will be the next thing?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Of course, the gentleman knows a point of order would not now be in order. Answering the gentleman I will say the next step would be for the Interior Department and the Indians to attempt to get together and submit the matter to tribes in question to see if an agreement can be reached. Before you vote on this I want Members to know that these lands are very valuable involving several millions of dollars. We are told that there is not only a potential shortage of coal but that in the next few months there is going to be an actual shortage of coal.

I weigh my words when I say there is sufficient coal in this area in Oklahoma to fire every ship that floats the sea. I feel sure I am not exaggerating the facts when I say that. There is a tremendous amount of coal in that area. It is almost unlimited, and most of it is of high grade. It is reasonable to assume, considering the coal shortage, that the Government of the United States would want some or all of that coal and might need it badly before this time next year. If the Indians get together with the Department of the Interior on a reasonable price, and that is submitted back to the Congress of the United States, then there will be sufficient time to say, "This is

too much" or "This is not enough." Why haggle over that now?

Mr. JENKINS. As I understand, the Committee on Appropriations has not committed itself or the Congress of the United States to pay any special price for this.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. JENKINS. It has not committed itself in any contract with these Indians or anyone else that the Government should operate these mines and mine this coal.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct; but may I add that the Atoka agreement speaks for itself.

Mr. JENKINS. Then anyone who is in the coal business can look at what we do today and say, "The Government and the Congress are not bound in the least by implication, or otherwise, to mine or produce any coal."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I think, too, that is a fair assumption. The gentleman will be perfectly consistent to vote for this amendment today and a year from now or later use his own judgment as to whether a contract that may be entered into is fair and reasonable either to the United States or to the two tribes of Indians concerned.

Mr. JENKINS. I should not be opposed to the Government's buying coal land if it wants to, but I should be opposed to the Government's going into the coal business, mining and producing coal.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman has made his position perfectly clear.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is it a fact that this same proposition was once previously before the Congress, and was not an authorization passed similar to this and then repealed after they found they had gotten into a mess over it?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am glad the gentleman has mentioned that. There have been a number of acts passed with reference to this subject during the past 46 years.

I may say to the gentleman that another legislative body at the other end of this Capitol has passed almost unanimously a bill proposing to do this very thing.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact that the Atoka agreement was made under that old bill, and that after the agreement was entered into Congress repealed the authority?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The Atoka agreement was made back in 1898. It is true, I believe, that Congress went back on that agreement. But when Congress practically repudiated a solemn agreement entered into by the Government of the United States and the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes, such action was not to the credit of the Congress of the United States. It will be recalled that this Government also told the Indians in another treaty that they should never be moved as long as grass grew and as long as water ran, but we did not keep that agreement with the Indians.



The way some of the Indians have been treated is a shame and a disgrace to the Nation. But the fact that Congress has not kept its agreements with all other Indian tribes is no reason why Congress should repudiate and refuse time after time to keep its promises and obligations with reference to the Atoka agreement.

Mr. TABER. Someone would say that we were not keeping our agreement, probably, if the Congress refused to ratify the agreement the Secretary of the Interior might make. That is what I am disturbed about in connection with this. It seems to be something where someone heretofore has thought that when we got into it were getting the Government in wrong. Now if we go ahead and authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make a contract with these Indians, we are going to get the Indians all stirred up with the idea that they are going to get something. Then if the Congress does not agree to it afterward we will be in trouble. That is the way it looks to me.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I appreciate what the gentleman has said. The gentleman knows that I do not always agree with the Secretary of the Interior by any manner of means, but in many ways he has proved himself to be an able and fearless administrator. Whether we like him or not I think it is fair to say that he can be depended on in a matter of this kind to protect the rights of the Indians as well as the Federal Government. I repeat, this is simply giving an opportunity to work out the sale of these valuable coal lands to the satisfaction of the Indians and to the Government that may be needed very badly during the next year or two if this war continues that long.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. I note on page 58 that the proposed language includes these words:

Such contract shall not be binding upon any of the parties thereto until it shall have been ratified by the Congress.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; I have pointed that out.

Mr. CASE. I recognize that. At the same time, on page 57 there appears this language:

The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract on behalf of the United States for the purchase from the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indiana and Chickasaw—

And so forth.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is also correct. I have called it a tentative contract because that is all it could be when we tied this string to it that it must be ratified by both the Congress of the United States and also by the Indians. Keep in mind that these Indians are not going to give away one of the finest coal fields in all the world.

Mr. CASE. I notice that it also states that:

If and when such contract has been approved by said Indians, the Secretary shall submit the contract to the Congress for its ratification.

It seems to me perfectly clear that under the language here proposed the contract will not be binding until it has been ratified by both parties. With the gentleman's long experience in dealing with the Indians, I am sure he will agree that it will be important in the explanation of this to the tribe that attention be called to that, otherwise some of the Indians will read the portion that speaks of authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to enter into a contract and take the meaning which was suggested by the gentleman from New York and understand that the Secretary has been authorized to act on behalf of the United States.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I now am going to ask my good friend, the distinguished and able Member from Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER], who has been a very active and able Member for several weeks, and yet who is so modest and retiring that he has not yet uttered a word, so far as I know, on the floor of this House, to make a statement about this matter and to answer any questions that any Member of the House may want to ask.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield first?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. BENDER. When was this treaty made?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. In 1893.

Mr. BENDER. Did not the Congress reverse itself later?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; I understand it did. Congress has reversed itself many times on many occasions. It may not be a credit to the Congress of the United States that it has reversed itself, but it has done so, and it may reverse itself in the future. We do not know about that. We do know we made a solemn agreement with these Indians, and the least we can do today is to give them an opportunity to attempt to sell this land at a fair and reasonable cash price.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STIGLER].

#### SALE OF COAL AND ASPHALT DEPOSITS OF CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. STIGLER. Mr. Speaker, being a freshman in this great body, I rise on this occasion with a great deal of apprehension and reluctance. But the importance of it to my people and to my State demands that I break the ancient custom and tradition of the House that a freshman should be seen and not heard. Therefore I ask your sympathetic indulgence while I present my views on this amendment.

First, may I give you a little of the history with reference to this legislation? Before doing so, however, I desire to thank and congratulate the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] for the valuable assistance he has rendered in connection with the amendment. He deserves the thanks of every Choctaw and Chickasaw. I also wish to thank his committee for permitting me to appear before them.

The Choctaw-Chickasaw Tribes of Indians are located principally in the southeastern and southern part of Oklahoma. They occupy an area of approximately 21 or 22 counties in our State. I happen to be a duly enrolled member of the Choctaw Tribe of Indians, and am part Chickasaw. My tribe came from the State of Mississippi. They gave up their land in Mississippi at the insistence of the United States Government for lands in the then Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. We received a patent in fee to them from our Government, probably two of the few tribes in the United States which have so received title to their lands. My people came to Indian Territory around 1830. As time went on white people migrated to the Indian Territory and within a very short while insistent requests and demands were made by them upon the Federal authorities to cause this Indian Territory to become a State of the Union.

Due to that pressure Congress passed an act in 1893 creating a Commission, which became known later as the Dawes Commission, and Senator Dawes, who had been a Member of the United States Senate, became Chairman of that Commission. The purpose of that Commission was to cause the land, which was owned at that time in common by the two tribes, to be allotted to them individually and the balance of the surplus land sold to white settlers. Reluctantly but due to much high pressure, the Choctaws and Chickasaws finally acceded to the request of the Government and proceeded to permit the machinery to be set up to make these allotments in severalty. That caused the act of June 1898, commonly known as the Atoka agreement, to be enacted by the Congress of the United States. The act was voted upon at a special election by the two tribes and ratified. It contained plans for the allotment of lands and final settlement of affairs. It further provided that the coal and asphalt land and deposits should remain and be the common property of the two tribes, of which at that time there were approximately 445,000 acres. That was reserved and set aside from allotments. No individual member of the Choctaw-Chickasaw Nation could allot any portion of this land. In the same section of that act authority was given to the Secretary of the Interior to lease these mineral lands for 30 years to anyone who desired a lease thereon. Many leases were given. Fifteen cents a ton was paid as royalty for all coal mined and 60 cents a ton for the asphalt mined. We had something like 3,000 acres of asphalt land. We still own that number of acres of asphalt land. Today there are approximately 370,000 acres of coal land which we own in common, and it is practically the only land, that the two tribes own in common. The Indians became very dissatisfied with the leasing provisions of this law. They sent their representatives to Congress to petition the proper authorities for relief.

As a consequence of their efforts the supplemental agreement of July 1, 1902, was enacted into law by Congress. This supplemental agreement was ratified by my people on September 25, 1902. Sec-



tion 59 of that agreement contained a positive provision that the Secretary of the Interior would sell the coal lands within 3 years from September 25, 1902. But what happened? Long before that time passed, by a provision attached to an appropriation bill approved on April 21, 1904, Congress took these coal lands off the market until their further direction, contrary to the provisions of this supplemental treaty. That, however, was not the first evidence of Congress breaking faith with its Indian wards. There was nothing done with reference to the sale of these lands, in keeping with the treaty of July 1, 1902, until February 19, 1912, when Congress passed an act authorizing the sale at public auction of the surface lands overlying the coal and asphalt deposits leased and unleased, the sale to be by tracts.

Then in 1918, on February 4, Congress passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell at public auction the tribal coal and asphalt deposits, under rules and regulations prescribed by him. Many tracts were sold and today we have authority to sell these coal lands if we could find a buyer. But they have such a great value that there is no private individual who wants to invest that much money. The taxes would be too enormous. As a consequence the Choctaws and Chickasaws are here again today asking Congress to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the tribal officials for the sale of these deposits to our Government. Our people have been coming here for more than 40 years asking Congress to keep its word—a solemn pledge it made in 1902.

I want to go back just a moment, if I may, to the period from 1904 to 1912, and call your attention to an act of Congress which was enacted on April 26, 1906. The title of that act is "An act providing for the final disposition of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory", which tribes are the Creek, Cherokees, Seminoles, Choctaws, and Chickasaws of Oklahoma. Section 13 thereof, again postponed the sale of both the leased and unleased coal and asphalt lands and deposits until the then existing leases should expire, or until such time as might be otherwise provided by law.

As embodied in the title, the purpose of that act was to wind up the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes. Accordingly the tribes, believing in our Government, kept faith by dissolving their tribal governments and turning their affairs over to the Secretary of the Interior for final disposition. And since April 26, 1906, the Choctaws and Chickasaws have been coming to Washington every year, parking at the doors of various committees, asking Congress to pass appropriate legislation to help the two tribes wind up their affairs so they could stop the tribal expense to which they have been and are subjected today.

All this amendment does is to permit negotiations to be carried on between the Secretary of the Interior and the two tribal officials, the principal chief of the

Choctaw Nation and the Governor of the Chickasaw Nation, for the sale of our coal and asphalt lands. It only authorizes them, if you please, to negotiate for the sale of the mineral rights in these 370,000 acres. There is no appropriation; there is no commitment made by Congress, but it simply authorizes those three people to get together and see if they can agree upon a price to carry out the solemn agreement that was made in June 1898 and July 1, 1902. After the negotiations have been concluded, the contract is then submitted to the members of the two tribes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. STIGLER. That contract will be submitted to the members of the two tribes for their approval through a special election. They either approve or reject the price agreed upon by their representatives. After they have had an opportunity to vote and the contract is approved, it is then submitted to Congress for its approval. If the Congress approves the agreement, then and then only is an appropriation made. We are here today asking Congress to keep faith with our people to whom a solemn promise was made some 40 years ago, that they would sell these coal lands. What could be more fair? Surely that is not asking too much, if one believes in keeping a solemn obligation.

I want to emphasize what the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] chairman of the subcommittee who handled this bill, said, when he made the observation that both political parties are committed to help wind up the affairs of the Indians in Oklahoma and provide for a final settlement. I have before me the platform of the two parties. They are very definite and certain about it. Since 3 years have passed, we are asking again that both parties help carry out that pledge. Surely by your action this afternoon you are not going to send word back to the Indians of Oklahoma that the language contained in your party platforms of 1940 is nothing but an empty gesture. For you the test is here. You have an opportunity to prove where your party stands and I refuse to believe you will be found wanting.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STIGLER. I gladly yield.

Mr. JENKINS. I would like to ask the gentleman about the nature of this coal. You say there are about 360,000 acres. How far below the surface is it, and what is the grade and quality of the coal?

Mr. STIGLER. The coal is bituminous and semibituminous and of various grades and quality, consisting mainly of low-volatile bunker coal for steamship use, high-grade domestic coal, railroad steam coal, high-grade blacksmith and coking coal. It is in seams, averaging 4 feet thick, with an average dip of from 10° to 15°. There are several beds

of this coal. It ranges in depth all the way from 4 feet down to where it is necessary to sink shafts to extract the coal.

Mr. JENKINS. Has there been any coal taken out of that vicinity?

Mr. STIGLER. Oh, yes.

Mr. JENKINS. How is it done? By steam shovel?

Mr. STIGLER. By stripping, steam shovels, and by shafts.

Mr. JENKINS. What proportion of this is asphalt territory? You say a certain percentage of it is asphalt?

Mr. STIGLER. The coal deposits of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes are within the Choctaw Nation and on June 30, 1942, amounted to a total of approximately 378,117.08 acres. These deposits extend from the northeast corner to the southwest corner of the old Choctaw Nation. In area they are about 125 miles in length and vary in width from 5 to 15 miles. They lie in six counties of the States, namely, Atoka, Coal, Pittsburg, Latimer, Le Flore, and Haskell. The tribal asphalt deposits consist of five tracts, aggregating 3,040 acres.

Mr. JENKINS. Where is the coal shipped that is mined there?

Mr. STIGLER. To St. Louis and other places.

Mr. JENKINS. Most of it is strip mining?

Mr. STIGLER. Oh, no. A lot of it is strip mining, but some of it is by shafts and slopes. Today we are shipping coal all over the United States.

Mr. JENKINS. But your State is a big State. Is it the same grade and quality of coal that you referred to? When you say you are shipping coal, that is over about Muskogee. That would be in mountainous country, where they would have a different grade and different quality of coal, naturally. Is your coal in this vicinity you are talking about the same kind of coal, or do you have two or three different veins of coal?

Mr. STIGLER. Most of it is smithing coal. It is not anthracite coal.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STIGLER. I yield.

Mr. RIZLEY. If I understand my colleague from Oklahoma correctly, the amendment proposed by the other body, which we are now attempting to incorporate in the bill, does not carry any appropriation.

Mr. STIGLER. None whatsoever.

Mr. RIZLEY. It is simply an amendment which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to carry on negotiations with those two tribes, and then the tribes must submit this to a vote amongst themselves. Then whatever arrangement may be reached, provided your people agree to the matter, must all be submitted back to the Congress for further consideration?

Mr. STIGLER. The distinguished gentleman is correct.

Mr. RIZLEY. And that is all the amendment provides?

Mr. STIGLER. It is simply an enabling act. We are not committing or binding the Congress in any way whatsoever, as far as money is concerned.



The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

[Mr. CARTER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. RIZLEY] has answered the speech of the gentleman from California. I cannot answer it further.

I move that the House recede and concur in the amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recede and concur.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CARTER) there were—ayes 38, noes 23.

So the motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 115: Page 73, line 2, after the word "Secretary," insert "": *Provided*, That on or before June 1, 1946, the Secretary shall report to the Congress on expenditures incurred and revenues received in the construction, operation, and maintenance of Boulder City, together with his recommendations for allocation and adjustment of such expenditures and revenues between the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Boulder Canyon project and other Federal activities; and that such expenditures from the Colorado River Dam fund prior to such allocation and adjustment, under this or other appropriation acts heretofore or hereafter enacted, shall be without prejudice to the rights, if any, of power contractors to have adjustments, with respect to such expenditures, made to accord with the substantive provisions of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 115 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 116: Page 73, line 23, strike out "\$50,000" and insert "to be immediately available, \$350,000, of which not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for the purchase of lands subject to seepage or overflow and improvements thereon: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any moneys for the purchase of said lands and improvements or for remedial or other necessary works for the protection of public or private property in or near the city of Needles, Calif., shall not be deemed a recognition of any obligation or liability whatsoever on the part of the United States: *Provided further*, That any moneys received by the United States as reimbursement in accordance with contracts heretofore entered into under the authority of the act of December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1057), as amended, and ratified by the act of August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1028), for work in or near said city of Needles, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 116 and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

"In line 2 of said amendment, strike out '\$350,000' and insert '\$340,000.'"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 127: Page 77, line 5, insert "Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$2,250,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 127 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: "In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert '\$2,500,000.'"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 128: Page 77, line 6, strike out "\$545,000" and insert "\$945,000."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 128, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: "In lieu of the sum proposed insert '\$1,045,000.'"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 133: Page 78, line 4, strike out "\$8,642,200" and insert "\$17,642,200."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 133 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: "In lieu of the sum proposed insert '\$12,142,200.'"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 138: Page 78, line 11, insert:

"Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of transmission lines, substations, and other facilities as may be required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by the act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), \$800,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which amount shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$12,000) and for all other objects of expenditure as specified in this act under the head 'Administrative provisions and limitations' appearing under the caption 'Bureau of Reclamation,' but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 138, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

"In line 4 of said amendment, strike out '\$800,000' and insert '\$400,000.'"

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 155: Page 88, line 7, insert: "Anthracite investigations: For all expenses necessary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of anthracite coals; including temporary employment by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, of engineers, scientists, architects, or firms or corporations thereof necessary to design and construct the buildings and plants; purchase of special wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation 'Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior,' purchase not to exceed \$4,500, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to exceed \$6,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$131,000: *Provided*, That of this amount \$50,000 shall be available for the purchase of land and the construction and equipment of a laboratory building as authorized in the act approved December 18, 1942 (Public Law 812, 56 Stat. 1056), only upon the fulfillment of the condition that an equal amount shall be contributed for the same purpose by State or local organizations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and concur in same with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 155, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: "In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment, insert:

"Anthracite investigations: For all expenses necessary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of anthracite coals; including purchase of special wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation 'Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior,' purchase, not to exceed \$3,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to exceed \$6,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$81,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 156: Page 89, after line 5, insert the following:

"Synthetic liquid fuels: For all expenses without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to carry into effect the act authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products, etc., approved April 5, 1944 (Public No. 290), including construction and acquirement of camp and labo-



ratory buildings and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, purchase of books of reference and periodicals, purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work, purchase, maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, printing and binding, and purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation 'Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior,' \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these funds may be utilized to provide transportation between the proposed plants and related facilities and communities that provide adequate living accommodations, of persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of these plants; and for transportation to and from schools of pupils who are dependents of such persons, which transportation shall be by methods which the Office of Defense Transportation shall find to be most advantageous and efficient: *Provided further*, That pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary and the Office of Defense Transportation, the transportation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in operation and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses of operating such equipment may be shared: *Provided further*, That in addition to the amount herein appropriated the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to enter into contracts for additional work not exceeding a total of \$22,000,000 during the period covered by the aforesaid act, and his action in so doing shall be deemed a contractual obligation of the Federal Government for the payment of the cost thereof and appropriations hereafter made for the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels shall be considered available for the purpose of discharging the obligations so created."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 156, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

"In line 9 of said amendment, after the word 'Columbia', insert '(not exceeding \$90,000).'"

"In line 12 of said amendment, after the word 'purchase', insert '(not exceeding \$15,000).'"

"In line 16 of said amendment, strike out the sum '\$8,000,000', and insert '\$5,000,000'."

"And in line 34 of said amendment, after the word 'shared', insert a period and strike out the remainder of the paragraph."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, the conference committee which has gone into this matter carefully and has conferred with the Senate conference committee, believes that the amount of \$5,000,000 is sufficient at this time to begin the program of the development of the synthetic liquid fuels industry of this country. Is that correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman is correct. It is enough to

make the plans and get started on the program.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Will the gentleman tell the membership of the House what the position of the Bureau of Mines, speaking through its Director, R. R. Sayers, is as to the amount which you have agreed is sufficient?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The committee talked to Dr. Sayers before we reached a final agreement. He is very enthusiastic about the proposed program, he is very sympathetic with it, he feels it is essential, but I think I am violating no secret when I say that while he never asked us to cut the appropriation he believes this is sufficient to make a good start.

Mr. RANDOLPH. One further observation. I believe that the House by almost unanimous vote and the Senate likewise passed this measure believing that we needed in this country to supplement our natural petroleum resources by the development of a liquid fuels industry. The House expected its Appropriations Committee at the proper time or times to provide the necessary funds to in an orderly fashion carry forward this program. I am sure that the committee will want at future times to take care of any necessary funds which must be provided if this program is to be successful.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the gentleman that the membership of the committee is sympathetic with the program. It is hoped that this war might be over within a few months, although we do not know. It may be several months or years. The committee feels that it would be better for the Bureau of Mines to start with this particular amount, and come back next year, make a showing as to what it has done and what it proposes to do, and then either this Congress or the succeeding Congress will be in a better position to decide how much is needed to continue the program. I assure the gentleman there is no disposition on the part of any member of the committee to try to curtail this program.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the entire amount provided in this item be used for the production of liquid fuels from coal and oil shale?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. The gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] as author of this legislation is more familiar with what is proposed than I am. He can probably answer the question.

Mr. COOLEY. I understood that the basic legislation authorized an appropriation for two purposes; one for the purpose of conducting experiments with regard to coal and oil shale and the other with agricultural and forestry products.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. COOLEY. As I understand it, the Interior Department will use this entire amount in connection with the experiments on coal and oil shale and nothing

is provided for the agricultural and forestry products. Can the gentleman give me any information on that?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. This committee, of course, is not in any position to make an appropriation for the Department of Agriculture. I am sympathetic with the suggestion made by the gentleman that the Department of Agriculture might be interested in promulgating the program, but we are not in position to make an appropriation to that Department.

Mr. COOLEY. The basic legislation would clearly indicate that it was to be a joint program between Agriculture and Interior. Apparently nothing is being done for Agriculture in this item.

Mr. NORRELL. May I say that the language of this appropriation bill is as follows: It is synthetic liquid fuel from coal or oil shale, agricultural and forestry products. So it is my position that the Bureau of Mines ought to carry out the basic law of the land.

Mr. COOLEY. I agree with the gentleman they ought to do it, but I am wondering if Agriculture has been given any part of this fund.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I believe I have the answer to the gentleman's question. On page 638 of the Interior Department appropriation hearings over in the Senate, at the bottom of that page, Senator O'MAHONEY asked First Assistant Secretary Straus this question:

Let me first ask if you have had conferences with the Department of Agriculture respecting the provision of the bill referring to the Agricultural Department?

Mr. STRAUS. We had several conferences with the Department of Agriculture respecting the part of the bill with reference to agricultural sources of liquid fuel, and we hope to work those out satisfactory to both Departments.

Further on he says, "But those are the principal ones that we plan in the initial part of the program."

I believe that answers the question.

Mr. COOLEY. I think that is in contemplation in the initial part of the program, but I just wonder if Interior would not take all this money and leave Agriculture out entirely.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for an observation?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. During the debate in the House it was clearly indicated that there was no disposition on the part of the Members who might especially be interested in coal or in oil shale or in agriculture or forestry products to set them apart as the most important subjects to be experimented with in the carrying forward of demonstration plants. There was unanimity of opinion here that all of these substances would be investigated and that the demonstration plants would operate on a broad scale.

The Department of Agriculture has indicated its desire to cooperate with the Department of the Interior in laying out this broad basis by which the Congress can accomplish the purpose expressed in the legislation. You will recall that coal and oil shale, forestry, and agricultural



products were specifically mentioned and also the use of the language "and other substances." There was no disposition either, when the House passed the act or now, when the Committee on Appropriations brings in this initial sum of money, to set one substance as against the other in importance. We must leave it to some determining body to develop this program.

Mr. COOLEY. Who will develop it?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The United States Bureau of Mines. That is our basic legislation.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. I think it is the disposition of this committee in recommending the expenditure of this money that agricultural and forestry products be considered along with coal and oil shale. Certainly it is within the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior to make a proper test not only of coal, but of timber, for example.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit me to interrupt, the basic legislation contemplates that the Secretary of Agriculture will have control of the program dealing with agricultural and forestry products.

Mr. NORRELL. I think the gentleman is in error about that.

Mr. COOLEY. I think the act says, "under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture."

Mr. NORRELL. The basic act says:

Any activities under this act relating to the production of liquid fuels from agricultural and forestry products shall be carried out in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and subject to the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right. But the Department of the Interior has to cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture. The point is that the Secretary of the Interior will have to initiate the program, and if he fails to initiate a program for agricultural and forestry products then we will not have one.

Mr. NORRELL. The evidence before the committee is that the Bureau of Mines is cooperating perfectly with the Department of Agriculture. May I say at this time, Mr. Speaker, that I, for one, on this committee, am anxious that coal and agricultural and forestry products all be included in this test. We have all three in my State and I am anxious that they all be treated alike.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. I would like to take a little time, if I may, to try and bring out a little further the point raised by the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY] who inquired with reference to the position of agriculture in this scheme.

When the House passed this original bill, of which the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] was the author, we passed a bill to do one thing, and that was to make liquid

fuel. Under that bill the power and authority to carry on this work was given to the Department of the Interior. In order to make liquid fuel, it was understood, impliedly at least, that the liquid fuel would be made out of coal, primarily. Later it developed that it would be well to include oil shale, and later agricultural and forestry products such as sawdust were discussed. In the discussion we got to the place where we decided that we would give a fair test to oil shales, and then we decided to give a test to the agricultural products, such as corn, and also the products of lumber, such as sawdust and things of that sort. But regardless of how many groups were included that would make no difference when it comes to the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations. When Congress passed the law providing for the construction of these plants and authorized the appropriation of \$30,000,000 for that purpose and put the construction of the plants under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior then the Appropriations Committee was authorized to appropriate that amount if it wished to do so. That is why some of us rather disagreed with the action of the Committee on Appropriations. That committee in this bill appropriates \$5,000,000 toward the fulfillment of this program. It does not earmark this money in any way. The agricultural interests of the country might say, "Why not spend that money on our activities." The coal-mining industry might say, "Why not spend that money on our activities," and the same will be true as to the oil-shale interest. For that reason I think it would have been better and wiser for the Appropriations Committee to have retained the Senate's language and appropriated \$8,000,000 and stipulated that the remainder of the \$30,000,000 should be held under contract obligation and paid as ordered by the Secretary of the Interior as needed.

The Senate amended the House bill as I have just stated but the conferees have modified the Senate's plan and it might be difficult for the Bureau of Mines of the Interior Department to spend this \$5,000,000 agreed upon by the conferees in a manner to give coal, oil-shale, and agricultural products exactly the same consideration. If the \$30,000,000 had been appropriated and \$25,000,000 held back until the work was far enough along to justify its expenditure that would have enabled the Bureau of Mines to spend the money more economically than if the money was paid out in uncertain installments.

While I think the Senate plan would have been preferable to the plan now before us I am glad to say that I have consulted with the Bureau of Mines and they tell me that they think they can adjust this matter and work it out. They can use the \$5,000,000 and use it wisely and in the furtherance of the provisions of the law providing for the construction of these plants. The Bureau of Mines will give proper consideration to coal, agriculture, and oil shale, because it cannot in fairness discriminate between them. This is a three-way proposition. Congress voted on a three-way program and not on a one-way program. Coal, oil-

shale, and agricultural products shall each be considered.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. If such a provision were put into law, does not the gentleman believe that we should earmark it and provide that not more than one-half or two-thirds of the money should be spent on any one experiment?

Mr. JENKINS. I do not think it should, for several reasons. These men who are to construct and operate these plants are scientific men, and it might develop that they would not need but \$2,000,000 to develop coal, whereas they might need a great deal more to develop agriculture. The officials of the Bureau of Mines should be given discretion to act. We showed that we had confidence in them when we gave the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Mines the power to locate and construct and operate these plants. They were supposed to consult with the agricultural authorities. But the law does not stipulate that this \$30,000,000 must be divided equally among coal, oil shale, and agricultural products. But if we are going to scatter this money out among too many bureaus and subheads we are going to lose the very purpose of the legislation. Although I have not consulted with the coal industry or the oil-shale industry or the agricultural interests, I feel sure that all these interests are willing to forego any advantage that might accrue to them respectively and abide by the decision of the Bureau of Mines as to whether they are to have 33 1/3 percent of the amount appropriated or some other amount that might be fair under all the circumstances. We are now approaching the day when Congress is planning to take a recess, and I think it would be wise for us to accept the amendment recommended by the conferees. We can do this and serve notice on the Appropriations Committee that we will be back within a short time, showing that we have made a good start and asking for more money to carry out the program that Congress has approved.

Mr. COOLEY. In the Senate amendment they did not restrict the Secretary of Agriculture in obligating the \$22,000,000. He could have obligated it all to coal and oil shales and left agriculture out entirely.

Mr. JENKINS. The gentleman means, did not restrict the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. COOLEY. That is what I meant to say.

Mr. JENKINS. We did not. When Congress passed the legislation we did not restrict him. I suggested, in dealing with the agricultural feature which was put in after the original bill was drawn, that those in authority who carry out the purposes of the law should consult with the agricultural authorities so that we could get the very best results. As I have already stated, I feel that under the law passed by this House a few months ago we are bound to consider coal, oil shale, and agricultural products.



Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman does agree that agriculture should have its fair share of this money.

Mr. JENKINS. Yes; but if the gentleman suggests that we divide it or earmark it in three equal shares I do not agree to that. It may be that agriculture should have more than its one-third share. And on the other hand, it might be that agriculture should have a smaller proportion. The law provides that the Bureau of Mines should proceed to experiment in the making of liquid fuel out of these three sources, but it does not provide that equal amounts should be spent on each group.

Mr. COOLEY. The gentleman may be correct.

Mr. JENKINS. Personally I think that experimentations on coal have been pretty well made. The most uncertainties with this program will come from oil shale and agricultural products, and not from coal. My judgment is that it might be that the agricultural interests will get more money than the coal interests, although coal was the principal basis for the whole program.

Mr. COOLEY. Just so agriculture gets its fair share; I think we will be satisfied then.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman knows that our committee, the Subcommittee on Interior Department Appropriations, cannot appropriate for the Department of Agriculture. We can appropriate only for the Department of the Interior. Naturally, we still expect that the Committee on Agriculture will make certain recommendations to the Congress. We left \$25,000,000 in this authorization. Certainly the Committee on Agriculture, working in conjunction with the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, will work out some kind of a plan to give an appropriate sum of money for experimentation on agricultural products. I for years have recommended that we have such experimentation and that we make many things out of agricultural products. I want the Congress and the people to know that our subcommittee did not think we were foreclosing on agricultural products, because we cannot appropriate for the Department of Agriculture, we can appropriate only for the Department of the Interior.

Mr. JENKINS. I think we are getting a little misunderstanding here. When the gentleman from Iowa says they cannot appropriate for the Department of Agriculture, he does not quite mean that. He means that the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations dealing with the Department of the Interior would not invade the prerogatives of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, but at the same time this bill we hold in our hands is not a bill from one branch of the Committee on Appropriations, it is a bill from the whole committee. The Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations is just a subcommittee of the whole Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. JENSEN. I want the gentleman to understand that our subcommittee cannot appropriate for the whole committee. We can appropriate only for such things as deal with the Interior Department.

Mr. JENKINS. When the gentleman referred to the fact that his subcommittee cannot appropriate for the Department of Agriculture he did not mean that we would have to wait for action by the House Committee on Agriculture, he was referring to the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations dealing with the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. JENSEN. Working in conjunction with the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. JENKINS. We all agree. I well understand the gentleman. What he means is that the Appropriations Committee is divided into several subcommittees, each of which deals with appropriations to some special departments of the Government. For instance, the subcommittee of which the gentleman is a member deals with appropriations for the Department of the Interior, and since the law providing for the construction of these three plants provides that the plants must be constructed by the Department of the Interior, it is only natural that the gentleman's subcommittee is the proper subcommittee to consider the appropriations for these plants. But the gentleman must agree that even if the Bureau of Mines should decide that one of these three plants should be constructed to manufacture liquid fuels from agricultural products, still it would be up to his subcommittee on Interior appropriations to make appropriations for that plant just the same as if it were a plant to make liquid fuel from coal, and, besides, the gentleman will agree that the actions of any subcommittee of the Appropriations is the action of the full Committee on Appropriations when it finds expression in the form of a bill being considered on the floor of this House.

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENKINS. I yield to my friend the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FENTON. Are there not already in existence four experimental laboratories in the Department of Agriculture for finding new uses for excess agricultural crops?

Mr. JENKINS. Yes. I think the gentleman is absolutely right. That is my understanding of it, but I do not know the full extent of that activity.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman if we are clear that agriculture can expect to participate in the fund that is provided in this bill? The chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the bill says that in this bill we cannot appropriate any funds for agriculture, and then we are told that agriculture will participate. Let us get it clear. Will agriculture participate in the money provided here, or will it not?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I think I can answer the question.

Mr. JENSEN. Let us get this clear.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I repeat that this committee, of course, has no authority whatever to appropriate a dollar directly to the Department of Agriculture. The gentleman knows that. But in a joint matter of this kind, wherein agricultural officials will be called in and wherein officials say that they are conferring directly with agricultural officials, indirectly it might be said that we are appropriating to the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. COOLEY. Let me ask the gentleman the direct question: Is it the gentleman's intention that Agriculture participate in this money?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Absolutely.

Mr. COOLEY. I am very glad to have that in the Record, and hope that Agriculture will get at least part of it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I should like to see Agriculture participate in this program.

Mr. JENSEN. Of course, the investigations will be carried on under the supervision of the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. COOLEY. Yes, but I do not want the Department of the Interior to claim the entire fund.

Mr. JENSEN. I am perfectly in agreement with the gentleman.

Mr. COOLEY. I am glad to hear that.

Mr. JENSEN. I hope we can bring in an appropriation bill here soon, even before we adjourn, or if not, shortly after we reconvene, that will make some money available out of this authorization to carry on more experiments on farm products.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CARTER. I think the gentleman can be assured that legally agriculture can be taken into consideration under this appropriation.

Mr. COOLEY. I am very glad to have that assurance.

Mr. CARTER. If the gentleman will refer to page 89 of this bill he will find that this synthetic-liquid-fuel experimentation is being carried on under Public, 290, which I believe was a bill introduced by the gentleman from West Virginia. This appropriation is made—

For all expenses without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to carry into effect the act authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products, etc., approved April 5, 1944 (Public, No. 290).

Mr. COOLEY. I am glad that all the members of the committee seem to be in accord with reference to the use of this fund.

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. NORRELL. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman's position with reference to agricultural products. It was my idea in advocating the elimination of the \$22,000,000 committal provision of



this bill and the elimination of the \$3,000,000 of current funds that we would give the departments an opportunity to start the program and make them report to us at the end of this fiscal year. Then next year, when we go to pass on the appropriation requests, we can see if we are satisfied with it. If agriculture has not been properly treated, I for one will be against the program as it stands today. I want agricultural products considered along with coal, and all of them treated fairly and alike.

Mr. COOLEY. I am very glad to hear the gentleman say that.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I reiterate, Mr. Speaker, what I previously stated this afternoon. I am sure it was the consensus of opinion of the Members of the House that when we passed the liquid fuels legislation we made no differentiation between the substances to be used. We believed in a broad base for a synthetic liquid fuel program in this country. Today or tomorrow will be no time for any of us, regardless of our particular sections or interests, to attempt to break down or to retard the orderly and effective development of the synthetic fuel industry in the United States. Our country's resources, whatever they may be, must be an insurance against the draining of our petroleum pools. Let us use them wisely for the future. Certainly we, as Members, whether from agricultural or mining sections, can join in the confidence previously expressed in the ability and judgment of the personnel of the United States Bureau of Mines. They will, I am sure, do a constructive and beneficial task for America's future.

Mr. COOLEY. It is the gentleman's understanding, then, that this fund will be used for the general purposes provided in the law?

Mr. RANDOLPH. I so stated. There need be no conflict in the accomplishment of this worth-while work.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

(Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. ROCKWELL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ROCKWELL. Do I correctly understand that Senator O'MAHONEY and the others in the Senate have agreed that they will accept this amendment if it is passed by the House?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I may say to the gentleman that the conferees of the Senate have indicated very clearly that they will agree to this amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. In fact, they did agree to the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. They did agree to it, and they will agree to it officially perhaps today or tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 166: Page 93, line 9, insert the following:

"Investigation of raw material resources for steel production (national defense): For all expenses, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to develop individual deposits of minerals useful in the steel industry the existence of which is known, and concerning which preliminary geological or other reports are available from State mineral agencies, previous investigations of the Bureau of Mines, or other sources; to conduct geophysical surveys, surface and subsurface exploration on such deposits; to conduct laboratory, pilot plant, and demonstration-plant tests to establish methods for utilizing more fully the products of such deposits; including the purchase or lease of land or buildings; mineralogical explorations for and development of sources of ferrous, nonferrous, or nonmetallic minerals useful in alloying or coating by plating or otherwise of iron and steel to reduce or eliminate corrosion, and the research and development of commercial processes therefor; construction of buildings to house laboratories, pilot plants, or demonstration plants; procurement of necessary materials, ores, and equipment; travel expenses; purchase, not to exceed \$75,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; not to exceed \$150,000 for temporary employment of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof, by contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service and classification laws, necessary to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere of furniture and equipment, books of reference and periodicals, and purchase of special wearing apparel of equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation 'Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior'; and not to exceed \$120,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$6,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment, with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 166, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

"In line 20 of said amendment, strike out '\$75,000' and insert '\$35,000.'"

"In line 22 of said amendment, strike out '\$150,000' and insert '\$75,000.'"

"In line 34 of said amendment, strike out '\$120,000' and insert '\$50,000.'"

"In line 35 of said amendment, strike out '\$3,000,000' and insert '\$3,000,000.'"

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Is it the purpose of the committee to continue the investigations which are authorized by this item?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes.

Mr. COOLEY. In other words, the Senate authorized \$8,000,000 and the House is insisting on cutting it down to \$3,000,000?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. COOLEY. Does the gentleman feel that \$3,000,000 is all that can well be spent at this time on this particular work?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I will say to the gentleman, more than that might efficiently be spent. On the other hand, the committee is recommending the full amount of the Budget estimate, which is 50 percent more than was used for this purpose last year. Again I might say to the gentleman that before the committee acted we called into consultation Dr. Sayers, who was very complimentary as to what the committee had done last year. There is no disposition on the part of this committee to unduly curtail the splendid activities of the Bureau of Mines in this connection. It is a great work. It has done a good job.

Mr. COOLEY. And if further funds are needed in the future, I understand the gentleman is in sympathy with the idea of providing those funds?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Absolutely, if the need is demonstrated.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Steel Shortage, of which I am a member, is appreciative of the splendid cooperation on the part of the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I thank the committee.

Mr. Speaker, I will say that the members of my committee feel very kindly and very appreciative for what the distinguished gentleman has done in this connection. He has made a valuable contribution to the war effort. It has been more than many of us realize.

Mr. WELCH. It will be recalled a deposit of tungsten was discovered in North Carolina as a result of the \$2,000,000 made available last year.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. That is correct.

Mr. WELCH. The estimated value of this deposit is over \$15,000,000. Mr. Speaker, can we anticipate the committee will make further appropriations for pilot borings and explorations until the quantity and quality of iron ore and other critical mineral deposits in this country have been fully determined?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I think I can say to the gentleman without committing other members of the committee, that as long as the Bureau of Mines continues to use funds for this purpose to such good advantage, as it has in the past, there is no question but what the attitude of this committee will be extremely sympathetic and that funds will be available, just so long as the present splendid showing is continued.

Mr. WELCH. I thank the gentleman.



Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 169: On page 101, at line 5, insert:

"Development of processes for recovery of waste metals (national defense): The appropriation under this head in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the same purposes and under the same conditions until June 30, 1945."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 191: On page 116, line 10, after the word "Act", insert "Provided further, That the limitation in said Act upon the amount available for administrative expenses is hereby waived to the extent necessary to provide for overtime or additional compensation pursuant to the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Amendment No. 196: On page 117, line 13, after the word "and", insert "Reimbursements for the cost of supplies and materials and the transportation and handling thereof issued from central warehouses authorized to be established by the act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), may be credited to the appropriation current at the time supplies and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued, or at the time such reimbursements are received."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Amendment No. 202: On page 122, line 15, strike out "\$208,375" and insert "\$216,000, to be expended under the direction of the Governor."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate, with an amendment.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the

amendment of the Senate numbered 202, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "\$208,375, to be expended by and under the supervision and direction of the Governor."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Amendment No. 203: On page 22, line 17, insert:

"For salaries and expenses of the agricultural experiment station and the vocational school in the Virgin Islands, including technical personnel, clerks, and other persons; scientific investigations of plants and plant industries, and diseases of animals; demonstrations in practical farming; official traveling expenses; fixtures, apparatus, and supplies; clearing and fencing of land; and other necessary expenses, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$47,260."

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede and concur in the amendment of the Senate, with an amendment.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 203, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

"At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment, and before the period, insert a comma, and the following: 'to be expended by and under the supervision and direction of the Governor.'"

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON].

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the various motions on the conference report was laid on the table.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1945

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4183), making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, for civil functions administered by the War Department and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SNYDER]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 19, 1944.)

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS].

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, I am definitely opposed to this conference report. My colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL] is likewise definitely opposed to the conference report. He is not present to speak against it today due to the fact that he is out of Washington on

official business for the War Department of a nature which I cannot mention.

If the membership would refer to the RECORD of February 16, 1944, page 1788, when the civil functions, War Department, bill passed the House, they will find that after we reached the river and harbor items I made a short statement. I want to read that statement now for the benefit of the House.

This is from the RECORD of February 16, 1944:

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, now that the Clerk has read up to the item "United States Soldiers' Home" the entire portion of the bill dealing with rivers and harbors and flood-control items has been read. I want to say to the Members that this is the first time within my memory of 12 years' service in Congress that a civil functions War Department bill has been read under the 5-minute rule without some Member trying to amend the bill and place therein either a river-and-harbor or a flood-control project within his district or State. Mr. Chairman, I have no criticism of that practice. Many of these projects approved by the War Department engineers are worthy and in time all of them, of course, will be included in our bill, but it has been the policy of the committee and the policy of the engineers to include no projects during this time of emergency which do not definitely relate to the war effort and which are not definitely helpful to the war effort.

I rise at this time to thank the membership for the attitude they have taken and to guarantee as far as I personally am concerned that when we go to conference with another body, if any river-and-harbor or flood-control projects are added to this bill in that body which have not been sent down by the Bureau of the Budget, I for one will definitely oppose them and will not come back with my signature on the conference report if any of those projects are agreed to. I say this, I hope, in all kindness, but certainly in all fairness, because if the Members of this House who have worthy projects refrain from trying to put them in this bill at this time I see no reason why another body should be allowed to load up the bill with projects of a similar type. I do not know whether I am speaking for the chairman or other members of the committee, but I do know I am speaking for myself. If the chairman or any other member of the committee cares to make a statement either for or against what I have said, I think the additional assurance might give the House a little more hope than we have on the usual appropriation bill that goes to another body which is so economy-minded in the public and in the press but which, in the vernacular, puts on an appropriation bill "everything but the kitchen sink."

Mr. Speaker, that is exactly what has happened in another body. The other body has added to this bill in actual cash \$5,544,000 covering three individual projects. I am not going to argue the merits of the projects. They are all meritorious. By the same token, a number of other projects, hundreds of millions of dollars worth of them which are in the various districts and States of the membership of both Houses, are also meritorious. But I see no reason in the world why certain Members of another body should just reach out and take a project in which they are interested and put it into one of these bills, and the rest of the membership suffer because they cannot get their projects. It has been done for a great number of years. I hope that by







tasks which they desire fulfilled above all others.

Mr. President, let me remind you and my fellow Americans of these things, neither in the spirit of censure nor of antagonism. This is no time for bickering or dissension. America confronts the most critical hour in her history. The very fate of the human family is at stake. This is not the time to loose partisan thoughts or intentions in our midst. But it could happen again that, in spite of the tremendous difficulties and obstacles our armed forces have been compelled to overcome, our tasks—the tasks which they have placed squarely in our hands to complete—may turn out to be more difficult than theirs. It is of this grave possibility, Mr. President, to which I wish to call attention.

Ideals and principles, whether moral, intellectual, spiritual, or political, are far more easily talked about than achieved. The price that would have to be paid by posterity for our failure is nowhere better expressed than in the words of our Secretary of State, who warned us on November 1, 1938:

The world is at a crossroads. But its power of choice is not lost. One of the roads that wind into the future is that of increased reliance upon armed force as an instrument of national policy. So long as the construction of armaments for such a purpose continues to be the center of national effort in some countries, a policy of arming inescapably becomes a universal evil.

Other nations find themselves compelled to divert to preparation for self-defense an increasing part of their substance and their effort. All this requires—in varying degrees, but in all countries alike—ever greater sacrifice of what mankind universally has regarded as a central objective of civilization and progress—namely, a rising level of national welfare and of well-being of the individual.

All this imposes—again in vary degrees, not in all countries alike—a growth of autarchy, an ever more complete regimentation of national life, an impairment of personal liberty, a lowering of every standard of material, cultural, and spiritual existence. If the nations continue along this road, increasingly strewn with the wreckage of civilized man's most precious possessions, they will be marching toward the final catastrophe of a new world war the horror and destructiveness of which pass human imagination.

The other of the two roads is that of ever-increasing reliance upon peaceful processes and upon the rule of law and order in the conduct of relations among individuals and nations.

There is no way for us to escape this choice. Certainly we cannot blame the Nazis or the Fascists for the mental, moral, and spiritual weakness of their opponents. The responsibility for the decision lies squarely on our shoulders. But I submit, Mr. President, that intelligent action is dependent upon access to the truth.

Moral strength is developed only in the exercise of responsibility, and spiritual insight cannot function in a vacuum. If we who are charged with the task of keeping our American ideals uncompromised and of sharing them with other peoples are faithful in carrying out those obligations we must then have more facts placed in our possession.

We would be false to our trust if in this critical hour we did not continue to

insist that the gravity of the task that confronts us demands a frank and honest statement from our President as to what commitments he has made in our name.

What hope does he hold out to our men who are now fighting and dying on the battle fronts that their most fervent prayers will be answered? What plans have been made to insure the recognition of the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness? What, indeed, are our boys even now fighting to secure for America, and for the suffering peoples of Europe? Until we know the answers to these questions we shall be unable to make a wise choice between the alternatives Mr. Hull so ably has presented.

Mr. President, on May 23 there was delivered on the floor of the Senate by the senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] a direct appeal to our President to break his silence with respect to our war and peace aims and to broadcast them to the suffering people of the world, and, more particularly, to the citizens of the United States. I want at this time to identify myself with this appeal.

It has always been my understanding of the American tradition that when world currents of violence, greed, duplicity, or immorality swirled threateningly around the heads of our statesmen they refused to swim with the current.

In 1823, when America was only a weak stripling of a nation, with a population of only 7,000,000, Alexander I, the Czar of all the Russias, conqueror of Napoleon, addressed an ultimatum to the United States, declaring his intention of making the northern Pacific a Russian sea, excluding America from any rights in that vast area. Yet, John Quincy Adams forwarded a communication to Alexander I in which he said, in effect:

This continent is no longer open to colonization by any foreign power.

This communication not only led to 120 years of peace with Russia, but also was later incorporated into the Monroe Doctrine, and has determined our foreign policy down to very recent years.

What if the obstacles to peace are dangerous and difficult to overcome? Are the American people engaged in this war merely to set up graver obstacles in the future, to be overcome only by an even more costly and hazardous resort to arms? What the American people are fighting for now is peace and freedom for all peoples. This is the task they have placed in the hands of their loved ones. They demand no less now from their statesmen.

A full-page Memorial Day tribute to our Nation's heroes appeared in the Potters Herald, of East Liverpool, Ohio, on May 25, 1944, from which I quote:

It is fitting and proper that 1 day a year be set aside to honor those brave men and women who have given their lives for their country.

This year, however, we feel the urge to do more than the usual flag waving and speech making. As thinking citizens, we believe that wars can be prevented. We see no logic or reason why thousands of our finest citizens must be called upon every generation to pay with their lives for the selfishness,

greed, and blunders of a few stupid men in high places. History teaches that it requires far greater statesmanship to prevent wars than to fight them.

Proud are we to be citizens of this great country. We would not be worthy of this citizenship if we did not raise our voices on this Memorial Day to insist that our leaders not only continue to bend every effort to bring this present war to a successful conclusion, but to plan now for a just and lasting peace.

Mr. President, at least the American people want to go on record, even though all hell has finally broken loose in the midst of men, though the spirit of man temporarily moves in the primitive field of brute and beast, that they have not surrendered their fight to keep alive the ideals of truth, goodness, justice, and liberty.

Mr. President, what are our peace aims? What commitments have been made?

God help us if in this dark hour we continue to leave our own people unenlightened, or the suffering peoples of Europe without a promise for the future.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I have listened with a good deal of interest to what the Senator from Nebraska has said, and I find nothing in his remarks with which to disagree. What he has said is exactly what I have been urging.

I remind the Senator that responsibility for whatever peace is to be made or whatever is done by this country rests not alone upon the shoulders of the President of the United States, not alone upon the shoulders of the Secretary of State. This body is an equal partner in formulating and putting into effect any policy which may be determined upon.

I hope to hear the vigorous voice of the Senator from Nebraska raised here on the floor of the Senate stating his own peace aims, because he has his responsibility, and stating how far he is willing to go in an organization of the nations of the world to make an enduring and lasting peace, and to preserve it. I have some faith in the Senator from Nebraska, and I think he may do that. I hope he will.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR CIVIL FUNCTIONS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4183) making appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, for civil functions administered by the War Department, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 5, and 8.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$51,344,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.



The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 7.

ELMER THOMAS,  
JOHN H. OVERTON,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
CHAN GURNEY,  
O. WAYLAND BROOKS,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

J. BUELL SNYDER,  
JOE STARNES,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
GEORGE MAHON,  
FRANCIS CASE (ex-  
cept as to No. 7),

*Managers on the part of the House.*

The report was agreed to.

#### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4679) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 38, 43, 45, 46, 47, 62, 63, 64, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 85, 86, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 106, 107, 110, 111, 114, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 129, 131, 132, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 151, 152, 153, 154, 157, 158, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 180, 181, 182, 185, 188, 194, 195, 197, and 206.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 15, 21, 34, 37, 49, 67, 68, 81, 83, 87, 90, 91, 102, 103, 105, 108, 121, 137, 177, 179, 187, 199, 200, 201, and 208, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$115,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$8,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,813,540"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$45,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$175,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$302,130"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$79,960"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 51 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$132,953"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 52: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$212,827"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$132,953"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 54: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$212,827"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 55: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$345,780"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$10,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$39,900"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58 and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$39,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 59: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$39,900"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 60: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$39,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$89,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "not exceeding \$21,650 for construction and equipment of a dormitory building at the Denehotso Day School on the Navajo Indian Reservation"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 66: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 66, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "and on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona, \$6,066,940"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 69: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 69, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$320,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 74: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 74, and agree

to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,444,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 80: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$85,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 92: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 92, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 95: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$950,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 109: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 109, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$450,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 112: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 112, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$3,075,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 113: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 113, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,321,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 117: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 117, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 118: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 118, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 119: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 119, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 120: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$15,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 130: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 130, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$875,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 134: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 134, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$170,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 135: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 135, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$23,750"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 136: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 136, and agree to the same with an amendment as



follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,700,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 147: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 147, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$797,595"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 148: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 148, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$90,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 149: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 149, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$7,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 150: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 150, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,024,480"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 159: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 159, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$657,640"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 160: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 160, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$50,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 175: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 175, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$200,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 176: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 176, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,106,278"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 178: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 178, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$317,540"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 183: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 183, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$865,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 184: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 184, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$334,900"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 186: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 186, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following, "\$610,675"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 189: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 189, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$5,185,548"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 190: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 190, and

agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 192: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 192, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$6,085,548"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 193: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 193, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$825,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 198: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 198, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 204: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 204, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 205: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 205, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 8. Not to exceed a total of \$40,000 of the appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for expenditure for long distance telephone tolls, and not to exceed a total of \$40,000 shall be available for expenditure for telegrams and cablegrams, and the savings effected thereby in the items "communication services", as set forth in the Budget estimates submitted for such appropriations shall not be diverted to other use and shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 207: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 207, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 1 of the matter inserted by said amendment, strike out "9", and insert in lieu thereof "9a"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 39, 40, 41, 42, 82, 84, 88, 89, 93, 94, 115, 116, 127, 128, 133, 138, 155, 156, 166, 169, 191, 196, 202, and 203.

CARL HAYDEN,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
ELMER THOMAS,  
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,  
DENNIS CHAVEZ,  
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,  
CHAN GURNEY.

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

JED JOHNSON,  
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,  
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,  
W. F. NORRELL,  
ALBERT E. CARTER,  
ROBERT F. JONES (except as  
to amendments 106,  
108, 109, 117, 118, 119,  
120, 121, 130, 134, 135,  
136, and 138),

BEN F. JENSEN,  
*Managers on the part of the House.*

The report was agreed to.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 4679, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

June 20, 1944.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 39, 40, 41, 42, 82, 84, 88, 93, 94, 115, 169, 191, and 196 to the bill (H. R. 4679) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 89 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$556,450."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 116 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 2 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$340,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 127 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,500,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$1,045,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 133 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said amendment insert "\$12,142,200."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 138 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 4 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, strike out "\$800,000" and insert "\$400,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 155 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

"Anthracite investigations: For all expenses necessary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of anthracite coals; including purchase of special wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation 'Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior'; purchase, not to exceed \$3,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to exceed \$6,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$81,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 156 to said bill and concur therein with amendments as follows:

In line 9 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, after "Columbia" insert "(not exceeding \$90,000)";

In line 12 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, after "purchase" insert "(not exceeding \$15,000)";

In line 16 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, strike out "\$8,000,000" and insert "\$5,000,000"; and

In line 34 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, after "shared" insert a period and strike out the remainder of the paragraph.



That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 166 to said bill and concur therein with amendments as follows:

In line 20 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$35,000";

In line 22 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, strike out "\$150,000" and insert "\$75,000";

In line 34 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, strike out "\$120,000" and insert "\$50,000"; and

In line 35 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$3,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 202 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "\$208,375, to be expended by and under the supervision and direction of the Governor."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 203 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: At the end of the matter inserted by said amendment before the period, insert "to be expended by and under the supervision and direction of the Governor."

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 89, 116, 127, 128, 133, 138, 155, 156, 166, 202, and 203.

The motion was agreed to.

#### POST-WAR PLANNING AND POLICIES

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, for quite some time much has been said, a lot has been written, and a little done with respect to planning the course and the policies our Government shall pursue in the aftermath of the present war.

But few among us have ever seriously doubted that our arms would ultimately triumph on the field of battle. Our successes, although many times amounting to only comparatively small gains in this great conflict, have constantly stimulated our faith, and reassured us that we could and would develop the strength and power to administer a crushing defeat to all our enemies. If there was ever any justification for doubt regarding the final outcome of our military efforts, the recent matchless achievement in the history of wars consummated by the United Nations in the successful invasion of Europe should serve and does serve to dispel completely any thought of failure in the hearts and minds of the most timid and skeptical of our people. The landing of our troops on the beaches of occupied France marked the beginning of the decisive and inglorious defeat of Hitler and all the satellite countries of Germany. We are now on the road to Berlin. The day of judgment for tyrannical aggressors and would-be world conquerors draws closer as the battle lines are extended, and as we move steadily onward toward the heart of Nazi Germany.

However, with the certainty of ultimate military victory firmly established we are not rid of all the doubts and fears that have troubled our hearts regarding the attainment of a lasting peace. It is not too early to think about it or to plan for it. We have already taken the first step. The Connally resolution passed by

the Senate and the Fulbright resolution passed by the House of Representatives express the hope and aspirations of the American people, and assert our willingness as a Nation to assume our responsibility of leadership in collaboration with the Government of the United Nations in the creation of an international organization to the end that peace may be made secure and perpetuated for many generations to follow.

The mechanics of peace, however, will not be readily discovered nor can they be easily applied to all of the conditions and complications that will necessarily arise in the post-war world. An economic struggle will follow this war. That appears inevitable. Commerce, transportation, communications, and business and economic relationships between countries and governments will tremendously expand, and new frontiers of trade and enterprise will appear which different countries and peoples will desire to embrace and will seek to attain. In this field of opportunity we shall be blind and unrealistic if we do not expect and anticipate competition, the keenest and most difficult of which we shall encounter among some nations which are now our allies, and who, like us, now fight to remain free. We are allies today in a common cause, in the cause of humanity, in defense of and for the survival of our civilization. In the world of economics tomorrow we shall be competitors.

The writing of the peace treaty will challenge the ingenuity and statesmanship of all who participate in its formulation. That document must serve as the foundation and the basis for the future security of a permanent peace. Assuming that the peace treaty as such and the international organization that we hope to establish will be predicated on principles and fundamentals equally as sound for world security as the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States proved to be for the building of this great Nation, still the job will not be finished. That achievement standing alone will not be sufficient. Establishing peace will be a great accomplishment within itself, but preserving the peace of the world will be a continuous job which will require endless effort and perseverance. The price of permanent peace is not the mere writing of a just treaty. It involves the cost of eternal vigilance for the enforcement of its provisions and for the protection and attainment of its continuous objectives.

In the twenty-odd-year interim between World War No. 1 and the present war some foreign powers were actively engaged in planting in this country many foreign-born ideas and isms. This was done for the purpose of softening the American people and influencing and shaping public opinion here along lines that would be of material benefit to them and harmful to us. They sought to make us complacent with respect to our own security while they feverishly prepared for our destruction. Surely they failed. At least, they did not succeed, but it cannot be successfully contended that they made no headway, or that to some degree they did not impair our strength,

retard our preparedness, and affect our ability to make adequate defense before serious injury could be inflicted upon us. Because we were lulled into complacency and a false sense of security we were caught off balance and dealt some heavy blows before we could regain our equilibrium and get ready to defend ourselves in this mortal conflict. Because we were not ready and not adequately prepared, because we were not as alert and realistic about world conditions as we should have been, we failed to sense the impending danger and failed to prepare to meet it. Today we are having to pay for that mistake by the expenditure of billions and billions in values of the wealth of our material resources and with the blood and lives of hundreds of thousands of our finest young manhood.

Mr. President, this must never happen again. Whatever treaty we may write, whatever formula for peace may be adopted, it must not involve nor require America to disarm. We shall not sink our battleships, scrap our merchant marine, nor barter away our great air fleet and surrender bases that will be necessary for our use again should another Hitler arise or should any power ever enter upon another war of aggression against us.

Mr. President, there are other "isms" and propaganda that will be planted and used in this country to influence us in the shaping of our post-war policy with respect to international commerce in the future, and I refer particularly to air transportation. Today America leads all countries of the globe in developments and attainments in the field of aviation. Aviation will play an important part, it will be a major factor in world commerce when this war ends. There will be strong competition in this field of enterprise. Nation will strive against nation for advantages, if not for control of the commerce of the air. This is or should be recognized by every intelligent citizen. It is therefore imperative that we be concerned about our national policy with respect to international air transportation. I doubt whether anyone is prepared at this hour to announce just what our national policy should be in this respect. It must yet be studied and developed. But no one with vision or foresight can contemplate the future without being concerned about it and without being anxious that our Government, and its leaders and statesmen who formulate our national and international policies, give it immediate thought and discuss it with the view of being prepared to establish a policy that will insure us our rightful place in this character of world commerce. This problem is of growing importance and every American has the right and duty not only to discuss it but to express his or her thoughts and views to their representatives in the National Congress and to the executive officials of the Nation who have a responsibility connected with the foreign policy of our Government. In this connection, the Congress has a serious and demanding obligation. In no small way, in my opinion, is the future prosperity, safety, and security of our Nation involved, and it is the solemn duty







[PUBLIC LAW 369—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 298—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 4679]

### AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, namely:

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

### SALARIES

Salaries: For the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter in this Act referred to as the Secretary), and other personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,222,420: *Provided*, That no part of the appropriation made available to the office of the Secretary by this section shall be used for the broadcast of radio programs designed for or calculated to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation pending before the Congress.

### OFFICE OF SOLICITOR

For personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field, \$224,843.

### DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$115,580.

### GRAZING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including examination and classification of lands with respect to grazing or agricultural utility, preparation of land classification maps and reports, fire prevention and the suppression or emergency prevention of fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Grazing Service, traveling and other necessary expenses, not to exceed \$12,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, and the purchase (not to exceed \$25,000), operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$977,740; for payment of a salary of \$5 per diem while actually employed and for the payment of necessary travel expenses, exclusive of subsistence, of members of advisory committees of local stockmen, \$40,000; in all, \$1,017,740.

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements within grazing districts, pursuant to the provisions of sections

10 and 11 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), and not including contributions under section 9 of the Act of June 28, 1934, \$115,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys received from grazing districts under the provisions of said Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945.

Leasing of grazing lands: For leasing State, county, or privately owned lands in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), \$8,500: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of said Act.

#### PETROLEUM CONSERVATION DIVISION

For all salaries and expenses necessary for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Act of February 22, 1935, as amended (15 U. S. C. 15A), and for cooperation with Federal and State authorities in the production and conservation of oil and gas, including personal services in the District of Columbia; travel expenses; contract stenographic reporting services; stationery and office supplies; not to exceed \$3,600 for printing and binding; not to exceed \$700 for books and periodicals; and the maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying vehicles, \$200,000.

#### SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For all necessary expenses of administering and carrying out directly and in cooperation with other agencies a soil and moisture conservation program on lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U. S. C. 590a-590f), and Reorganization Plan Numbered IV, including such special measures as may be necessary to prevent floods and siltation of reservoirs; the improvement of irrigation and land drainage; the procurement of nursery stock and the establishment and operation of erosion nurseries; the making of conservation plans and surveys; the dissemination of information; and including \$100,000 for departmental personal services including such services in the District of Columbia; traveling expenses; furniture, furnishings, office equipment and supplies; not to exceed \$2,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals; purchase (not to exceed \$4,000), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, \$1,200,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for meeting expenses of warehouse maintenance and the procurement, care, and handling of supplies, materials, and equipment stored therein for distribution to projects under the supervision of the Department of the Interior, and for sale and distribution to other Government activities, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling), to be reimbursed to the appropriation for soil and moisture conservation operations current at the time such reimbursement is received: *Provided further*, That any part of this appropriation allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock shall remain available for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years.



Fire protection of forests, forest industries, and strategic facilities (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Department of the Interior, independently or in cooperation with other agencies, to initiate and augment forest-fire prevention and suppression measures on critical forest, brush, and grass areas under the administration of the Department of the Interior, including not to exceed \$8,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at training courses and meetings of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and purchase in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$525,000.

Payment of awards, war minerals claims: To complete payment of awards made by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Act of May 18, 1936 (49 Stat. 1355), amending the War Minerals Relief Act of March 2, 1919, and as authorized by the Act of April 4, 1944 (Public Law 284), \$54,775.82: *Provided*, That the settlement of awards under this appropriation shall be made through the General Accounting Office.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary and the bureaus and offices of the Department (except as otherwise provided), including furniture, carpets, ice, lumber, hardware, dry goods, advertising, teletype rentals and service, telegraphing, telephone service, including personal services of temporary or emergency telephone operators; streetcar fares not exceeding \$300; constructing model and other cases and furniture; postage stamps to prepay postage on foreign mail and for special-delivery and air-mail stamps for use in the United States; traveling expenses, including necessary expenses of inspectors and attorneys; fuel and light; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field for any bureau, office, or service of the Department, including not exceeding \$2,000 for inspections and investigations by the legislative branch, and any request from appropriate authority in such branch in connection therewith shall be immediately complied with by administrative authority in the Department; not exceeding \$500 for the payment of damages caused to private property by Department motor vehicles; purchase of motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles; maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and motortrucks, motorcycles, and bicycles to be used only for official purposes; expense of taking testimony and preparing the same in connection with disbarment proceedings instituted against persons charged with improper practices before the Department, its bureaus and offices; expense of translations, and not exceeding \$1,000 for contract stenographic reporting services; not exceeding \$700 for newspapers; stationery, including tags, labels, index cards, cloth-lined wrappers, and specimen bags, printed in the course of manufacture, and such printed envelopes as are not supplied under contracts made by the Postmaster General, for the Department and its several bureaus and offices, and other necessary expenses not hereinafter provided for, \$164,000; and, in addition thereto, sums amounting to \$59,400 for stationery supplies shall be deducted from

other appropriations made for the fiscal year 1945 as follows: General Land Office, \$6,500; Geological Survey, \$12,000; National Park Service, \$7,500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,400, any unexpended portion of which shall revert and be credited to the reclamation fund; Bureau of Mines, \$19,000; Grazing Service, \$6,000; and said sums so deducted shall be credited to this appropriation.

For the purchase or exchange of professional and scientific books, law and medical books, and books to complete broken sets, periodicals, directories, and other books of reference relating to the business of the Department, \$500, and in addition there is hereby made available from any appropriations made for any of the following bureaus or offices of the Department not to exceed the following respective sums: Grazing Service, \$250; Indian Service, \$500; Bureau of Reclamation, \$8,000; Geological Survey, \$6,000; National Park Service, \$2,500; General Land Office, \$1,000; Bureau of Mines, \$4,500.

#### PRINTING AND BINDING

For printing and binding for the Department of the Interior, including the purchase of reprints of scientific and technical articles published in periodicals and journals, \$200,000, of which \$25,000 shall be for the National Park Service, \$85,000 for the Bureau of Mines, and \$25,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Service, including the publication of bulletins which shall be adapted to the interests of the people of the different sections of the country, an equal proportion of four-fifths of the bulletins to be delivered to or sent out under addressed franks furnished by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, as they may direct.

#### COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

For expenses made necessary by the Act entitled "An Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts", approved May 17, 1910 (40 U. S. C. 104), including the purchase of periodicals, maps, and books of reference, and payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside of the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$7,610, of which not to exceed \$6,190 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

For all printing and binding for the Commission of Fine Arts, \$200.

Total, Commission of Fine Arts, \$7,810.

#### BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Not to exceed \$3,813,540 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation "Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville power transmission system", shall be available under the account for said appropriation in the fiscal year 1945 for expenses of marketing and operation of transmission facilities, and administrative costs in connection therewith, including \$24,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$485,000 of the construction funds in said unobligated balance shall be available for the construction of the transmission line from the Grand Coulee Dam to Brewster, Washington.

## UNITED STATES HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

For the maintenance of the office of the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands as authorized by subsection 4 of section 7 of the Act approved March 24, 1934 (48 U. S. C. 1232), including salaries and wages; rental, furnishings, equipment, maintenance, renovation, and repair of office quarters and living quarters for the High Commissioner; supplies and equipment; purchase and exchange of lawbooks and books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; traveling expenses, including for persons appointed hereunder within the United States and their families, actual expenses of travel and transportation of household effects from their homes in the United States to the Philippine Islands, and return, utilizing Government vessels whenever practicable; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, and all other necessary expenses, \$98,160, of which not exceeding \$5,200 shall be available for expenditure in the discretion of the High Commissioner for maintenance of his household: *Provided*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5), shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the sum of \$100.

## OFFICE OF FISHERY COORDINATION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to enable the Office of Fishery Coordination to carry out its functions and activities under Executive Order Numbered 9204, dated July 21, 1942, and such functions and activities as have been delegated to it by the Secretary pursuant to the authority delegated to him under Food Directive Numbered 2, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on February 8, 1943 (8 F. R. 1777), as amended March 16, 1943 (8 F. R. 3280), including personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services; the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services; actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, of persons serving while away from their homes without other compensation from the United States in an advisory capacity to said Office; maintenance, operation, repair, and hire of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; printing and binding; and the purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$290,000.

## SOLID FUELS ADMINISTRATION FOR WAR

For all necessary expenses of the Solid Fuels Administration for War in performing its functions as prescribed in Executive Order Numbered 9332 of April 19, 1943, including the employment without regard to civil service and classification laws of a Deputy Administrator at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum and not to exceed twenty-eight technical employees; other personal services in the District of Columbia; printing and binding; traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes



of this appropriation, and actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes, in an advisory capacity without other compensation from the United States, or at \$1 per annum; reimbursement at not to exceed 3 cents per mile of employees for expenses incurred by them in official travel in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official stations; contract stenographic reporting services; books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; office supplies; furniture and equipment; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and the acceptance and utilization of voluntary and uncompensated services, \$4,669,200: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$300.

### SOUTHWESTERN POWER ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Southwestern Power Administration in disposing of the electric power and energy from the Norfolk Dam and Denison Dam projects, in accordance with Executive Orders Numbered 9353, 9366, and 9373, including printing and binding, and the purchase, operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying motor vehicles, \$140,000.

### GENERAL LAND OFFICE

For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$850,000, including one clerk who shall be designated by the President to sign land patents.

For traveling expenses of officers and employees, for employment of stenographers and other assistants, for production of maps and official plats of surveys; for expenses of restoration to the public domain of lands in forest reserves and of lands temporarily withdrawn for forest-reserve purposes; and for expenses of hearings or other proceedings held by order of the General Land Office to determine the character of lands, whether alleged fraudulent entries are of that character or have been made in compliance with the law, and of hearings in disbarment proceedings, \$20,000.

Surveying public lands: For surveys and resurveys of public lands, examination of surveys heretofore made and reported to be defective or fraudulent, inspecting mineral deposits, coal fields, and timber districts, making fragmentary surveys, and such other surveys or examinations as may be required for identification of lands for purposes of evidence in any suit or proceeding in behalf of the United States, under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and direction of the Secretary, \$500,000, including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles: *Provided*, That this appropriation may be expended for surveys made under the supervision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, but when expended for surveys that would not otherwise be chargeable hereto it shall be reimbursed from the applicable appropriation, fund, or special deposit.

Salaries and expenses, branch of field examination: For salaries and expenses of field examinations, classification of lands, and investi-

gations required in the administration and execution of the public land laws, and the protection of the public lands and their resources from trespass, including operation and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles and motorboats, \$370,000.

Registers: For salaries and commissions of registers of district land offices, \$95,000.

Salaries and expenses of land offices: For salaries (except registers) and all necessary expenses incident to the operation and maintenance of district land offices and the disposal, supervision, and management of the public lands, including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$174,000: *Provided*, That no expenses chargeable to the Government shall be incurred by registers in the conduct of local land offices except upon previous specific authorization by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

For the prevention and suppression of fires on the public domain in Alaska, including the maintenance of patrols, the employment of field personnel, the use of airplanes by charter or otherwise, and the maintenance and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$33,900.

Payments to States of 5 per centum of proceeds from sales of public lands: For payment to the several States of 5 per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands lying within their limits, for the purpose of education or of making public roads and improvements, \$2,500: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon: For carrying out the provisions of title I of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), including fire protection and patrol on these and adjacent and intermingled public lands, through cooperative agreements with Federal, State, and county agencies, or otherwise, and including travel and other necessary expenses; and operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$300,000: *Provided*, That such expenditures shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section c, title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund".

Range improvements on public lands outside of grazing districts (receipt limitation): For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements on the public lands subject to grazing leases under the provisions of section 15 and pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U. S. C. 8A), including operation and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$45,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed 25 per centum of all moneys received under the provisions of section 15 of said Act during the fiscal years 1944 and 1945.

Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River: For payment of 37½ per centum of the royalties derived from the south half of Red River in Oklahoma under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1923 (30 U. S. C. 233), which shall be paid

to the State of Oklahoma in lieu of all State and local taxes upon tribal funds accruing under said Act, to be expended by the State in the same manner as if received under section 35 of the Act approved February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 191), \$3,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Payment to Department of Forestry, Oregon, and others: For reimbursement of certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands, pursuant to the Act of March 1, 1944 (Public Law 243), as set forth in Senate Report Numbered 653, Seventy-eighth Congress, \$1,852.54.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

### SALARIES AND GENERAL EXPENSES

For departmental personal services, including such services in the District of Columbia, \$798,175.

For travel expenses of departmental employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; radio, telegraph, and telephone toll messages on business pertaining to the Indian Service sent and received by the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington, District of Columbia, and Chicago, Illinois; rental of office equipment and the purchase of necessary supplies therefor, and other necessary expenses of the Indian Service for which no other appropriation is available, \$41,800.

For advertising, inspection, storage, and all other expenses incident to the purchase of goods and supplies for the Indian Service and for payment of railroad, pipe-line, and other transportation costs of such goods and supplies, \$790,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used in payment for any services except bill therefor is rendered within one year from the time the service is performed.

For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations, including pay of judges of Indian courts, pay of Indian police, and pay of employees engaged in the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, marihuana, and deleterious drugs among Indians, and including traveling expenses, supplies, and equipment, \$321,000.

For lease, purchase, construction (not to exceed \$1,500 for any one building), repair, and improvement of agency buildings, exclusive of hospital buildings, including the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, and sewerage and water systems in connection therewith, \$182,000.

Vehicles, Indian Service: Not to exceed \$450,000 of applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for the use of employees in the Indian field service, and the transportation of Indian school pupils, and not to exceed \$200,000 of applicable appropriations may be used for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such vehicles may be used for the transportation of Indian school pupils.

Replacement of property destroyed by fire, flood, or storm: That to meet possible emergencies not exceeding \$35,000 of the appropriations



made by this Act for support of reservation and nonreservation schools, for school and agency buildings, and for conservation of health among Indians shall be available, upon approval of the Secretary, for replacing any buildings, equipment, supplies, livestock, or other property of those activities of the Indian Service above referred to which may be destroyed or rendered unserviceable by fire, flood, or storm: *Provided*, That any diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

#### INDIAN LANDS

Leasing of lands for Navajo Indians (tribal funds): For lease, pending purchase, of land and water rights for the use and benefit of Indians of the Navajo Tribe in Arizona and New Mexico, \$15,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the Navajo Tribe.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$25,000 contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938, for the payment of taxes, including penalties and interest, assessed against individually owned Indian land, title to which is held subject to restrictions against alienation or encumbrance except with the consent or approval of the Secretary, when such land was purchased with trust or restricted funds with the understanding that after purchase it would be nontaxable, as authorized by the Act of June 20, 1936 (49 Stat. 1542), is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1945.

Purchase of improvements on lands, Havasupai Indian Reservation, Arizona: For the purchase of improvements on exchanged lands as authorized by and in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1944 (Public Law 246), \$11,100: *Provided*, That title to any improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Indians of the Havasupai Reservation.

Purchase of land, Colville Indians, Washington (tribal funds): For the purchase of land and improvements thereon, including the purchase of timber and expenses incidental to such acquisition, for the Indians of the Colville Reservation, Washington, \$50,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the Colville Indians: *Provided*, That title to any timber, land, and improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Colville Indians.

Purchase of land, Southern Ute Indians, Colorado (tribal funds): For the purchase of land for the Indians of the Southern Ute Reservation, Colorado, \$30,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the Southern Ute Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Southern Ute Indians.

Purchase of land, Fort Peck Reservation, Montana (tribal funds): For the purchase of land and improvements thereon for the Indians of the Fort Peck Reservation, Montana, \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the Fort Peck Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land and improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Fort Peck Indians.

Purchase of land, Flathead Indians, Montana (tribal funds): For the purchase of land and improvements thereon for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation, Montana, \$38,000, payable from funds

on deposit to the credit of said Indians: *Provided*, That title to any land and improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Indians of the Flathead Reservation.

Purchase of land, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina (tribal funds): For the purchase of land and improvements thereon for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, North Carolina: \$2,500, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of said Indians: *Provided*, That title to any lands and improvements so purchased shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

#### INDUSTRIAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVANCEMENT

For the preservation of timber on Indian reservations and allotments other than the Menominee Indian Reservation in Wisconsin, the education of Indians in the proper care of forests, and the general administration of forestry and grazing work, including fire prevention and payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction of a person or persons setting forest fires, or taking or otherwise destroying timber, in contravention of law on Indian lands, \$504,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the expenses of administration of Indian forest lands from which timber is sold to the extent only that proceeds from the sales of timber from such lands are insufficient for that purpose.

For expenses incidental to the sale of timber, and for the expenses of administration, including fire prevention, of Indian forest lands only from which such timber is sold, \$175,000, reimbursable to the United States as provided in the Act of February 14, 1920 (25 U. S. C. 413), from the proceeds of timber sales: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of reasonable rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction of a person or persons setting forest fires, or taking or otherwise destroying timber, in contravention of law.

For the suppression or emergency prevention of forest fires on or threatening Indian reservations, \$12,000, together with \$25,000 from funds held by the United States in trust for the respective tribes of Indians interested: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 of appropriations herein made for timber operations shall be available upon the approval of the Secretary for fire-suppression or emergency prevention purposes: *Provided further*, That any diversions of appropriations made hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

For transfer to the Geological Survey for expenditures to be made in inspecting mines and examining mineral deposits on Indian lands and in supervising mining operations on restricted, tribal, and allotted Indian lands leased under the provisions of the Acts of February 28, 1891 (25 U. S. C. 336, 371, 397), May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. 312), March 3, 1909 (25 U. S. C. 396), and other Acts authorizing the leasing of such lands for mining purposes, including purchase (not to exceed \$2,000), maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$10,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$85,000.

For the purpose of developing agriculture and stock raising among the Indians, including necessary personnel, traveling and other expenses, and purchase of supplies and equipment, \$681,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 may be used to conduct agricultural experiments and demonstrations on Indian school or agency farms and to maintain a supply of suitable plants or seed for issue to Indians, and not to exceed \$33,500 may be used for the operation and maintenance of a sheepbreeding station on the Navajo Reservation, and not to exceed \$5,000 may be used for defraying the expenses of Indian fairs, including premiums for exhibits.

Industrial assistance (tribal funds): For advances to individual members of the tribes for the construction of homes and for the purchase of land, seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, building material, and other equipment and supplies; and for advances to old, disabled, or indigent Indians for their support and burial, and Indians having irritable allotments to assist them in the development and cultivation thereof, to be immediately available, \$77,000, payable from tribal funds as follows: Flathead, Montana, \$27,000; Fort Peck, Montana, \$50,000: and the unexpended balances of funds available under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 are hereby continued available during the fiscal year 1945 for the purposes for which they were appropriated: *Provided*, That advances may be made to worthy Indian youths to enable them to take educational courses, including courses in nursing, home economics, forestry, agriculture, and other industrial subjects in colleges, universities, or other institutions, and advances so made shall be reimbursed in not to exceed eight years under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe: *Provided further*, That all moneys reimbursed during the fiscal year 1945 shall be credited to the respective appropriations and be available for the purposes of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds available under this paragraph may be used for the establishment and operation of tribal enterprises when proposed by Indian tribes and approved under regulations prescribed by the Secretary: *Provided further*, That enterprises operated under the authority contained in the foregoing proviso shall be governed by the regulations established for the making of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470): *Provided further*, That the unexpended balances of prior appropriations under this head for any tribe, including reimbursements to such appropriations and the appropriations made herein, may be advanced to such tribe, if incorporated, for use under regulations established for the making of loans from the revolving loan fund authorized by the Act of June 18, 1934 (25 U. S. C. 470).

Not to exceed \$155,000 of the revolving fund established pursuant to the Acts of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 986), and June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1967), as amended, shall be available for all necessary expenses of administering loans to Indians from said fund and other funds: including not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding.

For the development, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of Indian arts and crafts, as authorized by the Act of August 27, 1935 (49 Stat. 891), including personal services, purchase



and transportation of equipment and supplies, periodicals, directories, and books of reference, purchase and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, telegraph and telephone services, expenses of exhibits and of attendance at meetings concerned with the development of Indian arts and crafts, traveling expenses, not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding, and other necessary expenses, \$29,000, of which not to exceed \$12,500 shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any salary at a rate exceeding \$6,500 per annum.

The appropriation "Suppressing contagious diseases of livestock on Indian reservations" contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1945, for the same purposes, and for suppressing contagious diseases among livestock of Indians under the jurisdiction of the Pima Agency, Arizona.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF WATER SUPPLY

For the development, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, and operation of domestic and stock water facilities on the Navajo Reservation in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, the Hopi Reservation in Arizona, the Papago Reservation in Arizona, and the several Pueblos in New Mexico, including the purchase and installation of pumping and other equipment, \$100,000.

#### IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of irrigation systems, and for purchase or rental of irrigation tools and appliances, water rights, ditches, and lands necessary for irrigation purposes for Indian reservations and allotments; for operation of irrigation systems or appurtenances thereto when no other funds are applicable or available for the purpose; for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights, upon the Indian irrigation projects named below, \$302,130, reimbursable, together with \$44,500 operation and maintenance collections, from which latter amount expenditures for any one project shall not exceed the aggregate receipts from such project covered into the Treasury pursuant to section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934:

Miscellaneous projects, \$42,730; Arizona: Ak Chin, \$4,425; Chiu Chui, \$1,520; Fort Apache, \$5,425; San Carlos, \$5,845; Navajo, miscellaneous projects, Arizona and New Mexico, \$45,150, together with \$21,500 (Fruitlands, \$9,000; Ganado, \$1,500; Hogback, \$7,000; miscellaneous projects, \$4,000), collections; Hopi, miscellaneous projects, \$1,760; San Xavier, \$2,135; Truxton Canon, \$1,165; California: Mission, \$8,325, together with \$3,000 (Morongo, \$1,000; Pala and Rincon, \$1,000; miscellaneous projects, \$1,000), collections; Colorado: Southern Ute, \$10,545, together with \$8,000, collections; Montana: Tongue River, \$2,565, together with \$1,000, collections; Nevada: Pyramid Lake, \$3,725, together with \$500, collections; Walker River, \$5,490, together with \$1,500, collections; Western Shoshone, \$9,500, together with \$2,000, collections; White Narrows, \$25,000; New Mexico: Miscellaneous Pueblos, \$28,180; Mescalero, \$3,025; Oregon: Warm Springs, \$3,925; Washington: Colville, \$8,115, together with \$5,000, collections;

Lummi diking project, \$620, together with \$2,000, collections; and for necessary miscellaneous expenses incident to the general administration of Indian irrigation projects, including pay of employees and their traveling and incidental expenses, \$79,960: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably in the discretion of the Secretary, for necessary expenditures for damages by floods and other unforeseen exigencies, but the amounts so interchanged shall not exceed in the aggregate 10 per centum of all the amounts so appropriated: *Provided further*, That the cost of irrigation projects and of operating and maintaining such projects where reimbursement thereof is required by law shall be apportioned on a per-acre basis against the lands under the respective projects and shall be collected by the Secretary as required by such law, and any unpaid charges outstanding against such lands shall constitute a first lien thereon which shall be recited in any patent or instrument issued for such lands.

For operation and maintenance of the San Carlos project for the irrigation of lands in the Gila River Indian Reservation, Arizona, \$132,953 (operation and maintenance collections), and \$212,827 (power revenues), of which latter sum not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for major repairs in case of unforeseen emergencies caused by fire, flood, or storm, from which amounts, of \$132,953 and \$212,827, respectively, expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934; in all, \$345,780.

For continuing subjugation and for cropping operations on the lands of the Pima Indians in Arizona, there shall be available not to exceed \$100,000 of the revenues derived from these operations and deposited into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of such Indians, and such revenues are hereby made available for payment of irrigation operation and maintenance charges assessed against tribal or allotted lands of said Pima Indians.

For improvement, operation, and maintenance of the irrigation and power systems on the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona, \$10,500, reimbursable, together with \$39,900 (operation and maintenance collections) and \$39,200 (power revenues), from which amounts of \$39,900 and \$39,200, respectively, expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934; in all, \$89,600.

For reclamation and maintenance charges on Indian lands within the Yuma Reservation, California, and on ten acres within each of the eleven Yuma homestead entries in Arizona under the Yuma reclamation project, \$11,500, reimbursable.

For improvements, maintenance, and operation of the Fort Hall irrigation systems, Idaho, \$28,900, together with \$27,100, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For maintenance and operation, repairs, and purchase of stored waters, irrigation systems, Fort Belknap Reservation, Montana, \$13,280, reimbursable, together with \$4,900, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the

Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For maintenance and operation of the several units of the Fort Peck project, Montana, including not to exceed four thousand acres under the West Side Canal of the Poplar River Division, \$8,640, reimbursable, together with \$6,000, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For the improvement, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation systems on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in Montana, \$12,955, reimbursable, together with \$16,700, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For operation and maintenance of the irrigation and power systems on the Flathead Reservation, Montana, \$5,500, reimbursable, together with \$144,175 (operation and maintenance collections) and \$129,175 (power revenues), from which amounts of \$144,175 and \$129,175, respectively, expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934; in all, \$278,850.

For improvement, maintenance, and operation of the irrigation systems on the Crow Reservation, Montana, including maintenance assessments payable to the Two Leggings Water Users' Association and Bozeman Trail Ditch Company, Montana, properly assessable against lands allotted to the Indians and irrigable thereunder, \$5,000, reimbursable, together with \$48,900, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For payment to the Tongue River Water Users' Association, Montana, or the State Water Conservation Board of Montana, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved August 11, 1939 (53 Stat. 1411), \$9,750, reimbursable as provided in said Act.

For payment of annual installment of reclamation charges against Paiute Indian lands within the Newlands reclamation project, Nevada, \$2,881; and for payment in advance, as provided by district law, of operation and maintenance assessments, including assessments for the operation of drains to the Truckee-Carson irrigation district, \$5,565, to be immediately available; in all, \$8,446.

For operation and maintenance assessments on Indian lands, and the buildings and grounds of the Albuquerque Indian School, within the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, New Mexico, \$5,086, of which amount \$3,948 shall be reimbursed in accordance with existing law.

For improvements, maintenance, and operation of miscellaneous irrigation projects on the Klamath Reservation, Oregon, \$2,800, reimbursable, together with \$4,890, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts from operation and maintenance collections on the Sand Creek and Modoc Point units covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.



For continuing operation and maintenance and betterment of the irrigation system to irrigate allotted lands of the Uncompalgre, Uintah, and White River Utes in Utah, authorized under the Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 375), \$23,500, reimbursable, together with \$42,250 from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For payment of operation and maintenance assessments on certain lands within the Uintah Indian irrigation project as authorized by section 4 (a) of the Act of May 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 209), \$1,000.

For operation and maintenance of the Wapato irrigation and drainage system, and auxiliary units thereof, Yakima Indian Reservation, Washington. \$1,000, reimbursable, together with \$215,000 (collections from the water users on the Wapato-Satus, Toppenish-Simcoe, and Ahtanum units), from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For reimbursement to the reclamation fund for stored water to irrigate Indian lands on the Yakima Indian Reservation, Washington, pursuant to the Act of July 1, 1940 (54 Stat. 707), \$20,000.

For reimbursement to the reclamation fund the proportionate expense of operation and maintenance of the reservoirs for furnishing stored water to lands in the Yakima Indian Reservation, Washington, in accordance with the provisions of section 22 of the Act of August 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 604), \$11,000.

For operation and maintenance of irrigation systems within the ceded and diminished portions of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, including the Indians' pro rata share of the cost of operation and maintenance of the Riverton-Le Clair irrigation district and the Big Bend drainage district on the ceded reservation, \$23,300, reimbursable, together with \$33,500, from which amount expenditures shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Protection of project works (national defense): For all expenses necessary to provide protection against sabotage and other subversive depredations, of dams, powerhouses, or other structures of the irrigation systems of the Indian Service, including employment of civilian guards, \$35,000.

For the construction, repair, and rehabilitation of irrigation systems on Indian reservations; for the purchase or rental of equipment, tools, and appliances; for the acquisition of rights-of-way, and payment of damages in connection with such irrigation systems; for the development of domestic and stock water and water for subsistence gardens; for the purchase of water rights, ditches, and lands needed for such projects; and for drainage and protection of irrigable lands from damage by floods or loss of water rights, as follows:

Arizona: Navajo, Arizona and New Mexico, \$25,000; Salt River, \$30,000;

California: Sacramento, \$10,000;

Idaho: Fort Hall, \$50,000;

Montana: Fort Belknap, \$6,250;

Nevada: Carson, \$15,000; Western Shoshone, \$20,000; Pyramid Lake, \$50,000;

Miscellaneous garden tracts, \$50,000;

For surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses, including departmental personal services, and not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and binding, \$100,000;

In all, \$356,250, to be reimbursable in accordance with law, and to remain available until completion of the projects: *Provided*, That the foregoing amounts may be used interchangeably in the discretion of the Secretary, but not more than 10 per centum of any specific amount shall be transferred to any other amount, and no appropriation shall be increased by more than 15 per centum.

#### EDUCATION

For the support of Indian schools not otherwise provided for, and for other Indian educational purposes, including apprentice teachers for reservation and nonreservation schools, educational facilities authorized by treaty provisions, care of Indian children of school age attending public and private schools, support and education of deaf, dumb, blind, physically handicapped, delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children; for subsistence of pupils in boarding schools during summer months, for the tuition (which may be paid in advance) of Indian pupils attending vocational or higher educational institutions, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe; not exceeding \$21,650 for construction and equipment of a dormitory building at the Deneshotso Day School on the Navajo Indian Reservation; and tuition and other assistance for Indian pupils attending public schools, and for the support of Indian museums at Rapid City, South Dakota, and Browning, Montana, and on the Fort Apache Reservation, Arizona, \$6,066.940: *Provided*, That formal contracts shall not be required for payment (which may be made from the date of admission) of such tuition and care of Indian pupils: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$10,000 of this appropriation may be used for printing and binding (including illustrations) in authorized Indian-school printing plants: *Provided further*, That no part of any appropriation in this Act for the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall be available for expenses of travel for the study of educational systems or practices outside the continental limits of the United States and the Territory of Alaska.

Support of Indian schools from tribal funds: For the support of Indian schools, and for other educational purposes, including care of Indian children of school age attending public and private schools, tuition and other assistance for Indian pupils attending public schools, and support and education of deaf and dumb or blind, physically handicapped, delinquent, or mentally deficient Indian children, there may be expended from Indian tribal funds and from school revenues arising under the Act of May 17, 1926 (25 U. S. C. 155), not more than \$377,810: *Provided*, That formal contracts shall not be required for payment (which may be made from the date of admission) of such tuition and care of Indian pupils.

Education, Osage Nation, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the education of unallotted Osage Indian children in the Saint Louis Mission

Boarding School, Oklahoma, \$1,500, payable from funds held in trust by the United States for the Osage Tribe.

For loans to Indians for the payment of tuition and other expenses in recognized high schools and vocational and trade schools, and colleges and universities offering recognized vocational, trade, liberal arts, and professional courses, and for apprentice training in Federal, manufacturing, and other establishments, \$25,000: *Provided*, That advances made under this authorization shall be reimbursed in not to exceed eight years, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe.

For lease, purchase, repair, and improvement of buildings at Indian schools not otherwise provided for, including the installation, repair, and improvement of heating, lighting, power, sewer, and water systems in connection therewith, and including the purchase of materials for the use of Indian pupils in the construction of buildings (not to exceed \$1,500 for any one building) at Indian schools not otherwise provided for, \$320,000.

For support and education of Indian pupils at the following non-reservation boarding schools in not to exceed the following amounts respectively:

Phoenix, Arizona: For four hundred and twenty-five pupils, including not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and issuing school paper, \$163,475; for pay of superintendent or other officer in charge, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$25,000; in all, \$188,475;

Sherman Institute, Riverside, California: For four hundred pupils, including not to exceed \$2,000 for printing and issuing school paper, \$169,705; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$23,700; in all, \$193,405;

Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas: For five hundred and fifty pupils, including not to exceed \$2,500 for printing and issuing school paper, \$225,120; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, including necessary drainage work, \$25,200; in all, \$250,320;

Pipestone, Minnesota: For three hundred and twenty-five pupils, \$123,475; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$15,200; in all, \$138,675;

Carson City, Nevada: For five hundred pupils, \$188,370; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$20,000; in all, \$208,370;

Albuquerque, New Mexico: For three hundred and seventy-five pupils, \$157,340; for pay of superintendent or other officer in charge, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$25,200; in all, \$182,540;

Santa Fe, New Mexico: For three hundred pupils, \$126,555; for drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$141,555;

Wahpeton, North Dakota: For three hundred pupils, \$110,335; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$13,000; in all, \$123,335;

Chilocco, Oklahoma: For five hundred and twenty-five pupils, including not to exceed \$2,000 for printing and issuing school paper, \$215,345; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$25,200; in all, \$240,545;



Sequoyah Orphan Training School, near Tahlequah, Oklahoma: For three hundred and twenty-five orphan Indian children of the State of Oklahoma belonging to the restricted class, \$125,735; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$15,000; in all, \$140,735;

Carter Seminary, Oklahoma: For one hundred and sixty-five pupils, \$66,935; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$73,935;

Euchee, Oklahoma: For one hundred and fifteen pupils, \$47,765; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$54,765;

Eufaula, Oklahoma: For one hundred and forty pupils, \$56,090; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$63,090;

Jones Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and seventy-five pupils, \$71,050; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$78,050;

Wheelock Academy, Oklahoma: For one hundred and thirty pupils, \$56,110; for pay of principal, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$7,000; in all, \$63,110;

Chemawa, Oregon: For three hundred and seventy-five pupils, including not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and issuing school paper, \$159,475; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$20,200; in all, \$179,675;

Flandreau, South Dakota: For three hundred and seventy-five pupils, \$162,730; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$19,000; in all, \$181,730;

Pierre, South Dakota: For three hundred pupils, \$110,110; for pay of superintendent, drayage, and general repairs and improvements, \$15,200; in all, \$125,310;

In all, for above-named nonreservation boarding schools, not to exceed \$2,627,620: *Provided*, That 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditures for similar purposes in the various boarding schools named, but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said boarding schools or for any particular item within any boarding school. Any such interchanges shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget.

For tuition and for care and other assistance for Indian pupils attending public schools and special Indian day schools and for the repair of special Indian day schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma, \$375,000, to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary and under regulations to be prescribed by him: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$26,000 may be expended for the payment of salaries of public-school teachers, employed by the State, county, or district in special Indian day schools in full-blooded Indian communities, where there are not adequate white day schools available for their attendance.

Natives in Alaska: To enable the Secretary, in his discretion, to provide for support and education and relief of destitution of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other natives of Alaska, including necessary traveling expenses of pupils to and from boarding schools

in Alaska; repair and rental of school buildings; textbooks and industrial apparatus; pay and traveling expenses of employees; repair, equipment, maintenance, and operation of vessels; and all other necessary expenses which are not included under the above special heads, \$1,444,250, to be immediately available and to remain available until June 30, 1946: *Provided*, That a report shall be made to Congress covering expenditures from the amount herein provided for relief of destitution.

#### CONSERVATION OF HEALTH

For conservation of health among Indians, including equipment, materials, and supplies; repairs and improvements to buildings and plants; compensation and traveling expenses of officers and employees and renting of quarters for them when necessary; transportation of patients and attendants to and from hospitals and sanatoria; returning to their former homes and interring the remains of deceased patients; for clinical surveys and general medical research in connection with tuberculosis, trachoma, and venereal and other disease conditions among Indians, including cooperation with State and other organizations engaged in similar work and payment of traveling expenses and per diem of physicians, nurses, and other persons whose services are donated by such organizations, and including printing and binding circulars and pamphlets for use in preventing and suppressing trachoma and other contagious and infectious diseases, \$5,734,135: *Provided*, That nonreservation boarding schools receiving specific appropriations shall contribute on a per diem basis for the hospitalization of pupils in hospitals located at such schools and supported from this appropriation: *Provided further*, That in the discretion of the Secretary and under such regulations as may be prescribed by him, fees may be collected from Indians for medical, hospital, and dental service and any fees so collected shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

Medical relief in Alaska: To enable the Secretary in his discretion through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, with the advice and cooperation of the Public Health Service, to provide for the medical and sanitary relief of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other natives of Alaska; repair, rental, and equipment of hospital buildings; books and surgical apparatus; pay and traveling expenses of employees, and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not included under the above special heads, \$691,700, to be available immediately and to remain available until June 30, 1946.

#### GENERAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATION

For general administration of Indian property, including pay of employees authorized by continuing or permanent treaty provisions, \$3,202,700: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Secretary, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by him, fees may be collected from individual Indians for services performed for them, and any fees so collected shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

For general support and rehabilitation of needy Indians in the United States, \$500,000, of which amount not to exceed \$35,000 shall

be available for administrative expenses incident thereto, including departmental personal services (not to exceed \$24,000), not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for the rehabilitation of needy Indians, and not to exceed \$1,000 shall be available for expenses of Indians participating in folk festivals.

**Reindeer service:** For supervision of reindeer in Alaska and instruction in the care and management thereof, including salaries and travel expenses of employees, purchase, rental, erection, and repair of range cabins, purchase and maintenance of communication and other equipment, and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses, \$85,650, to be immediately available, and to remain available until June 30, 1946.

For general support of Indians and administration of Indian property under the jurisdiction of the following agencies, to be paid from the funds held by the United States in trust for the respective tribes, in not to exceed the following sums, respectively:

Arizona: Colorado River, \$1,970; Fort Apache, \$45,000; Navajo, \$4,900, including all necessary expenses of holding a tribal fair, erection of structures, awards for exhibits and events, feeding of livestock, and labor and materials; Pima (Camp McDowell), \$450; San Carlos, \$9,360; Truxton Canon, \$14,600; in all, \$76,280;

California: Mission, \$26,000;

Colorado: Southern Ute, \$2,000; Ute Mountain, \$10,500; in all, \$12,500;

Iowa: Sac and Fox, \$630;

Minnesota: Consolidated Chippewa, \$1,600 for salary and incidental expenses of the secretary of the tribal executive committee;

Montana: Flathead, \$35,000;

Nevada: Western Shoshone, \$1,500;

New Mexico: United Pueblos, \$5,000;

North Carolina: Cherokee, \$8,500, including not to exceed a \$500 gift to the American Red Cross;

Oregon: Klamath, \$223,670, of which not to exceed \$1,200 shall be available until expended in units of \$300 for standing rewards for information leading to the apprehension and conviction for the theft or killing of any Indian cattle (tribal or individual) on the Klamath Reservation, of any person or persons under rules and regulations adopted by the Klamath Cattle Committee and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and, of which not to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed under a contract approved by the Secretary, and to include the purchase of cattle; Umatilla, \$1,000; in all, \$224,670;

Utah: Uintah and Ouray, \$11,500, of which not to exceed \$4,500 shall be available for fees and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys selected by the tribe and employed under a contract approved by the Secretary;

Washington: Colville, \$8,800; Spokane, \$8,000; Taholah (Makah), \$6,600, including the purchase of land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Makah Indians; Yakima, \$8,470 (Yakima, \$7,470; Lummi, \$1,000, including the purchase of land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Lummi Indians); Tulalip, \$3,000 (Tulalip,



\$2,000, including the purchase of land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the Tulalip Indians; Puyallup, \$1,000 for upkeep of the Puyallup Indian cemetery); in all, \$34,870;

Wisconsin: Menominee, \$118,400, including \$40,000, of which not exceeding \$10,000 shall be available for general relief purposes and not exceeding \$30,000 for monthly allowances to old and indigent members of the Menominee Tribe and \$5,200 for the compensation and expenses of an attorney or firm of attorneys employed by the tribe under a contract approved by the Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,000 shall be available from the funds of the Menominee Indians for the payment of salaries and expenses of the chairman, secretary, and interpreters of the Menominee general council and members of the Menominee advisory council and tribal delegates when engaged on business of the tribe at rates to be determined by the Menominee general council and approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$10,000 shall be immediately available for an audit of the books, accounts, and operations of the Menominee Indian Mills by a certified public accountant or firm of accountants under a contract to be entered by said accountant or firm of accountants with the Menominee Tribe acting by its advisory council and approved by the Secretary of the Interior;

In all, not to exceed \$556,450.

Relief of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota (tribal funds): Not to exceed \$43,375 of the principal sum on deposit to the credit of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, arising under section 7 of the Act entitled "An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota", approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 645), may be expended, in the discretion of the Secretary, in aiding indigent Chippewa Indians including boarding-home care of pupils attending public, private, or high schools.

Relief of needy Indians: For the relief of Indians in need of assistance, including cash grants; the purchase of subsistence supplies, clothing, and household goods; medical, burial, housing, transportation, and all other necessary expenses, \$100,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the particular tribe concerned: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder may be made without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, or to the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), as amended.

Expenses incidental to the sale of timber on Choctaw-Chickasaw tribal lands: Not to exceed \$2,000 of the funds held by the United States in trust for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes, together with the unexpended balance of the 1944 appropriation under this head, may be expended for expenses incidental to the sale of timber on Choctaw-Chickasaw tribal lands: *Provided*, That all payments from this appropriation shall be made in the same proportion as the interest of said tribes in such timber.

Expenses of tribal officers, Five Civilized Tribes, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the current fiscal year money may be expended from the tribal funds of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Tribes for equalization of allotments, per capita, and other payments authorized by law to individual members of the respective tribes, not

to exceed \$10,000 for repairs to the Choctaw Chapter House, and for salaries and contingent expenses of the governor of the Chickasaw Nation and chief of the Choctaw Nation, one mining trustee for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, at salaries of \$3,000 each for the said governor, said chief, and said mining trustee, chief of the Creek Nation at \$1,200 and one attorney each for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes employed under contract approved by the President under existing law: *Provided*, That the expenses of the above-named officials shall be determined and limited by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at not to exceed \$2,500 each.

Support of Osage Agency and pay of tribal officers, Oklahoma (tribal funds): For the support of the Osage Agency, and for necessary expenses in connection with oil and gas production on the Osage Reservation, Oklahoma, including pay of the superintendent of the agency and of necessary employees, and pay of tribal officers, including the employment of a tribal attorney at the rate of \$4,500 per annum to be appointed with the approval of the Osage Tribal Council; payment of damages to individual allottees; repairs to buildings, rent of quarters for employees, traveling expenses, printing, telegraphing and telephoning, and repair and operation of automobiles, \$200,000, payable from funds held by the United States in trust for the Osage Tribe of Indians in Oklahoma: *Provided*, That of the said sum herein appropriated \$7,500 is hereby made available for traveling and other expenses of members of the Osage Tribal Council, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the tribe, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Expenses of tribal officers and other purposes, Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming (tribal funds): For the current fiscal year the Secretary of the Interior, or such official as may be designated by him, is hereby authorized to pay out of any joint tribal funds of the Shoshone and Arapaho Indians of the Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, in the Treasury of the United States the following salaries and expenses:

To the chairman, secretary, and interpreter of the Shoshone and Arapaho Joint General Council and members of the Shoshone and Arapaho Joint Business Committee, or other committees appointed by the Joint General Council, when engaged on joint business of the tribes, a sum of not to exceed \$8 per diem for attendance to cover salary and all expenses; to such official delegates of the Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes who may carry on the joint business of the tribes in Washington or Chicago a per diem of not to exceed \$10 in lieu of salary and expenses: *Provided*, That the rate of per diem shall be fixed in advance by the Joint General Council or by the Joint Business Committee if authorized by said Joint General Council: *Provided further*, That the official delegates of said tribes carrying on business in Washington or Chicago shall also receive the usual railroad and sleeping-car transportation to and from Washington or Chicago: *And provided further*, That the length of stay of the official delegates in Washington or Chicago shall be determined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Secretary or his designate is also authorized and directed to expend

from said joint tribal funds of the Shoshone and Arapaho Indians with the consent of the Joint Business Committee, not exceeding \$1,500 per annum for pay of game and fish wardens to be appointed by the Joint Business Committee, for patrolling the lakes, streams, and hunting areas of the Wind River Reservation: *Provided*, That receipts derived from fishing and hunting licenses and permits and from fines shall be deposited into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribes pursuant to the provisions of the Act of May 17, 1926 (44 Stat. 560): *Provided further*, That all the aforesaid pay and expenses for all purposes shall not exceed in the aggregate \$7,500 per annum.

Expenses of tribal councils or committees thereof (tribal funds): For traveling and other expenses of members of tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when engaged on business of the tribes, including supplies and equipment, not to exceed \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence, and not to exceed 5 cents per mile for use of personally owned automobiles, when duly authorized or approved in advance by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$25,000, payable from funds on deposit to the credit of the particular tribe interested: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation, or of any other appropriation contained in this Act, shall be available for expenses of members of tribal councils, business committees, or other tribal organizations, when in the District of Columbia or Chicago, Illinois, for more than an eight-day period, unless the Secretary shall in writing approve a longer period.

Fulfillment of Atoka Agreement with Choctaw-Chickasaw Nations of Indians: That pursuant to the provisions of the treaty between the United States and the Choctaw-Chickasaw Nations of Indians, known as the Atoka Agreement, and the supplemental agreements thereafter made and the laws enacted by the Congress, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract on behalf of the United States for the purchase from the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians in Oklahoma for all the present right, title, and interest of said Indians in the land and mineral deposits reserved from allotment in accordance with the provisions of section 58 of the Act entitled "An Act to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes of Indians, and for other purposes", approved July 1, 1902. The Secretary shall cause such contract to be executed on behalf of said Indians by the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation, and shall then submit such contract to said Indians for their approval. If and when such contract has been approved by said Indians, the Secretary shall submit the contract to the Congress for its ratification: *Provided*, That the approval of such contract by the said Indians shall be through a special election called and held pursuant to rules and regulations to be promulgated by the said Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further*, That before the said rules and regulations are promulgated they must be submitted to and approved by both the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation. Such contract shall not be binding upon any of the parties thereto until it shall have been ratified by the Congress.



Upon the approval of such contract by the Congress—

(a) The amount of the purchase price fixed in such contract when appropriated shall be placed to the credit of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians on the books of the Treasury of the United States, and thereafter such proceeds shall be distributed to such Indians in pursuance with the terms and provisions of such contract and shall be exempted from attorney fees and other debt contracted prior to the passage and approval of this Act; and

(b) The Secretary shall cause a proper conveyance to be executed by the principal chief of the Choctaw Nation and the governor of the Chickasaw Nation conveying all right, title, and interest of said Indians in such lands and mineral deposits to the United States, and thereupon, all such right, title, and interest shall vest in the United States.

The appropriation of such sum as may be necessary for making the payments to such Indians pursuant to section 2 (a) of this Act is hereby authorized. There is also authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$20,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to defray the expenses of negotiating the contract and holding of the election authorized by section 1 hereof, including the making of such appraisal or appraisals as may be deemed necessary.

The land and mineral deposits when acquired hereunder shall become part of the public domain subject to the applicable public land mining and mineral leasing laws. The coal deposits acquired hereunder may be leased in accordance with the provisions relating to coal of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437), as amended. The asphalt deposits acquired hereunder may be leased by the Secretary of the Interior through advertisement, competitive bidding, or such other methods as he may by general regulations prescribe, and in areas not exceeding six hundred and forty acres each. Leases for such asphalt deposits shall be conditioned upon the payment by the lessee of such royalty as may be fixed in the lease, not less than 25 cents per ton of two thousand pounds of marketable production, and upon payment in advance of a rental of 25 cents per acre for the first calendar year or fraction thereof; 50 cents per acre for the second, third, fourth, and fifth years, respectively; and \$1 per acre per annum thereafter during the continuance of the lease, such rental for any lease year to be credited against royalties accruing for that year. Leases for such asphalt deposits shall be for a period of twenty years, with preferential right in the lessee to renew the same for successive periods of ten years upon such reasonable terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, unless otherwise provided by law at the expiration of such periods. All asphalt leases issued hereunder shall be subject to such further terms and conditions, not inconsistent herewith, as may be incorporated in each lease or prescribed by general regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior prior to the issuance of the lease, including covenants relative to mining methods, waste, period of preliminary development, initial investment, and minimum production. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to modify or amend as to area any asphalt lease issued hereunder upon application of the lessee if he finds such modification or amendment to be to the best interests of the United States and of

the lessee. The general provisions of sections 1, 27, 29 to 34, inclusive, 37, and 38 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437), as amended, shall apply to asphalt leases issued under the provisions of this Act, sections 1, 34, and 37 thereof being amended to include deposits of asphalt acquired hereunder, and section 27 thereof being amended to provide that no person, association, or corporation shall take or hold more than two thousand five hundred and sixty acres under asphalt lease at any one time. The entire net income from coal and asphalt leases issued under this Act shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury of the United States.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

For maintenance and repair of that portion of the Gallup-Shiprock Highway within the Navajo Reservation, New Mexico, and that portion of the State highway in New Mexico between Gallup, New Mexico, and Window Rock, Arizona, serving the Navajo Reservation, \$20,000, reimbursable, as authorized by the Act of May 28, 1941.

For construction, improvement, repair, and maintenance of Indian reservation roads under the provisions of the Act of May 26, 1928 (25 U. S. C. 318a), as supplemented and amended, \$950,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of the foregoing amount may be expended for departmental personal services: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$15,000 of this appropriation shall be available for repair of structures for housing road materials, supplies, equipment, and quarters for road crews.

#### ANNUITIES AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS

For fulfilling treaties with Senecas of New York: For permanent annuity in lieu of interest on stock (Act of February 19, 1831, 4 Stat. 442), \$6,000.

For fulfilling treaties with Six Nations of New York: For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles (article 6, treaty of November 11, 1794), \$4,500.

For fulfilling treaties with Choctaws, Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of November 16, 1805, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$3,000; for permanent annuity for support of light horsemen (article 13, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for support of blacksmith (article 6, treaty of October 18, 1820, and article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$600; for permanent annuity for education (article 2, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$6,000; for permanent annuity for iron and steel (article 9, treaty of January 20, 1825, and article 13, treaty of June 22, 1855), \$320; in all, \$10,520.

For fulfilling treaties with Pawnees, Oklahoma: For permanent annuity (article 2, treaty of September 24, 1857, and article 3, agreement of November 23, 1892), \$30,000.

For payment of Sioux benefits to Indians of the Sioux reservations, as authorized by the Act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 895), as amended, \$150,000.

For payment of accrued and accruing interest on moneys held in trust for the several Indian tribes, as authorized by various Acts of Congress, \$725,000.

Appropriations herein made for the support of Indians and administration of Indian property, the support of schools, including non-reservation boarding schools and for conservation of health among Indians shall be available for the purchase of supplies, materials, and repair parts, for storage in and distribution from central warehouses, garages, and shops, and for the maintenance and operation of such warehouses, garages, and shops, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered or supplies furnished by such warehouses, garages, or shops to any activity of the Indian Service.

Appropriations made for the Indian Service for the fiscal year 1945 shall be available for travel expenses; the purchase of ice, and the purchase of rubber boots for official use of employees.

### BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The following sums are appropriated out of the special fund in the Treasury of the United States created by the Act of June 17, 1902 (43 U. S. C. 391, 411), and therein designated "the reclamation fund", to be available immediately:

Salaries and expenses: For personal services in the District of Columbia and other necessary expenses, \$95,000, including not to exceed \$3,500 for printing and binding:

Administrative provisions and limitations: For all expenditures authorized by the Act of June 17, 1902, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, known as the reclamation law, and all other Acts under which expenditures from said fund are authorized, including not to exceed \$150,000 for personal services and \$20,000 for other expenses in the general and detached offices outside the District of Columbia, \$25,000 for telegraph, telephone, and other communication service, \$5,000 for disseminating useful information, photographing and making photographic prints, and completing and distributing material, including recordings, \$25,000 for personal services, and \$2,000 for other expenses in the field legal offices; for the maintenance of a branch office in Denver, Colorado, with appropriations herein made to be available therefor, the costs and expenses thereof to be accounted for as though said branch office were in the District of Columbia; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; refunds of overcollections and deposits for other purposes: not to exceed \$15,000 for lithographing, engraving, printing, and binding; purchase of ice; purchase of rubber boots for official use by employees; maintenance and operation of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger vehicles; not to exceed \$25,000 for purchase of horse-drawn and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; payment for contract stenographic reporting services; payment of damages caused to the owners of lands or other private property of any kind by reason of the operations of the United States, its officers or employees, in the survey, construction, operation, or maintenance of irrigation works; payment for official telephone service in the field hereafter incurred in case of official telephones installed in private houses when authorized under regulations established by the Secretary; payment of rewards, when specifically authorized by the Secretary, for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of persons found guilty of the theft, damage, or destruction of public property: *Provided*, That no part of any sum provided for



in this Act for operation and maintenance of any project or division of a project by the Bureau of Reclamation shall be used for the irrigation of any lands within the boundaries of an irrigation district which has contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which is in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of any charges due the United States, and no part of any sum provided for in this Act for such purpose shall be used for the irrigation of any lands which have contracted with the Bureau of Reclamation and which are in arrears for more than twelve months in the payment of any charges due from said lands to the United States;

Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California: Not to exceed \$350,000 from power and other revenues shall be available for operation and maintenance;

Yuma project, Arizona-California: For operation and maintenance, \$67,500: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

Central Valley project, California: Not to exceed \$400,000 from power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the power system;

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado: Not to exceed \$140,000 from power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the power system;

Boise project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance, \$99,000;

Minidoka project, Idaho: For operation and maintenance, reserved works, \$16,500: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$60,500 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation of the commercial system;

North Platte project, Nebraska-Wyoming: Not to exceed \$95,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system; and not to exceed \$6,000 from power revenues allocated to the Northport irrigation district under subsection I, section 4, of the Act of December 5, 1924 (43 U. S. C. 501), shall be available for payment on behalf of the Northport irrigation district, to the Farmers' irrigation district for carriage of water;

Rio Grande project, New Mexico-Texas: For operation and maintenance, \$90,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$62,000 from power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the power system;

Owyhee project, Oregon: For operation and maintenance, \$189,000;

Klamath project, Oregon-California: For operation and maintenance, \$126,000: *Provided*, That revenues received from the lease of marginal lands, Tule Lake division, shall be available for refunds to the lessees in such cases where it becomes necessary to make refunds because of flooding or other reasons within the terms of such leases;

Columbia Basin project, Washington: Not to exceed \$900,000 of the moneys deposited in the special account pursuant to section 4 of Executive Order Numbered 8526 shall be transferred to the reclamation fund to be available for operation, maintenance, and replacements, including operation and maintenance of camp and other facilities turned over by construction contractors, and similar facilities and the furnishing of services related thereto, and the payment to the school district or school districts serving Mason City and Coulee Dam, Washington, as reimbursement for instruction during the 1944-1945 school year in the schools operated by said district or districts

of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States living in or in the vicinity of Coulee Dam, in the sum of \$25 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary;

Yakima project, Washington: For operation and maintenance, \$275,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 from power revenues shall be available for operation and maintenance of the power system;

Kendrick project, Wyoming: Not to exceed \$135,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the power system;

Riverton project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance, \$70,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$45,000 from the power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

Shoshone project, Wyoming: For operation and maintenance, Willwood division, \$18,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 from power revenues shall be available for the operation and maintenance of the commercial system;

Operation and maintenance administration: For expenses incident to the general administration of reclamation projects operated and maintained or under construction by the Bureau or transferred to water users' organizations for operation and maintenance, and incident to the sale of acquired lands or interests therein and public lands under reclamation withdrawal where permitted under the Federal Reclamation Laws, including giving information and advice to settlers and to water users' organizations on reclamation projects in the selection of lands, equipment, and livestock, the classification or reclassification of lands, the preparation of land for irrigation, the selection of crops, methods of irrigation and agricultural practice, and general farm management, the cost of which shall be charged to the general reclamation fund and shall not be charged as a part of the construction or operation and maintenance cost payable by the water users under the projects, \$200,000:

Limitation of expenditures: Under the provisions of this Act no greater sum shall be expended, nor shall the United States be obligated to expend during the fiscal year 1945, on any reclamation project appropriated for herein, an amount in excess of the sum herein appropriated therefor, nor shall the whole expenditures or obligations incurred for all of such projects for the fiscal year 1945 exceed the whole amount in the reclamation fund for the fiscal year;

Interchange of appropriations: Ten per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the reclamation projects named; but not more than 10 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said projects, except that should existing works or the water supply for lands under cultivation be endangered by floods or other unusual conditions, an amount sufficient to make necessary emergency repairs shall become available for expenditure by further transfer of appropriation from any of said projects upon approval of the Secretary;

Construction: For continuation of construction, and for general investigations and administrative expenses, of the following projects in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be expended

from the reclamation fund in the same manner and for the same objects of expenditure as specified under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", under the head "Administrative provisions and limitations", but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, all to be reimbursable under the reclamation law, and to remain available until expended:

Palisades project, Idaho, \$250,000;

Deschutes project, Oregon, \$2,250,000:

General investigations: For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and surveys, investigations and other activities relating to reconstruction, rehabilitation, extensions, or financial adjustments of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies to be carried on by said Bureau either independently, or in cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power Commission, \$450,000: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any sums from this appropriation for investigations of any nature requested by States, municipalities, or other interests shall be upon the basis of the State, municipality, or other interest advancing at least 50 per centum of the estimated cost of such investigations;

Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to exceed \$63,500 in the District of Columbia) and other expenses, \$125,000;

Total, construction, from reclamation fund, \$3,075,000.

Total, from reclamation fund, \$4,321,000.

Boulder Canyon project: Not to exceed \$950,000 shall be available from power and other revenues for operation, maintenance, and replacements of the dam, power plant, and other facilities, of the Boulder Canyon project, including not to exceed \$25,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, and payment to the Boulder City School District, as reimbursement for instruction during the 1944-1945 school year in the schools operated by said district of each pupil who is a dependent of any employee of the United States, living in or in the immediate vicinity of Boulder City, in the sum of \$45 per semester per pupil in average daily attendance at said schools, payable after the term of instruction in any semester has been completed, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary: *Provided*, That on or before June 1, 1946, the Secretary shall report to the Congress on expenditures incurred and revenues received in the construction, operation, and maintenance of Boulder City, together with his recommendations for allocation and adjustment of such expenditures and revenues between the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Boulder Canyon project and other Federal activities; and that such expenditures from the Colorado River Dam fund prior to such allocation and adjustment, under this or other appropriation Acts heretofore or hereafter enacted, shall be without prejudice to the rights, if any, of power contractors to have adjustments, with respect to such expenditures, made to accord with the substantive provisions of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act.

To defray the cost of operating and maintaining the Colorado River front work and levee system adjacent to the Yuma Federal irrigation project in Arizona and California, and to defray the cost of other necessary protection works along the Colorado River between



said Yuma project and Boulder Dam, as authorized by the Act of July 1, 1940 (54 Stat. 708), to be immediately available, \$340,000, of which not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for the purchase of lands subject to seepage or overflow and improvements thereon: *Provided*, That the expenditure of any moneys for the purchase of said lands and improvements or for remedial or other necessary works for the protection of public or private property in or near the city of Needles, California, shall not be deemed a recognition of any obligation or liability whatsoever on the part of the United States: *Provided further*, That any moneys received by the United States as reimbursement in accordance with contracts heretofore entered into under the authority of the Act of December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1057), as amended, and ratified by the Act of August 30, 1935 (49 Stat. 1028), for work in or near said city of Needles, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Colorado River Development Fund (expenditure account): For continuation and extension of studies and investigations by the Bureau of Reclamation for the formulation of a comprehensive plan for the utilization of waters of the Colorado River system, \$500,000, and for investigations of projects for such utilization in the four States of the upper division, \$750,000, as authorized by section 2 of the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act, approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774); in all, \$1,250,000 from the Colorado River Development Fund (holding account), to remain available until expended, which amount shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$15,000) and for all the other objects of expenditures specified for projects hereinbefore included in this Act under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", under the heading "Administrative provisions and limitations", but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth.

#### COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

Boulder Canyon project (All-American Canal): Not to exceed \$100,000 from unexpended balances of appropriations for this project shall be available for land leveling, construction of farm ditches on units of public lands, production of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in the preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be charged into the construction costs to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums received from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of these operations to be credited to such construction costs.

#### GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

For continuation of construction of the following projects and for general investigations and administrative expenses in not to exceed the following amounts, respectively, to be expended from the general fund of the Treasury in the same manner and for the same objects of expenditures as specified for projects included hereinbefore in this Act under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation" under the heading "Administrative provisions and limitations", but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth, to be immediately available, to remain available until expended, and to be reimbursable under the reclamation law:

Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada: *Provided*, The appropriation heretofore made for this project shall be available for construction of that part of the Davis-Phoenix transmission line from the vicinity of Parker Dam to Phoenix, Arizona;

Gila project, Arizona: *Provided*, That appropriations heretofore made for this project shall be available for land leveling, construction of farm ditches on units of public lands, production of soil-building crops, and other necessary expenses in the preparation of raw public lands for irrigation farming, any such expenditures to be charged into the construction costs to be repayable by the lands benefited, and any sums received from the sale of crops or otherwise as a result of these operations to be credited to such construction costs;

Central Valley project, California, \$960,200, and in addition thereto the unexpended balance heretofore determined to be available for construction of transmission lines shall be allocated to other construction features of the project;

Colorado-Big Thompson project, Colorado, \$1,437,000;

Boise project, Idaho, Anderson Ranch, \$1,300,000;

Tucumcari project, New Mexico, \$2,500,000;

Lugert-Altus project, Oklahoma, \$1,045,000;

Yakima project, Washington, Roza division, \$700,000;

General investigations: For engineering and economic investigations of proposed Federal reclamation projects and for surveys and investigations for reconstruction, rehabilitation, extensions of existing projects, and studies of water conservation and development plans, such investigations, surveys, and studies to be carried on by the Bureau of Reclamation either independently, or, if deemed advisable by the Secretary, in cooperation with State agencies and other Federal agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, and the Federal Power Commission, \$875,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$50,000 of this appropriation shall be transferred to the Geological Survey for joint programs of gaging streams, ground-water and quality-of-water investigations, and other water investigations designed to meet requirements of the Bureau of Reclamation; and such amount shall not be reimbursable under the reclamation law;

Administrative expenses: For personal services (not to exceed \$235,000 in the District of Columbia) and other expenses, \$325,000;

Total, general fund, construction, \$12,142,200.

#### WATER CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION PROJECTS

For the construction of water conservation and utilization projects and small reservoirs, including not to exceed \$170,000 for surveys, investigations, and administrative expenses in connection therewith (of which not to exceed \$23,750 shall be available for personal services in District of Columbia), all as authorized by the Act of August 11, 1939, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590y, 590z), \$1,700,000.

Fort Peck project, Montana: For construction of transmission lines, substations and other facilities as may be required by the Bureau of Reclamation, as authorized by the Act of May 18, 1938 (16 U. S. C. 833), \$400,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, which amount shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$12,000) and for all other objects of expenditure as specified in this Act under the head "Administrative Provisions and Limitations" appearing

under the caption "Bureau of Reclamation", but without regard to the amounts of the limitations therein set forth.

Services or labor of prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and American-born Japanese who are in the control of the Federal Government may be utilized in connection with the construction, operation, and maintenance of Federal reclamation projects, water conservation and utilization projects, Indian irrigation projects, and related work, subject to the approval of, and regulations by, the War Department or other Federal agency having control of such persons.

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

For all salaries and expenses necessary for the work of the Geological Survey, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$52,500), hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles for field use; and exchange of unserviceable and worn-out passenger-carrying and freight-carrying vehicles as part payment for new freight-carrying vehicles; as follows:

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$240,490;

Topographic surveys: For topographic surveys in the United States, Alaska, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, \$1,180,360, of which not to exceed \$300,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share of standard topographic surveys, such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the survey: *Provided further*, That \$240,000 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities;

Geologic surveys: For geologic surveys in the United States and chemical and physical researches relative thereto, \$1,337,970, of which not to exceed \$570,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Strategic and critical minerals (national defense): For scientific and economic investigations of strategic and critical minerals in the United States or its Territories or insular possessions, \$665,000, of which not to exceed \$120,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Mineral resources of Alaska: For investigation of the mineral resources of Alaska, \$177,000, to be available immediately, of which not to exceed \$60,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

Gaging streams: For gaging streams and determining the water supply of the United States, investigating underground currents and artesian wells and methods of utilizing the water resources, \$1,510,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended in cooperation with States or municipalities except upon the basis of the State or municipality bearing all of the expense incident thereto in excess of such an amount as is necessary for the Geological Survey to perform its share of general water



resource investigations, such share of the Geological Survey in no case exceeding 50 per centum of the cost of the investigation: *Provided further*, That \$1,100,000 of this amount shall be available only for such cooperation with States or municipalities;

**Classification of lands:** For the examination and classification of lands with respect to mineral character and water resources as required by the public-land laws and for related administrative operations; for the preparation and publication of mineral-land classification and water-resources maps and reports; for engineering supervision of power permits and grants under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and for performance of work for the Federal Power Commission, \$240,000, of which not to exceed \$60,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

**Printing and binding, and so forth:** For printing and binding, \$87,500; for preparation of illustrations, \$27,840; and for engraving and printing geologic and topographic maps, \$235,000; in all, \$350,340;

**Mineral leasing:** For the enforcement of the provisions of the Acts of October 20, 1914 (48 U. S. C. 435), October 2, 1917 (30 U. S. C. 141), February 25, 1920 (30 U. S. C. 181), as amended, and March 4, 1921 (48 U. S. C. 444), and other Acts relating to the mining and recovery of minerals on Indian and public lands and naval petroleum reserves, and for necessary related operations; and for every expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, expenses of travel, the construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and appurtenances thereto, \$557,000, of which not to exceed \$80,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia;

**Cooperative advance:** To enable the Geological Survey to meet obligations incurred by it arising from cooperative work pending reimbursement from cooperating agencies, \$400,000, which amount shall be returned to the Treasury not later than six months after the close of the fiscal year 1945 out of reimbursements received from cooperating agencies;

During the fiscal year 1945 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific and technical investigations within the scope of the functions of the Geological Survey may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Geological Survey such sums as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the appropriations for the Geological Survey may be transferred to any other of such appropriations, but no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 per centum thereby. Any such transfer shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget;

In all, salaries and expenses, Geological Survey, \$6,658,160.

## BUREAU OF MINES

**Salaries and expenses:** For salaries and expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including \$65,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$76,165.

**Operating mine rescue cars and stations and investigation of mine accidents:** For salaries and expenses necessary for the investigation

and improvement of mine-rescue and first-aid methods and appliances and the teaching of mine safety, rescue, and first-aid methods; investigations as to the causes of mine explosions, causes of falls of roof and coal, methods of mining, especially in relation to the safety of miners, the possible improvement of conditions under which mining operations are carried on, the use of explosives and electricity, the prevention of accidents, statistical studies and reports relating to mine accidents, and other investigations pertinent to the mining industry; including the construction of temporary buildings; equipment and supplies; travel expenses of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held for the purpose of promoting safety and health in the mining and allied industries; purchase not exceeding \$7,500, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase and exchange in part payment therefor of cooks' uniforms, goggles, gloves, rubber boots, aprons; and not to exceed \$75,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$797,595, of which not to exceed \$500 may be expended for the purchase and bestowal of trophies in connection with mine-rescue and first-aid contests.

Coal-mine inspections and investigations: For all salaries and expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to perform the duties imposed upon it by the Act of May 7, 1941 (55 Stat. 177); including supplies and equipment; traveling expenses; not to exceed \$90,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies; professional books and publications; purchase (not to exceed \$7,000), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled trucks and passenger-carrying vehicles for official use and in transporting employees between their homes and temporary locations where they may be employed; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; travel, and other incidental expenses of employees in attendance at meetings and conferences held for promoting safety and health in the coal-mining industry, \$1,024,480: *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources.

Enforcement of Federal Explosives Act: For all necessary expenses of the Bureau of Mines in performing the duties imposed upon it by the Federal Explosives Act, including not to exceed \$116,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; not to exceed \$5,000 for printing and binding; contract stenographic reporting services; supplies and equipment; traveling expenses; purchase not exceeding \$1,200, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; \$575,000: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any purchase or service rendered under this appropriation when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$300: *Provided further*. That the Secretary, through the Director of the

Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to carry out projects hereunder in cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, the District of Columbia, States, Territories, insular possessions, with other organizations or individuals, and with foreign countries and the political subdivisions thereof.

Protection of mineral resources and facilities (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines, independently or in cooperation with other agencies, public or private, to initiate and augment measures to prevent subversive activities from interfering with the extraction and processing of minerals, including not to exceed \$22,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$4,500), maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; travel expenses, including expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; not to exceed \$3,250 for printing and binding; purchase of special apparel and equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$250,000.

Testing fuel: To conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of mineral fuels, and for investigation of mineral fuels belonging to or for the use of the United States, with a view to their most efficient utilization; to recommend to various departments such changes in selection and use of fuel as may result in greater economy, and, upon request of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to investigate the fuel-burning equipment in use by or proposed for any of the departments, establishments, or institutions of the United States in the District of Columbia, \$439,825, of which not to exceed \$75,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Anthracite investigations: For all expenses necessary to conduct inquiries and scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and use of anthracite coals; including purchase of special wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; purchase, not to exceed \$3,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to exceed \$6,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$81,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources.

Synthetic liquid fuels: For all expenses without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to carry into effect the Act authorizing the construction and operation of demonstration plants to produce synthetic liquid fuels from coal, oil shales, agricultural and forestry products, and so forth, approved April 5, 1944 (Public, Numbered 290), including construction and acquirement of camp and laboratory buildings and equipment, personal services in the District of Columbia (not exceeding \$90,000) and elsewhere, purchase of books of reference and periodicals, purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged



in their work, purchase (not exceeding \$15,000), maintenance, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, printing and binding, and purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That these funds may be utilized to provide transportation between the proposed plants and related facilities and communities that provide adequate living accommodations, of persons engaged in the operation and maintenance of these plants; and for transportation to and from schools of pupils who are dependents of such persons, which transportation shall be by methods which the Office of Defense Transportation shall find to be most advantageous and efficient: *Provided further*, That pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary and the Office of Defense Transportation, the transportation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in operation and maintenance of these plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

**Mineral mining investigations:** For scientific and technologic investigations concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of ores and mineral substances, other than fuels, with a view to improving health conditions and increasing safety, efficiency, and economy in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries; including all equipment, supplies, expenses of travel, purchase, not to exceed \$12,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$35,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$435,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for an investigation in behalf of any private party.

**Oil and gas investigations:** For inquiries and investigations and dissemination of information concerning the mining, preparation, treatment, and utilization of petroleum and natural gas, and for every other expense incident thereto, including supplies, equipment, newspapers, expenses of travel, purchase, not to exceed \$6,500, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, purchase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons, \$657,640, of which not to exceed \$50,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

**Mining experiment stations:** For personal services, purchase of laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons, purchase not to exceed \$3,000, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and all other expenses in connection with the establishment, maintenance, and operation of mining experiment stations, as provided in the Act of March 3, 1915 (30 U. S. C. 8), \$762,000, of which not to exceed \$24,400 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

**Buildings and grounds, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania:** For care and maintenance of buildings and grounds at Pittsburgh and Bruceton, Pennsylvania, including personal services, the purchase, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger automobiles, and all other expenses requisite for and incident thereto, including not to exceed \$10,000 for additions and improvements, \$160,000.

Economics of mineral industries: For investigations, and the dissemination of information concerning the economic problems of the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries, with a view to assuring ample supplies and efficient distribution of the mineral products of the mines and quarries, including studies and reports relating to uses, reserves, production, distribution, stocks, consumption, prices, and marketing of mineral commodities and primary products thereof; preparation of the reports of the mineral resources of the United States, including special statistical inquiries; purchase of furniture and equipment; stationery and supplies; newspapers; traveling expenses; purchase (not to exceed \$1,500), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and for all other necessary expenses not included in the foregoing, \$575,000, of which not to exceed \$452,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Investigation of raw-material resources for steel production (national defense): For all expenses, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, necessary to enable the Bureau of Mines to develop individual deposits of minerals useful in the steel industry the existence of which is known, and concerning which preliminary geological or other reports are available from State mineral agencies, previous investigations of the Bureau of Mines, or other sources; to conduct geophysical surveys, surface and subsurface exploration on such deposits; to conduct laboratory, pilot plant, and demonstration-plant tests to establish methods for utilizing more fully the products of such deposits; including the purchase or lease of land or buildings; mineralogical explorations for and development of sources of ferrous, non-ferrous, or nonmetallic minerals useful in alloying or coating by plating or otherwise of iron and steel to reduce or eliminate corrosion, and the research and development of commercial processes therefor; construction of buildings to house laboratories, pilot plants, or demonstration plants; procurement of necessary materials, ores, and equipment; travel expenses; purchase, not to exceed \$35,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; not to exceed \$75,000 for temporary employment of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof, by contract or otherwise, without regard to civil-service and classification laws, necessary to carry out the provisions of this appropriation; printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia or elsewhere of furniture and equipment, books of reference and periodicals, and purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; and not to exceed \$50,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$3,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

Gaseous and solid fuel reduction of iron ores (national defense): For necessary expenses without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, for pilot-scale tests on the gaseous and solid-fuel reduction of iron ores, including laboratory research and maintenance and

operation of pilot plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$12,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$200 for printing and binding; books of reference and periodicals; purchase not to exceed \$2,775, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; special wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of employees while employed; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$250,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources for the purposes hereof, and to carry out projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

Construction and equipment of helium plants: The unobligated balance of the funds appropriated under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1943, as supplemented in the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1945, and the limitation on the amount available for personal services in the District of Columbia from the entire amount appropriated under this head is hereby increased from \$80,000 to \$100,000.

Manganese beneficiation pilot plants and research (national defense): For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, of investigations and development of methods of beneficiating and smelting domestic manganese ores, including ore dressing, hydrometallurgy, pyrometallurgy, and for the production of metallic manganese by electrolytic or other methods, including all necessary preliminary and supplemental laboratory research; maintenance and operation of pilot plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores for metallurgical tests; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$20,000); printing and binding (not to exceed \$1,500); purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies; professional books and publications; purchase not to exceed \$5,000, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for the protection of employees while engaged in their work, \$750,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is hereby authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, and to operate the plants in cooperation with other departments or agencies of the Federal Government, States, and State agencies, and other organizations.

Production of alumina from low-grade bauxite, aluminum clays and alunite (national defense): For all expenses necessary, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, to the conduct of investigations and research on processes for production of alumina from siliceous bauxites, aluminum clays and alunite, including all necessary laboratory research; maintenance and operation of small subcommercial plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores; construction and equipment of buildings to house testing and sub-



commercial plant units; not to exceed \$30,000 for temporary employment of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, that are necessary to design and construct the buildings and plant units; purchase of supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$35,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, professional books and publications; purchase of special wearing apparel or equipment for protection of employees engaged in their work, \$785,000.

Investigation of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clay deposits (national defense): For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, for investigations, including laboratory research and procurement of materials therefor, concerning the extent, mode of occurrence, and quality of bauxite and alunite ores and aluminum clays in order to determine domestic sources of supply; to explore and develop on public lands and, with the consent of owners, on private lands, deposits of such ores and clays, including geologic studies and geophysical prospecting; construction, maintenance, and repair of necessary camp buildings and mining structures and appurtenances; including not to exceed \$62,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase (not to exceed \$6,000), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; professional books and publications; printing and binding; purchase of such wearing apparel and equipment as may be required for the protection of employees while engaged in their work; and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior", \$1,860,000, of which \$317,000 (including not to exceed \$22,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia) shall be made available to the Geological Survey to carry out the purposes of this appropriation.

Magnesium pilot plants and research (national defense): For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, for the conduct of investigations and development of methods for the recovery of magnesium from domestic raw materials, including naturally occurring brines, salt deposits, dolomite, magnesite, and brucite, by hydrometallurgy, direct reduction, and electrolytic methods, including laboratory research; maintenance and operation of pilot plants; procurement of necessary materials and ores for metallurgical tests; purchase or lease of land; construction and equipment of buildings to house pilot plants, including not to exceed \$30,000 for temporary employment of engineers, architects, or firms, or corporations thereof, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws necessary to design and construct the buildings and pilot plants; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$15,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$750 for printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; books of reference and periodicals; special wearing apparel and equipment for protection of employees while employed; and the operation, maintenance, and repair of three passenger-carrying automobiles; \$600,000: *Provided*,

That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to accept buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources for the purposes hereof, and to operate said plants in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

Investigation of deposits of critical and essential minerals in the United States and its possessions (national defense): For all necessary expenses, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, for investigating deposits of critical and essential minerals in the United States and its possessions, including laboratory research; preliminary examination and surface and subsurface exploration; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; not to exceed \$75,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$3,000 for printing and binding; purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior"; books of reference and periodicals; purchase not to exceed \$8,300, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; special wearing apparel and equipment for the protection of employees while employed; \$2,900,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary, through the Director of the Bureau of Mines, is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public or private sources for the purposes hereof, and to carry out the projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private.

Development of processes for recovery of waste metals (national defense): The appropriation under this head in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby made available for the same purposes and under the same conditions until June 30, 1945.

Helium production and investigations: The sums made available for the fiscal year 1945 in the Acts making appropriations for the War and Navy Departments for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines on July 1, 1944, for operation and maintenance of the plants for the production of helium for military and naval purposes, including laboratory gloves, goggles, rubber boots, and aprons; purchase, not to exceed \$4,500, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, books of reference and periodicals; the purchase in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior" (not exceeding \$5,000); and all other necessary expenses, and including \$50,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia in addition to which sums the Bureau of Mines may use for helium-plant operations in the fiscal year 1945 the unobligated balance of funds transferred to it for such operations, in the fiscal year 1944: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, shall not be construed to apply to this appropriation, or to the appropriation for development and operation of helium properties (special fund) in section 3 (c) of the Act of September 1, 1937 (50 U. S. C. 164): *Provided further*, That funds available for the production of helium and the development of helium properties may be utilized to provide transportation between helium plants and related facilities and communities that provide adequate living accommodations of persons engaged in the operation

and maintenance of helium plants; and for transportation to and from schools of pupils who are dependents of such persons which transportation shall be by methods which the Office of Defense Transportation shall find to be most advantageous and efficient: *Provided further*, That pursuant to agreements approved by the Secretary and the Office of Defense Transportation, the transportation equipment available to the Bureau of Mines may be pooled with that of school districts and other local or Federal agencies for use in transporting persons engaged in operation and maintenance of helium plants, pupils who are dependents of such persons, and other pupils, and in the interest of economy the expenses of operating such equipment may be shared.

During the fiscal year 1945 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of the Bureau of Mines may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Bureau such sums as may be necessary therefor, which sums so transferred may be expended for the same objects and in the same manner as sums appropriated herein may be expended.

The Federal Security Administrator may detail medical officers of the Public Health Service for cooperative health, safety, or sanitation work with the Bureau of Mines, and the compensation and expenses of the officers so detailed may be paid from the applicable appropriations made herein for the Bureau of Mines.

The Bureau of Mines is hereby authorized, during the fiscal year 1945, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated from funds appropriated to the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**Salaries:** For departmental personal services, including such services in the District of Columbia, and for the services of employees to examine lands to determine their suitability for inclusion in the national park system, \$407,165.

**Regional offices:** For salaries and expenses of regional offices necessary in the administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of the national park system, including maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$262,000.

**General expenses:** For all expenses necessary for the work of the office of the Director not herein provided for, including traveling expenses, telegrams, photographic supplies, prints, and motion-picture films, and expenses of employees engaged in examining lands to determine their suitability for inclusion in the national park system, \$24,000.

**National parks:** For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of national parks, including maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$3,000 for George B. Dorr, as superintendent of Acadia National Park, without regard to the requirements of the provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, and \$3,000 for temporary services for investigation of



titles and preparation of abstracts thereof of lands donated to the United States for inclusion in Acadia National Park, Maine; necessary protection of the area of federally owned land in the custody of the National Park Service known as the Ocean Strip and Queets Corridor, adjacent to Olympic National Park, Washington; necessary repairs to the roads from Glacier Park Station through the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to the various points in the boundary line of Glacier National Park, Montana, and the international boundary; repair and maintenance of approximately two and seventy-seven one-hundredths miles of road leading from United States Highway 187 to the north entrance of Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming; not to exceed \$1,000 for the maintenance of approach roads through the Lassen National Forest leading to Lassen Volcanic National Park, California; maintenance and repair of the Generals Highway between the boundaries of Sequoia National Park, California, and the Grant Grove section of Kings Canyon National Park, California; not exceeding \$15,500 for maintenance of the roads in the national forests leading out of Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana; and not exceeding \$2,000 for maintenance of the road in the Stanislaus National Forest connecting the Tioga Road with the Hetch Hetchy Road near Mather Station, Yosemite National Park, California, and necessary expenses of a comprehensive study of the problems relating to the use and enjoyment of Yosemite National Park and the preservation of its natural features, \$2,224,500.

National monuments: For administration, protection, maintenance, improvement, and preservation of national monuments, including maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$328,435.

National historical parks and monuments: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, including maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$171,820.

National military parks, battlefields, monuments, and cemeteries: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement, including maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, and including the maintenance and repair of the approach road to the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery and the road connecting the said cemetery with the Reno Monument site, Montana, and not exceeding \$308 for right-of-way easements across privately owned railroad lands necessary for supplying water to the Statue of Liberty National Monument, \$441,000.

Boulder Dam National Recreational Area, Arizona and Nevada: For administration, protection, improvement, and maintenance of the recreational activities of the Boulder Dam National Recreational Area and any lands that may be added thereto by Presidential or other authority, including maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$74,700.

Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires: For reconstruction, replacement, and repair of roads, trails, bridges, buildings, and other physical improvements and of equipment in areas under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service that are damaged or destroyed by flood, fire, storm, or other unavoidable causes, and for fighting or emergency prevention of forest fires in areas administered

by the National Park Service, or fires that endanger such areas, including lands in process of condemnation for national park or monument purposes, \$32,600, together with not to exceed \$100,000 to be transferred upon the approval of the Secretary from the various appropriations for national parks and national monuments herein contained, any such diversions of appropriations to be reported to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided*, That the allotment of these funds to the various areas administered by the National Park Service as may be required for fire-fighting purposes shall be made by the Secretary only after the obligation for the expenditure has been incurred.

Forest protection and fire prevention: For the control and the prevention of spread of forest insects and tree diseases and for fire-prevention measures, including equipment, personal services, and maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$187,590.

The total of the foregoing amounts shall be available in one fund for the National Park Service: *Provided*, That 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts shall be available interchangeably and any such diversion of funds shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the payment of the salaries or expenses of any employee of the National Park Service assigned to duties in connection with the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in Saint Louis, Missouri.

Appropriations herein made for the national parks, national monuments, and other reservations under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, shall be available for the giving of educational lectures therein; for the services of field employees in cooperation with such nonprofit scientific and historical societies engaged in educational work in the various parks and monuments as the Secretary may designate; and for travel expenses of employees attending Government camps for training in forest-fire prevention and suppression and the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Police Academy, and attending Federal, State, or municipal schools for training in building fire prevention and suppression.

Appropriations herein made for the National Park Service shall be available for the installation and operation of telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or quarters, occupied by employees of the National Park Service.

Appropriations available to the National Park Service for the construction of roads and trails and for the construction and maintenance of the Blue Ridge, Natchez Trace, and George Washington Memorial Parkways shall be available for the maintenance and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles.

Investigation and purchase of water rights: The unexpended balance of funds available for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944 is continued available for the same purpose during the fiscal year 1945, including the maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles.

Recreational demonstration areas: For administration, protection, operation, and maintenance of recreational demonstration areas, including personal services and the operation and repair of motor-driven passenger-carrying vehicles, \$133,000.

Salaries and expenses, National Capital parks: For administration, protection, maintenance, and improvement of the Arlington Memorial Bridge, George Washington Memorial Parkway, monuments and memorials, Lee Mansion, Battleground National Cemetery, Chopawamsic Recreational Area, Federal parks in the District of Columbia, and other Federal lands authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including the pay and allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 27, 1924, as amended, of the police force for the George Washington Memorial Parkway, and the purchase, operation, maintenance, repair, and storage of automobiles, and motorcycles, revolvers, ammunition, purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms for police, guards, and elevator conductors, and equipment, per diem employees at rates of pay approved by the Director not exceeding current rates for similar services in the District of Columbia, stenographic reporting service, traveling expenses and carfare, and leather and rubber articles for the protection of public property and employees, \$450,000.

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

For salaries and expenses, including the purchase of printed bags, tags, and labels, without regard to existing laws applicable to public printing, and traveling expenses, necessary in conducting investigations and carrying out the work of the Service, including cooperation with Federal, State, county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organizations, or individuals, as follows:

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

General administrative expenses: For general administrative purposes, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$200,000.

Propagation of food fishes: For maintenance, repair, alteration, improvement, equipment, and operation of fish-cultural stations, including the erection of necessary buildings and other structures; propagation and distribution of food fishes and fresh-water mussels; purchase, collection, and transportation of specimens and other expenses incidental to the maintenance and operation of aquarium, \$1,106,278.

Operation and maintenance of fish screens: For operation and maintenance, in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or either, of fish screens and ladders on Federal irrigation projects, and for the conduct of investigations and surveys, the preparation of designs, and for determining the requirements for fishways and other fish protective devices at dams constructed under licenses issued by the Federal Power Commission, \$11,350.

Investigations respecting food fishes: For investigations and studies into the cause of the decrease of food fishes, and other aquatic and plant resources, in connection therewith, and of means of securing a maximum sustained yield from such resources; and maintenance, repair, improvement, equipment, and operation of fishery-experiment and biological stations, \$562,500.

Fishery industries: For collection and compilation of fishery statistics and related information; conducting investigations and studies



of methods and means of capture, preservation, utilization, and distribution of fish and aquatic plants and products thereof; and enforcing the applicable provisions of the Act authorizing associations of producers of aquatic products (15 U. S. C. 521); including contract stenographic reporting services, \$317,540.

**Fishery market news service:** For collecting, publishing, and distributing, by telegraph, mail, or otherwise, information on the fishery industry, market supply and demand, commercial movement, location, disposition, and market prices of fishery products, \$99,260.

**Alaska fisheries:** For protecting the seal, sea otter, and other fisheries of Alaska, including the furnishing of food, fuel, clothing, and other necessities of life to the natives of the Pribilof Islands of Alaska; construction, improvement, repair, and alteration of buildings and roads, and subsistence of employees while on said islands; and contract stenographic reporting service, \$536,000, of which \$100,000 shall be available immediately.

**Enforcement of Black Bass and Whaling Treaty Acts:** For enforcement of the Act of July 2, 1930, and the Act of May 1, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 851-856, 901-915), \$13,850.

**Fur-resources investigations:** For investigations, experiments, and demonstrations in connection with the production and utilization of animals the pelts of which are used commercially for fur, \$126,150.

**Biological investigations:** For biological investigations, including the relations, habits, geographic distribution, and migration of animals and plants, and the preparation of maps of the life zones, and including \$38,500 for investigations of the relations of wild animal life to forests, under section 5 of the Act approved May 22, 1928 (16 U. S. C. 581d); for investigations, experiments, and demonstrations, independently or in cooperation with other agencies or individuals, in developing and applying methods for the control of damage to agricultural and horticultural crops by birds, and for investigations of the wildlife resources of the Territory of Alaska, \$193,715.

**Control of predatory animals and injurious rodents:** For investigations and demonstrations in destroying animals injurious to agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, and wild game, and in protecting stock and other domestic animals through the suppression of rabies and other diseases in predatory wild animals as authorized by law (7 U. S. C. 426); and for repairs, additions, and installations in and about the grounds and buildings of the game-management supply depot and laboratory at Pocatello, Idaho, including purchase, transportation, and handling of supplies and materials for distribution from said depot to other projects, in accordance with the provisions of the Act approved June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), \$865,000.

**Protection of migratory birds:** For the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of July 3, 1918, as amended, to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain and the convention between the United States and the United Mexican States (16 U. S. C. 703-711); for cooperation with local authorities in the protection of migratory birds, including necessary investigations; for the enforcement of the Act for the protection of the bald eagle (16 U. S. C. 668c); for the enforcement of sections 241-244 of the Act approved March 4, 1909, as amended (18 U. S. C. 391-394), and for the enforcement of section 1 of the Act approved May 25, 1900 (16 U. S. C. 701), including necessary investigations, \$334,900, of which not to exceed \$10,000

may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary for the purpose of securing information concerning violations of the laws for the enforcement of which this appropriation is made available.

Enforcement of Alaska game law: For the enforcement of the Act of January 13, 1925, as amended (48 U. S. C. 192-211), \$150,000.

Maintenance of mammal and bird reservations: For the administration, protection, and maintenance of mammal and bird reservations and the maintenance and protection of game introduced into suitable localities on public lands, under supervision of the Fish and Wildlife Service, including construction of fencing, wardens' quarters, shelters for animals, landings, roads, trails, bridges, ditches, telephone lines, rockwork, bulkheads, and other improvements necessary for economical administration; for the purchase, capture, and transportation of game for national reservations; and for the maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, \$610,675, and in addition thereto \$40,000 of the unexpended balance for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944 is continued available for the same purpose for the fiscal year 1945.

Migratory bird conservation refuges: For carrying into effect the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 715-715r), \$58,330.

In all, salaries and expenses, \$5,185,548.

#### MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION FUND

For carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act of March 16, 1934, as amended (16 U. S. C. 718-718h), an amount equal to the sum received during the fiscal year 1945 from the proceeds from the sale of stamps, to be warranted monthly; and in addition thereto an amount equal to the unobligated balance on June 30, 1944, of the total of the proceeds received from the sale of stamps prior to July 1, 1944.

#### FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of September 2, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C. 669-669j), \$900,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury under the provisions of said Act: *Provided further*, That the limitation in said Act upon the amount available for administrative expenses is hereby waived to the extent necessary to provide for overtime or additional compensation pursuant to the War Overtime Pay Act of 1943.

Total, Fish and Wildlife Service, \$6,085,548, and in addition thereto funds made available under the Migratory Bird Conservation Fund, of which amounts not to exceed \$825,000 may be expended for departmental personal services, including such services in the District of Columbia, and not to exceed \$30,000 shall be available for the purchase of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles. Funds available for the work of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; the installation and operation of telephones in Government-owned residences, apartments, or quarters occupied by employees of the Fish and Wildlife Service; providing

by purchase, construction, or otherwise, facilities incident to such public recreational uses of wildlife refuges as are not inconsistent with the primary purposes of such refuges; books, periodicals, and newspapers (not to exceed \$100), rubber boots, oilskins, first-aid outfits, plans and specifications for vessels, or for contract personal services for the preparation thereof, and rations for officers and crews of vessels; and for the expenditure from appropriations available for the purchase of lands of not to exceed \$1 for each option to purchase any tract of land. Reimbursements for the cost of supplies and materials and the transportation and handling thereof issued from central warehouses authorized to be established by the Act of June 24, 1936 (16 U. S. C. 667), may be credited to the appropriation current at the time supplies and materials are allotted, assigned, or issued, or at the time such reimbursements are received. Not to exceed 10 per centum of the foregoing amounts for expenses of the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available interchangeably for expenditure on the objects included within the general expenses of said Service, but no more than 10 per centum shall be added to any one item or appropriation.

## GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

### TERRITORY OF ALASKA

For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, including salaries of the Governor and Secretary; clerk hire; travel expenses; maintenance, repair, and preservation of Governor's house and grounds; purchase of equipment; maintenance, operation, and repair of one motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle for the use of the Governor; stationery, lights, water, and fuel, \$38,600, to be expended under the direction of the Governor.

Legislative expenses: For salaries of members of the legislature, \$36,000; mileage of members, \$13,200; in all, \$49,200, to be expended under the direction of the Governor of Alaska.

For the establishment and maintenance of public schools, Territory of Alaska, \$50,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

Insane of Alaska: For care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, including compensation and travel expenses of medical supervisor, transportation, burial, and other expenses, \$273,500: *Provided*, That authority is granted to the Secretary to pay from this appropriation to the Sanitarium Company, of Portland, Oregon, or to other contracting institution or institutions, not to exceed \$840 per capita per annum for the care and maintenance of Alaskan insane patients during the fiscal year 1945: *Provided further*, That so much of this sum as may be required shall be available for all necessary expenses in ascertaining the residence of inmates and in returning those who are not legal residents of Alaska to their legal residence or to their friends, and the Secretary shall, as soon as practicable, return to their places of residence or to their friends all inmates not residents of Alaska at the time they became insane, and the commit-



ment papers for any person hereafter adjudged insane shall include a statement by the committing authority as to the legal residence of such person.

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, tramways, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, \$152,500, to be available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate receipts covered into the Treasury in accordance with section 4 of the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934.

For the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads, tramways, ferries, bridges, and trails, Territory of Alaska, to be expended under the provisions of the Act approved June 30, 1932 (48 U. S. C. 321a-321c), \$1,000,000, to be immediately available.

Richardson Highway: For continuation of construction of Richardson Highway, Alaska, \$1,250,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

The Alaska Railroad: All amounts received by the Alaska Railroad during the fiscal year 1945 shall be available, and continue available until expended, for every expenditure requisite for and incident to the authorized work of the Alaska Railroad, including maintenance, operation, and improvements of railroads in Alaska; maintenance and operation of river steamers and other boats on the Yukon River and its tributaries in Alaska; operation and maintenance of ocean-going or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for the transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary, for the benefit and development of industries and travel affecting territory tributary to the Alaska Railroad; maintenance and operation of lodges, camps, and transportation facilities for the accommodation of visitors to Mount McKinley National Park, including the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles as authorized by the Act of March 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 80); stores for resale; payment of claims for losses and damages arising from operations, including claims of employees of the railroad for loss and damage resulting from wreck or accident on the railroad, not due to negligence of the claimant, limited to clothing and other necessary personal effects used in connection with his duties and not exceeding \$100 in value; payment of amounts due connecting lines; payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Injury Compensation Act approved September 7, 1916 (5 U. S. C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$6,000 of this fund shall be available for personal services in the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1945, and no one other than the general manager of said railroad shall be paid an annual salary out of this fund of more than \$7,500: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$12,500 of such fund shall be available for printing and binding.

#### TERRITORY OF HAWAII

For expenses of the offices of the Governor and the Secretary, including salaries of the Governor, the Secretary (\$5,800), and the private secretary to the Governor (\$3,875); travel expenses of the Governor;

and \$935 for temporary clerk hire; \$22,560, to be expended by the Governor.

Legislative expenses, Territory of Hawaii: For compensation and mileage of members of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii as provided by the Act of June 27, 1930, \$47,000.

#### GOVERNMENT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

For salaries of the Governor and employees incident to the execution of the Acts of March 3, 1917 (48 U. S. C. 1391), and June 22, 1936 (48 U. S. C. 1405v), traveling expenses of officers and employees, repair, preservation and care of Federal buildings and furniture, purchase of equipment, stationery, lights, water, and other necessary miscellaneous expenses, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and not to exceed \$4,000 for personal services, household equipment and furnishings, fuel, ice, and electricity necessary in the operation of Government House at Saint Thomas and Government House at Saint Croix, \$208,375, to be expended by and under the supervision and direction of the Governor.

For salaries and expenses of the agricultural experiment station and the vocational school in the Virgin Islands, including technical personnel, clerks, and other persons; scientific investigations of plants and plant industries, and diseases of animals; demonstrations in practical farming; official traveling expenses; fixtures, apparatus, and supplies; clearing and fencing of land; and other necessary expenses, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, \$47,260, to be expended by and under the supervision and direction of the Governor.

For defraying the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of Saint Croix because of the excess of current expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1945, \$100,000 to be paid to the said treasury in monthly installments.

#### PUERTO RICO

To enable the Division of Territories and Island Possessions to continue collection and administration of moneys due the United States on account of loans made under the joint resolutions approved December 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 1067), and January 22, 1930 (46 Stat. 57), and to make compositions and adjustments in any loan heretofore made, as authorized by Public Resolutions Numbered 59 (49 Stat. 926) and 60 (49 Stat. 928), Seventy-fourth Congress, approved August 27, 1935, not to exceed \$28,000 of any unobligated balances of appropriations made by authority of those joint resolutions, including repayment of principal and payments of interest on such loans, is hereby made available for administrative expenses during the fiscal year 1945.

SEC. 2. Appropriations herein made for field work shall be available for the hire, with or without personal services, of boats, work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment.

SEC. 3. Appropriations herein made shall be available for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and repair of vehicles generally known as quarter-ton or half-ton pick-up trucks and as station

wagons without such vehicles being considered as passenger-carrying vehicles.

SEC. 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, aliens may be employed during the fiscal year 1945 in the field service of the Department for periods of not more than thirty days in cases of emergency caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage.

SEC. 5. Appropriations herein made for the following bureaus and offices shall be available for expenses of attendance of officers and employees at meetings or conventions of members of societies or associations concerned with their work in not to exceed the amounts indicated: Office of the Secretary, \$500; Grazing Service, \$400; Petroleum Conservation Division, \$150; General Land Office, \$400; Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$3,000; Bureau of Reclamation, \$2,500; Geological Survey, \$1,500; Bureau of Mines, \$5,000; National Park Service, \$1,500; Fish and Wildlife Service, \$2,250; and Soil and Moisture Conservation Operations (all bureaus), \$1,500.

SEC. 6. Appropriations available for expenses of travel of officers and employees of the Department shall be available for traveling expenses of new appointees from Seattle, Washington, or from any point within Alaska, to their posts of duty in Alaska, and return.

SEC. 7. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That in cases of emergency, caused by fire, flood, storm, act of God, or sabotage, persons may be employed for periods of not more than thirty days and be paid salaries and wages without the necessity of inquiring into their membership in any organization.

SEC. 8. Not to exceed a total of \$40,000 of the appropriations contained in this Act shall be available for expenditure for long distance telephone tolls, and not to exceed a total of \$40,000 shall be available for expenditure for telegrams and cablegrams, and the savings effected thereby in the items "communication services", as set forth in the Budget estimates submitted for such appropriations shall not be diverted to other use and shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 9. If at any time during the fiscal year 1945 the termination of the Act entitled "An Act to provide temporary additional compensation for employees in the Postal Service", approved April 9, 1943, or of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of



overtime compensation to Government employees, and for other purposes", approved May 7, 1943, shall be fixed by concurrent resolution of the Congress at a date earlier than June 30, 1945, the appropriations contained in this Act shall cease to be available on such earlier date for obligation for the purposes of the terminated Act and the unobligated portions of appropriations allocated for the purposes of such terminated Act shall not be obligated for any other purposes of the appropriation during the fiscal year 1945.

SEC. 10. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used directly or indirectly by way of wages, salaries, per diem or otherwise, for the performance of any new administrative function or the enforcement or issuance of any rule or regulation occasioned by the establishment of the Jackson Hole National Monument as described in Executive Proclamation Numbered 2578, dated March 15, 1943.

SEC. 11. This Act may be cited as the "Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1945".

Approved June 28, 1944.

